The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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IN A TORNADO'S PATH

Northern Indiana Swept by a Terrific Wind-storm.

RENSSELAER FEELS IT.

Stores and Houses Unroofed and Trees Uprooted.

LASTS FOR HALF AN HOUR.

Causes a Scare Among Attendants at a Camp-Meeting.

RAINS AND GALES IN THE WEST.

Rensselaer, Ind., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—A tornado of wind, hail, and rain struck Rensselaer this afternoon and lasted thirty minutes. The storm appeared to be only about one mile wide. It came from the northwest and attained terrific velocity. Stables and outbuildings were indiscriminately shattered. One stable containing a cow was lifted bodily, carried about 200 feet, and landed in a neighboring churchyard without injury to the cow and with little damage to the barn. Another stable was carried 100 feet and landed bottom side upward.

A large hay barn without a floor, occupied by a family, was transported 100 feet and shattered. The occupants and furniture were uninjured. The Catholic church was partially destroyed. The steeple on public school building No. 2 was carried fifty feet and went through the roof to the basement. The tin roofs on three-fourths of the business houses in town were either blown off or materially injured.

The dry goods stock of Ellis & Murray was injured by water. At least fifty dwellings were wholly or partially ruined by heavy trees blown down on them.

The damage will aggregate $20,000. Strange to say, no one was injured.

Following is a list of buildings damaged:

Brick business room of A. Leopold, unroofed and walls partially destroyed.

Nowel House, a three-story brick hotel, partially unroofed.

Roof of McCoy's Bank demolished.

Rensselaer State Bank building, partially unroofed.

Larue Bros.' furniture store, unroofed.

Side of undertaking establishment of T. P. Wright torn away and damage done to stock.

Roof of Tuteur's grocery blown off.

Front of saddlery store of Charles Rhodes blown in.

Roof of the Model store and Forsythe's general stores injured, stocks within damaged.

The plate glass front of George K. Hollingsworth's handsome residence was demolished and the handsome windows on the north side of the Methodist Church destroyed. At least one-half of the electric light and telephone wires are down and the town is in darkness.

Something of a panic ensued at a colored camp-meeting on the outskirts of the town. The storm, without warning, picked up the tent bodily and left the people in a drenching rain and at the mercy of the tornado. They protected themselves by clinging to trees, fence-posts, etc., and it is almost miraculous that none were injured, as in the immediate neighborhood many trees were torn out by their roots and hurled yards away. One man had hold of a large tree which was finally uprooted, and man and tree were carried away together. It was the worst cyclone that ever visited Northern Indiana.

STORM SWEEPS CENTRAL NEBRASKA.

Hail and Rain Do Damage—Schuyler Feels It Severely.

Duncan, Neb., Aug. 11.—This entire country was swept by a severe electrical storm last night and today, and much damage was done. The high wind was accompanied by hail and rain. The storm was especially severe in Colfax and Platte Counties, while adjacent counties suffered severely. The most disastrous results followed in the vicinity of Schuyler. All the glass in the sides of the buildings exposed to the storm was broken. Wires for a distance of fifty miles in all directions were torn down and information secured here from that section was brought in by trains. While the torrents of rain helped crops in some sections, many fields were wholly destroyed by the enormous fall of hail. Streams in all directions overflowed their banks in a few hours, carrying destruction in the valleys. Railroad property was much damaged, traffic being much interfered with. Washouts are numerous for a distance of fifty miles.

Imperial, Neb., Aug. 11.—Last night O'Hare County was again visited with the heaviest rain of the season, over two inches of water having fallen. Some hail accompanied it, but as there was no wind no damage was done. This assures the early corn, as it is now in roasting ears, and many farmers say it will also make the late corn. The ground is in the finest condition ever known in the county, and no fear is entertained of the hot winds.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Late last night a terrific hail-storm swept through Madison and Antelope Counties, doing considerable damage to corn and vegetables in a strip five miles wide. The stones were as large as hens' eggs. Houses in Tilden and Neligh sustained injuries from the cannonading, which lasted thirty minutes. A heavy rain in the central counties, where it was badly needed, has redeemed late corn and assured a good hay crop and late pasturage. General crop conditions continue excellent.

CUTS A WAY THROUGH KANSAS TOWN.

Storm Takes Eldorado Unawares—Water-Works Reservoir Blown Down.

Wichita, Kas., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—One of the worst wind storms in the history of Southern Kansas passed over Eldorado last night. The storm came from the north and struck the town unawares. Trees were leveled to the ground and houses moved off their foundations. So far as heard from nobody was killed or fatally injured. The wind blew down the reservoir tower of the water-works, a half-inch boiler iron stand pipe, 150 feet high and 12 feet in diameter. When it was turned over it contained 140,000 gallons of water. Fortunately it broke about ten feet from the bottom, leaving the water fall through instead of pouring out, in which event it would have swept away all the houses in the neighborhood and killed many persons. Its foundation of solid masonry was destroyed, some of the heavy rocks being found thirty feet from where they were laid in cement. For some time the water-works system was entirely useless, but tonight a direct pressure engine is at work. The storm did a great deal of damage to the surrounding country.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Near Garden City yesterday a stroke of lightning killed twenty-five head of steers in a herd of [illegible]. They were being driven through a lane during a thunder-storm and some of them were crowded up against a wire fence which separated the lane from a neighboring field. A bolt of lightning struck the wire fence, the current running along the wire. All of the cattle in contact with the fence dropped dead.

Junction City, Kas., Aug. 11.—All Central Kansas was drenched last night. From one and a half to four inches are reported along the main line of the Union Pacific, including the Belleville and Solomon branches, as well as the Missouri, Kansas and Texas. This places all late corn beyond the reach of dry weather and will materially benefit all early planted fields, excepting the strip running from Hope, Dickinson County, to the north line.

QUAKERTOWN, N. J., VISITED AGAIN.

Last Sunday's Awful Work Repeated, but with Less Disastrous Results.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The terror-stricken people of Quakertown, N. J., the scene of last Sunday's awful work by lightning, were again visited by a terrific thunder-storm this afternoon. It was more severe today than last Sunday, but the damage is much less. Tremendous balls of fire were seen in midair, bursting several at a time. Lightning struck the country residence of Capt. Samuel Everitt, demolishing the two top floors and destroying all his furniture. The family on the first floor was uninjured, as was also the furniture. Floors were torn up and huge rafters were wrenched from their places and stood upright, penetrating the roof. As in the case of last Sunday's awful work there was no evidence of fire.

STREET CAR BARNS ARE BLOWN DOWN

Wind Storm Sweeps the Lake in the Neighborhood of Cleveland, O.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 11.—A sudden storm of wind which passed over Cleveland late last night did considerable damage. The big car barns of the Cleveland Electric railway company at the suburb of South Brooklyn were blown down, barns were unroofed, and several giant trees were uprooted. The storm passed east along the lake shore. At Ashtabula four big hoisting machines on the ore docks were blown down, causing a loss of $10,000. Telegraphic communication was interrupted east, but the wires are working all right tonight.

Cloudburst at Dansville, N. Y.

Dansville, N. Y., Aug. 11.—A terrific storm passed over this section today. Lightning struck in several places and much damage was done. A cloudburst on the Lackawanna railroad caused a landslide. Nearly four inches of rain fell.

IF THE RATS BITE HIM HE WILL AWAKE.

Hypnotized Young Man Agrees to Sleep a Week, Barring Rodents.

Prof. Arthur, he of the auburn locks and glittering diamonds—the erstwhile boy phenomenon—gave an exhibition of his hypnotic powers at the Lincoln Theater last night. In addition to being a hypnotist, the professor is a mesmeric healer, and is controlled by the spirit of the Indian chief, Yellow Face. He can, on occasions, perform a sun dance with all the finish of action of a Sioux chief. Last night he gave old Yellow Face a vacation and confined himself to hypnotism and healing.

The star feature of the professor's performance was the putting to sleep of a subject, Harry Davis, who will slumber continuously for a week on the stage of the theater. The professor issued an invitation to the press to sit up with the sleeping subject each night. Up to midnight the kind offer had not been accepted.

The professor opened his performance by enticing eleven of his audience on the stage. He stood them up in a row, ran his fingers through his long and ruddy locks, made a few passes, and they were hypnotized.

"You are all firemen," said he, "and must eject all the other men from the house."

Then he brought them to and they proceeded to do his bidding. They chased the orchestra—of three—under the stage and were making it lively for the first row of spectators when he rehypnotized them. Next he placed on a table such dainties as carrots, onions, and candles. The eleven subjects seated themselves and devoured the food with great relish, puffing away on candle cigars the while.

The professor then invited the sick to come forward and be healed. One man hobbled on the stage with two canes. He said his knee had been stiff for ten years. The professor made a few passes and the man threw away his canes and danced a jig. A number of other patients were cured—or said they were—of various complaints.

As the climax of the exhibition he hypnotized young Davis, who was left sleeping on the stage. Just as he was departing it was suggested that the subject might be attacked by rats during the night.

"Ah, horrors," he gasped, "what a fate that would be! How it would hurt the show. But no. He is in no danger. I told him to awake if he felt anything unusual. If the rats attack him he will waken." And the professor departed, auburn locks, diamonds, and all.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF AN INDIANA MAN.

J. L. Henry of Elwood Found Hanged in His Mother's House.

Elwood, Ind., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—J. L. Henry, aged 22, an agent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, and carrying a heavy insurance, was found hanging to his transom in his mother's house tonight, having been dead at least seven hours when discovered.

No cause is known for the deed, and suspicious circumstances have given rise to the theory of foul play having been committed and the body hung in the position found to make it appear a case of suicide.

The dead boy's knees were resting on the floor, and he could not have hung himself, it is alleged.

Around his neck a red handkerchief had been tightly knotted before the rope had been adjusted, which many believe had been used to strangle him.

He came here with his mother and sister from Boston, Ind., over a year ago and has since been engaged in the insurance business. He was left at home alone this morning, and when the family returned tonight they stumbled over his dead body when the door was opened.

The Coroner will investigate his death and hold an inquest tomorrow, and sensational developments are expected. He claimed to be a relative of the Hon. C. L. Henry.

MAY DEVELOP A DECIDED SENSATION.

Young Woman Dies After Insurance Is Placed on Her Life.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—A $5,000 insurance policy taken out by H. T. Phillips of Twiggs County on the life of his granddaughter, Willie Ilena Pugh, will figure in a lawsuit, and the authorities think it will develop a decided sensation.

The girl was 18 and in robust health. A small cash payment was made by the grandfather and his note taken for the balance of the first premium. The agent's letter answering that the policy was all right had just been sent the grandfather when the news came that the girl had died. Investigation shows that she was morbid and had frequently said she was going to kill herself. At home she cooked dinner and ate heartily. Two hours later a servant found her lying dead in the hall.

The insurance people contend that the policy never was of force and that the girl committed suicide. They do not make charges against the girl's relatives, but they hint strongly at sensational developments on that line.

CHARGED WITH ROBBERY IN CHICAGO.

Detective Is in Memphis After Mattie Blake, an Alleged Diamond Thief.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 11.—Detective S. H. Marks of Chicago is here with an application for the extradition of Mattie Blake, under arrest, charged with robbery in Chicago of diamonds and money amounting to $3,500. The application for the extradition will be presented to Judge Tumey tomorrow.

GIVE UP THEIR GOLD.

SCENES OF WILD EXCITEMENT AT A MISSION MEETING.

When Pledges Are Called For at Old Orchard, Me., Offerings of Money and Means Come with a Rush—One Man Gives All He Possesses—Jewelry and Trinkets Torn from the Persons and Heaped in Baskets—Result of an Afternoon's Pleadings $75,000.

Old Orchard, Me., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Not since the time when James G. Blaine discussed themes current when he was a candidate for President has the big pine grove, a mile from the beach, held such an assemblage as gathered at the meeting of the Christian Alliance this afternoon. More than 10,000 persons awaited the signal for the commencement of the meeting.

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Simpson of New York said he had prayed long and earnestly that the world's record for giving for foreign missions would be broken before the sun went down, and the figures at the close of the day's services showed that his prayers had not been in vain. Yesterday was spent by Dr. Simpson and his coworkers as a day of fasting and prayer. Marvelous faith cures had been made during the two weeks' convention, and the time seemed ripe for reaping a golden harvest in aid of the Christian workers in other lands.

Dr. Simpson delivered his missionary sermon, taking his text from John, vi., which deals with the story of the feeding of the great multitude by Christ with five loaves and three small fishes. The enthusiasm as he approached the climax of his sermon was intense, and when he finished by an offer of $500 for missionary work there was a sensation. Those seated immediately rose. The offer was hardly made when cries from all sides went up through the pines. Everybody seemed to want to empty pockets at once.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, an Episcopal clergyman of New York, said: "I want to have a voice speaking for me in the foreign mission fields, and I will pledge to support two missionaries." He gave $600.

Then some one, whose name was not announced, handed Dr. Simpson a check for $4,500.

A Mrs. Rounds of Chicago walked up to the platform and pledged $300 in the name of the Oak Park Alliance. A gentleman at this point called out: "Dr. Simpson, put me down for $500 for the general missionary cause and $300 for a missionary if in Africa." A woman, always a generous giver, handed in a check for $1,000.

Then the Rev. Dr. Holden of Texas laid all his property before God in one offering. It consists of land in California which cost him $10,000, and which he said ought to bring $7,000 at a forced sale. Mrs. Mary D. Perkins pledged property to the extent of $3,500. John E. De Witt, President of an association of commercial travelers, pledged $1,000 in the name of his organization. The Rev. Walter Russell, the Canadian evangelist, pledged $500 in the name of the Canadian Alliance, and the Rev. Stephen Merritt of New York gave $500.

One thousand dollars was taken in five minutes by the men passing around the baskets. It was made up of $10 and $50 bills. A boy who had earned $4 selling newspapers gave his earnings. Eliza B. Toney of Boston gave $400. A nurse from Lowell gave $200, and she looked as if it was all she had. The Rev. Mr. Kenney of Sing Sing, N. Y., gave $500, a Mr. Selchow and others, $750, Lynn branch of the alliance $300, Biddeford branch $300, Mr. and Mrs. Fall $250, Mrs. Ely of St. Louis $500, and hundreds of others gave, whose names could not be learned.

Watches, rings, diamonds, bracelets, and gold buckles were carried to the platform by the basketful, and when the meeting broke up late in the afternoon $75,000 had been given for missionary work.

TELL OF THEIR TRIP TO THE HUB.

Christian Endeavor Delegates Recite Their Boston Experiences.

The young people of Calvary Baptist Church, Wabash avenue and Thirty-eighth street, listened last night to Boston and Baltimore delegates to the Christian Endeavor and Baptist conventions.

The hospitality of the Hub was the subject of unstinted eulogy. Four delegates spoke of their impressions of the two mammoth religious convocations. Arthur Dempster and Alice Coburn told of the Christian Endeavor meetings, and W. E. Glassby and Norman Lennington, members of the International Executive committee of the Young People's Baptist Union, represented the Baltimore convention. Mr. Dempster, the first speaker, said:

"I want to take you tonight in imagination if not in reality from Chicago to Boston. The trip to Boston was a memorable one. We sang songs, held prayer meetings, and completely occupied the time en route. The rumbling of the car wheels was no match for such a song as this sung by hundreds of Endeavorers to the tune of 'Marching Through Georgia':

"Come all ye Endeavorers, we'll sing another song;
Sing it with an exultation, fifty thousand strong;
Sing it with a spirit that will start the world along,
While we're marching to Boston.

"Then came a 'hurrah' chorus that thoroughly awoke the whole train. Tuesday morning the delegates passed through the Dominion of Canada, where we greeted the Canadians with 'God Save the Queen.' A little before noon we arrived at Niagara Falls and, enveloped in a halo of glistening rainbows, sang 'Throw Out the Life Line.' Wednesday morning the beautiful Berkshire hills rose before us, and some of the more enthusiastic delegates—college men—composed a yell, with which they astounded the natives at every station. Here is the yell:

"Who, who, who are we!
We're the Y. P. S. C. E.
Wah-hoo, wah-hoo, hoo-hoy,
We're from Chicago, Illinois.

"There was an involuntary calculation of the duration of darkness to which the delegates would be subjected when the train passed through the Hoosac tunnel, five miles long. But imagine the disappointment when it was discovered the tunnel was lighted with incandescent lights! Some of the Endeavorers had thought of a prayer meeting in the dark, and some of them thought of something else."

The speaker then commented on Boston's crooked streets, whose obliquity was only atoned for by the hospitality and patriotism of the Hub. He believed the most impressive feature of the convention was the practical work in the highways and byways illustrated by the pilgrimages and side lights of the convention.

Alice Coburn, another Boston delegate, drew a graphic picture of the Thursday morning meeting in Mechanics' Hall, the Moody service at Faneuil Hall, and the missionary service in Dr. Gordon's old church.

Miss Coburn also referred in complimentary terms to the Boston address of the Alaskan delegate, who stated as the four pressing needs of his people Christianity, education, industry, and a cleaning out of incompetent leaders. The address of Robert Speer, the New York jail philanthropist, was another feature of the missionary work of the convention.

W. L. Glassby confined himself to the humorous side of the Baltimore trip. His first suggestion to the local membership and lookout committees in the way of doubling its membership came from an incident at Indianapolis.

"The Chicago delegates," said Mr. Glassby, "were thirsty when they arrived at Indianapolis, so they alighted and invested in ice-cold milk. Then a green apple boy came around and made quick sales to the indiscreet delegates, and there you are."

Another delegate left the train to obtain some rice to throw at a newly wedded and yet unobtrusive couple which sat among the delegates. The young man missed his train, and on the way back was so fearful of the saying, "Misfortunes never come singly," that he refused to mail a letter for a woman delegate.

TELLS OF ENDEAVORERS IN BOSTON.

Delegate Wyman of Austin Interests a Large Congregation.

A large crowd attended the Christian Endeavor rally at the Austin Congregational Church last evening. The service, which was in charge of the Endeavor Society of that church, was opened with prayer by the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Westerdale after which convention songs were sung by the church choir. A. M. Wyman, who was delegate from the society of that church, addressed the audience, and gave a concise and interesting report of the proceedings at Boston. He spoke of the trip from Chicago, the evangelistic work accomplished on the way, and put particular stress on the warm welcome extended to visiting delegates by the citizens of Boston and the members of local societies. The report contained a short synopsis of all the meetings and interesting parts of a great many addresses.

F. W. Meadows, President of the society, followed Mr. Wyman with a few appropriate remarks. He said: "The work of delegates at the convention may be taken as a worthy example. We have the same facilities here as they did. Their work was suggestive, while ours is to execute. We have the tools, and can if we will accomplish great results. Let us then profit by the example of the convention and carry out the work which has been but commenced."

BREWERS FIGHTING NICHOLSON LAW.

They Say It Is a Fatal Blow to Their Business in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—In announcing reasons for fighting the Nicholson law in Indiana Brewer Albert Lieber of this city presents facts to show that the new liquor law has struck almost a fatal blow to the beer business in the State. Mr. Lieber, who is President of the Indianapolis Brewing company and Vice-President of the State Brewers' Association, says:

"Those who have been driven out of business by the operation of the law, added to those who will be compelled to quit business Sept. 1 through inability to renew their licenses on account of the protest feature of the law, will aggregate 2,500, or one-fourth of the whole number. This number will be largely increased when the licenses of other saloonkeepers expire in localities where the sentiment of the people is in favor of the enforcement of the local option feature of the law."

Figuring on this basis Mr. Lieber announces that the reduction in the annual consumption of beer in this State will reach 1,500,000 kegs, while the strict enforcement of the 11 o'clock and Sunday closing law he believes will knock off another million kegs. The 2,500 saloonkeepers forced out of business represents a loss in rents of $1,200,000 to business rooms, and the addition of 7,500 men to the unemployed of the State. The wages of these men aggregate $5,400,000. The decrease in receipts to the school fund in loss of licenses will be $875,000.

The Indiana brewers supplied half the trade of the State, the rest of the supply coming from Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Toledo. The Nicholson law has caused a reduction of 220,000 barrels in the former total sales of 880,000 barrels, half of which reduction falls upon the Indiana brewers. A barrel [illegible]. There has therefore been a diminution of the receipts of the brewers of $1,430,000 and in the receipts of the Indiana brewers of $715,000. The outside brewers are suffering with those of this State and in the fight that is to be made to have the Nicholson law set aside the brewers of those cities that have found Indiana a good field will make common cause with their brethren of this State.

The Indiana distillers will not make common cause with the brewers in fighting the law, as it is not believed the whisky business will suffer in comparison with the brewery trade. Mr. Lieber says the opinion of six of the best lawyers in Indiana has been obtained and all agree that the Supreme Court will have to declare the Nicholson law invalid for several reasons. The points of attack have not been made public.

In regard to the attitude of the brewers in the pending municipal and the next State and national campaigns in Indiana Mr. Lieber declared they would be a unit against the Republicans.

TRYING TO FIX UP POLICE TROUBLE.

Omaha Case May Be Submitted on Agreed Statement of Facts.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—A proclamation was issued late last night by the new Police Commission, stating in effect that it is now ready to do business and ordering all officers and men in the Fire and Police Departments to recognize the authority of the new board.

William A. Paxton, a heavy property-owner, took a hand in the controversy this afternoon in the rôle of a mediator. It is reported he has induced members of the old and new boards to confer together and agree upon a state of facts which may be presented to the Supreme Court at once.

Both parties to the controversy will pray the court to pass upon the validity of the new law at once, agreeing to permit matters to remain in status quo pending a decision.

Another story which is given credence in many quarters is to the effect that the A. P. A. board will meet tomorrow, appoint a police force, and demand possession of the office and books, and if this is refused to attempt to take possession by force. The present police force is prepared to resist any attempt of this kind.

In case the newly appointed police force cannot get possession of the city jail they count upon securing recognition from the Police Judge and setting up a little jail of their own.

It is more likely, however, that the proposal for a settlement in court will be adopted.

NO RELATIVES TO GET HIS MONEY.

Rich Young Indianan Leaves His Wealth to Charity.

Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The will of Charles Williams, a popular young man who died last week, gives $10,000 to the Home for Aged Women, $20,000 to the fund for the Masonic Temple, and $1,000 to the Day Nursery.

No member of his immediate family is alive and he made several bequests of $5,000 and $10,000 to cousins and an aunt, and the remainder of his estate, perhaps $15,000, is bequeathed to his executors to be disposed of by them "as in their discretion seems best to some charitable object that will perpetuate my name and memory."

He also gave $10,000 to his friend, Supt. Diall, of the Terre Haute Gas company.

DEFEAT WORK OF THE SALVAGE CORPS.

Minneapolis Underwriters Do Not Take Kindly to New Law.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—There is some agitation here in mercantile and insurance circles because of the inactivity of the new salvage corps of Minneapolis. The underwriters organized the corps, but seemed to let it drop as soon as it was on paper, although there was $15,000 collectable as the tax on the companies. Parties interested in securing this legislation claim that the Board of Directors is organized to defeat the collection of the tax and is working in the interest of the insurance companies.

DUPE TRIES TO DIE.

PATIENT OF "DR." DOWIE ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT SUICIDE IN DESPAIR.

Miss Anna D. Larson of Leroy, Wis., Seeks a Cure for Deafness at the Hands of the "Divine Healer," and After Spending Her Money She Becomes Despondent and Jumps Into the Lake—She Is Rescued by Policeman O'Toole and Tells Her Experience.

One of "Dr." Dowie's patients was pulled out of the lake at Jackson Park pier yesterday afternoon after an attempt to commit suicide, which was prevented by Park Policeman O'Toole.

Miss Anna D. Larson of Leroy, Wis., placed herself under "Dr." Dowie's care six weeks ago to be cured of deafness. After spending what money she had and receiving no cure nor finding any improvement in her hearing she became despondent and tried to end her life by drowning.

She had attended the services in the tabernacle yesterday, conducted by "Dr." Dowie, and in response to his appeals for funds placed what money she had in the contribution box. When the services were over she wandered over to Jackson Park and walked out on the pier. When near the end of the pier she jumped into the water.

Park Policeman O'Toole saw the woman jump into the lake and ran to where she disappeared. When he reached the scene the woman arose to the surface and then sank. He plunged in after her. She arose to the surface once more and he caught her by the hair and swam to the pier with her. Other persons came and the woman was drawn up on the pier in a partly unconscious condition.

A patrol wagon was summoned and Miss Larson was conveyed to the Hyde Park Police Station, where she was interviewed by Capt. Charles Aldrich, who learned that the unfortunate girl had came to this city from her home in Leroy, Wis., where her father is a well-to-do farmer. Miss Larson said she had attempted to end her existence because she was sick and weary of the world. "I am only a poor girl," she said, "and I am afflicted with deafness, which has caused me great annoyance. I have repeatedly tried to secure relief, but have never been successful. Last June a friend living near my home gave me a paper called the 'Leaves of Healing,' which is edited by 'Dr.' Dowie. After reading of the marvelous cures which the 'doctor' asserts were being daily performed at his 'divine healing homes' I decided as a last resource to come to Chicago and place myself in the care of 'Dr.' Dowie. When I arrived I went directly to see the 'doctor,' who told me my case would be an easy matter for the Lord to cure, and then advised me to board at one of his 'Divine Healing Homes,' but as he wanted me to pay $10 a week for board I concluded not to become one of his 'guests,' as he termed it, and consequently secured a light position with Mrs. Barnett, No. 6480 Woodlawn avenue, who, in addition to giving me my board, also paid me $1 a week for what little work I had to do.

"Every time I went into the meetings 'Dr' Dowie would ask the congregation to help pay for some kind of court expense, which he had in some way incurred, and in the hopes of securing some relief I always gave what I could, generally a dollar."

When asked whether she had any faith in "Dr." Dowie's mode of treatment, Miss Larson replied with a look of disgust: "Faith! Well, I guess that is the reason I did not receive my cure. I could not satisfy myself that the 'doctor' was ever going to cure me, and each time I gave him a dollar I used to say to myself, 'Here is another time I'm making a fool of myself.' If I had all the loose change I've paid 'Dr.' Dowie I would have been able to return home. My hearing is not so bad as 'Dr.' Dowie has tried to make me believe it is."

Miss Larson was detained at the Hyde Park Police Station. Her parents were notified by the police.

W. Y. Barnet said last night Miss Larson was a domestic in his employ. He said he had no connection with Dowie or his "homes."

TRAIN FALLS THROUGH A HIGH BRIDGE.

Engineer, Fireman, and Brakemen Killed Near Bainbridge, O.

Springfield, O., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Word was received here about 5 o'clock this afternoon that a disastrous wreck had occurred on the Ohio Southern railroad near Bainbridge.

The Dead.

BYERS, THOMAS, brakeman.
HENRY, GEORGE, conductor.
HAUSER, CHARLES, fireman.
RADCLIFF, CHARLES, engineer.

A north-bound freight train of thirty cars, in charge of Conductor Henry of this city and Engineer Charles Radcliff and Fireman Charles Houser, both of Jackson, O., plunged through the bridge over the river just this side of Bainbridge into the water below.

The train had stopped to take water and had gotten up a good speed. Just as the train reached the bridge a coal car near the middle jumped the track, carrying the entire train with it. Both spans of the bridge were carried away and the entire thirty cars were submerged in a moment.

The only thing that marks the scene is the gaping space which the bridge once spanned and the protruding smokestack of the engine.

A wrecking train was sent out immediately, but up to this time only two bodies had been recovered, those of Conductor George Henry of this city and Brakeman Tom Byers, also resident of this place.

The bodies of Engineer Radcliff and Fireman Charles Houser are pinned in the cab of the engine and it is impossible to get at them until it is raised.

The men killed were the only persons on board. There was a carload of ten thoroughbred racehorses bound for Springfield to take part in the Springfield Driving club's meeting, which were drowned.

The total loss is estimated at $50,000, and the road is so badly damaged that it will be at least a week before it can be used at all.

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 11.—A Sunday excursion train on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad struck a party of pleasure-seekers, consisting of James M. Northrup, a speculator, his wife and 4-year-old child, at the Marsh road crossing today, fatally injuring Mrs. Northrup and seriously injuring both of the other members of the party. Mr. Northrup was driving across the track at one of the most dangerous crossings in the city and did not notice the approach of the train. His carriage was demolished and all of the party were thrown fifty feet.

PRESIDENCY OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Gen. Hubbard to Be Ruler When Huntington Dies or Retires.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 11.—The Examiner says Gen. Thomas Hubbard, who represents the Searles interest in the Southern Pacific, is the man who will succeed C. P. Huntington as President of the road when Huntington dies or retires.

Huntington, it is said, thinks highly of Hubbard's abilities and wishes him to be his successor.

Huntington and Hubbard made an agreement whereby Senator Stanford was ousted from the Presidency of the road in 1890. According to this agreement Huntington was to be President for ten years.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUG. 12, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, slightly warmer, westerly winds.
Sun rises at 4:55; sets at 6:55.
Moon 22 days old: rises at 9:46.

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NOTED OUTLAWS ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

One of the Bandits Is Killed by a Pursuing Posse.

Perry, Ok., Aug. 11.—At 5 o'clock this morning Ben Cravens and Bill Crittenden, two noted United States prisoners, broke out of the Federal jail here. Crittenden is a half-breed Cherokee Indian and he and Cravens are classed as two of the most desperate men of the Territory.

The men were arrested a few days ago six miles east of here after a running fight of six miles. The men had a preliminary hearing yesterday before Commissioner Tebbe and were remanded to jail on failure to give a $1,000 bond.

A posse of twenty men has been in pursuit of the prisoners all day and news reached here at noon that a posse came up with them twenty miles west of here and Cravens was killed.

RICH GIFT TO CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY.

Adolph Sutro Donates Land and Also Provides for a Big Library.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 11.—Adolph Sutro, Mayor of San Francisco, has offered the State University regents thirteen acres of land within the city limits on which to erect buildings for the affiliated colleges of the university.

In addition to this he will deed to the trustees of the city thirteen acres adjoining as a site for the Sutro library of over 200,000 rare volumes. The library and property are to be held in trust for the city, and the library will be free to all, irrespective of race or color.

The gift, which has not yet been accepted, is valued at $1,500,000, and will be worth $2,000,000 when the contemplated improvements are made. Mayor Sutro is said to own one-tenth of the total real estate in San Francisco, city and county. Most of it, however, is unimproved.

SERMONS ON TOP OF MOUNT TACOMA.

Two Ministers Preach at Height of 14,444 Feet.

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The Rev. Wm. M. Jefferis, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, and the Rev. J. P. Marlett, pastor of the First Methodist Church, both of this city, today preached from the top of Mount Tacoma, 14,444 feet above the level of the sea. Their subject was the Sermon on the Mount. Their audience consisted of two dozen mountain climbers, who ascended the mountain with them. Among the number were vocalists from this city, who led the hymns. The idea of preaching a sermon from the tip-top of the mountain was suggested to the Rev. Mr. Jefferis and arrangements were perfected to have a homing pigeon bring the sermon down after they delivered it, but the forest fires have filled the air with smoke, and the bird could not fly with safety.

DIES OF MORPHINE POISONING.

George Whitney, an Inventor, Is Found Dead in His Room.

George T. Whitney, 44 years old, was found dead in his room last night by his roommate, George P. Punsty.

It is supposed his death was due to morphine poisoning, but as he was a user of the drug it is not known whether death was accidental or intentional.

He lived at No. 9181 South Chicago avenue, and was an inventor, with an office in the Ashland Block. The body was taken to Kreb's Morgue, Ninety-first street and Erie avenue.

MAY HAVE TROUBLE WITH INDIANS.

Idaho Settlers Will Prevent Wholesale Killing of Game.

Boise, Idaho, Aug. 11.—Information comes from Owyho County that the Bannock Indians, together with Duck Valley Indians, are going into the Juniper Valley to slaughter deer.

They killed 1,500 there last fall for their hides and trouble was only averted by the Indians being called back to the reservation.

The settlers announce they will not permit the Indians to kill the game in the valley.

DOCTOR SHOOTS HIMSELF AND HIS WIFE.

While Temporarily Insane Dr. Whiteford Commits an Awful Deed.

Wilmot, S. D., Aug. 11.—At 2 o'clock today Dr. J. H. Whiteford of this place, while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind, shot and killed his wife. He then turned the weapon upon himself with fatal effect. He had been a prominent physician here for years, and the tragedy is a terrible shock to the community.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

The steamer Gypsy was sunk in collision in Lake Winnipesaukee, New Hampshire, seven persons having a narrow escape.

The condition of Detective Owens at Louisville is improved, and his physicians say there is a slight chance for his recovery.

The outbreak of splenic, or Texas cattle fever, in Warren County, Tenn., which has caused large losses, is now believed to be under control and is rapidly abating.

In a fight between three stonecutters and tramps on a freight train near Erie, Pa., Henry Eastlake and Barney Smith were shot and seriously wounded by the tramps.

Ten deaths from smallpox and five new cases are reported at Quarantine Camp, Paris, Tex. Further spread of the disease has been practically checked by the vaccination of the unaffected negroes.

Zeke Bryant, who deliberately killed a guard at the Kingston, Tenn., convict camp, has been recaptured. The case raises a [illegible] whether he can be [illegible] for murder.

LAST EDITION.

HURT BY A TROLLEY

Five Persons Injured in an Electric Car Wreck.

JUMPS OFF THE TRACK.

Mishap Occurs on the Cicero and Proviso Road.

OBSTRUCTION ON THE RAIL.

Motorman Explains How the Accident Happened.

NONE OF THE VICTIMS WILL DIE.

Car No. 831 of the Cicero and Proviso Street railway jumped the track in Lake street, between West Forty-ninth and West Fiftieth last night, causing the injury of four passengers and the motorman, and a severe shaking up of all on board. There were nearly forty passengers on the car at the time of the accident, most of them returning from a day's outing in the country west of Chicago.

The Injured.

BACH, MISS, No. 776 South Ashland boulevard; face cut and several teeth knocked out.
BUYERS, ANNIE, 2 years old, daughter of Alois Buyers, No. 288 Winchester avenue; cut on the forehead and bruised about the face.
KOCH, CHARLIE, 7 years old, son of John Koch, No. 839 Hinman street; cut on the face and otherwise bruised about the head.
MCMANUS, JOHN, motorman, No. 1896 Washington boulevard; wrist sprained.
UNKNOWN BOY, 13 years old; lip and nose cut and bruised about the face.

From Fifty-fourth to Forty-eighth street the electric cars of this line run under the Lake street elevated road, and as there are few stops between these streets they usually run at a high rate of speed. Last night car No. 831, in charge of Conductor L. H. Michaelis and Motorman John McManus, was speeding along at 7:30 on the return trip from Maywood and had nearly reached Forty-ninth street when it jumped the track and collided with a support of the Lake street elevated road, throwing nearly all the passengers from their seats and some of them from the car.

The headlight and bumper on the front end of the car were completely demolished, while the front guard was bent out of shape and all the glass in that end of the car broken. The motorman was thrown against the front of the car and in falling sustained a sprained wrist. The injury to passengers was mostly caused by broken glass, but some were bruised by falling against the seats and from the car.

Traffic both ways was blocked for twenty minutes, as the derailed car was slewed diagonally across the track. The next car from Austin coupled on to its predecessor and after pulling it on the track it continued its trip to the end of the line.

How It Happened.

Stories of the accident conflict somewhat, and the exact cause could not be ascertained. John McManus, the motorman, said:

"We were coming along at our usual rate of speed. I had just given the motor four points, which would make it run three miles an hour. I saw nothing on the track and had no inkling of an accident till the car jumped and struck the large iron support. The shock threw me forward and sprained my wrist. I got up and shut off the power, and then looked on the track. There was a plank which had been run over and the front lifeguard just ahead of the wheels was bent. I think that must have been on the rail, and no doubt caused the accident."

L. H. Michaelis corroborated the statement of the motorman. He said: "The company has just finished repairing the tracks on Lake street and they were in good condition. The car could not have left the rails if there had not been some obstruction on the track."

Running Too Fast.

Several of the passengers were much excited over the accident, and vented their anger freely on the motorman and conductor. They seemed to think the car was running at too high a rate of speed.

Fred Mears, 19 years old, No. 115 Mond avenue, was riding a bicycle last evening in Evanston, near Winona avenue, when a small dog suddenly ran in front of his wheel, throwing him against an electric car. He sustained several scalp wounds and a cut over the right eye and several body bruises.

Bernard O'Conner, a private in Company D, Fifteenth Infantry, stationed at Fort Sheridan, fell from a Center avenue car last evening at Hilton place. He received a slight scalp wound and was taken to the County Hospital. He had been drinking.

A Western avenue electric car crashed into a buggy driven by P. J. Hess, No. 1118 Mead street, Jefferson, last night in front of No. 438 Western avenue. Mrs. Thomas, No. 392 Flournoy street, and Mrs. Lyman, No. 438 Western avenue, who were in the buggy, were thrown out and the buggy demolished. Both women were severely bruised and shaken up, and one of Mrs. Lyman's ankles was sprained, but neither was seriously injured. Hess, after stopping at No. 438 Western avenue, drove across the tracks for the purpose of turning around and the buggy was struck by the car.

CINCINNATI TROLLEY CARS COLLIDE.

Three Persons Seriously Injured and Many Others Slightly.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 11.—At 8 o'clock tonight two electric cars collided at Fourth and Main streets, seriously injuring three and slightly injuring others. The Fort Thomas cars from the East and the Price Hill cars from the west in Fourth street take the same track in Main street, and the collision was there. The Fort Thomas car was demolished and the Price Hill car badly damaged. Ben Kramburg, left arm broken and body mashed; Albert Toberg, feet mashed and limbs injured; and John Kunta, face and head cut, are in a serious condition. The other injured were able to be taken to their homes.

CLOSING OF CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

This Week's Lectures Will Wind It Up—Reception to Bishop Byrne.

Plattsburgh, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The closing week of the Catholic summer school was begun today with a sermon on Catholicity by the Rt. Rev. T. S. Byrne, Bishop of Nashville, Tenn. Last evening a reception was tendered Bishop Byrne in the school building, which was attended by nearly 2,000 people. This week's program consists of lectures by the Rev. James A. Doonan of Boston, Mass., on "Psychology"; by the Rev. J. F. O'Sullivan of St. Albans, Vt., on [illegible], and by Mr. [illegible]

NOT QUITE SO "DRY."

NEW-YORKERS ABLE TO GET A DRINK ALMOST ANYWHERE.

Many Saloons Took Advantage of the Decision That They Could Keep Open Sunday and Numerous Arrests Were Made—Nearly All Sold Drinks and Violated the Law Generally—Young Woman Throws Herself from a Window—General New York News.

New York, Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Three out of every four saloons in New York sold liquor today. Drinks were readily obtained at all the hotels and pretentious restaurants. It was emphatically a wet Sunday. It was as wet as before Commissioner Roosevelt announced that he would enforce the law.

The police strove to make a showing of activity and arrests. Liquor dealers with whom they had come in conflict on previous Sundays found uniformed officers stationed at their doors. A bartender who sold a cigar was dragged to a cell, and a Hebrew woman was seized in the hallway of her own house while carrying a piece of meat to the saloon refrigerator. Several waiters in cheap table d'hôte places were arrested for serving the weak claret which goes with every meal, and some Baxter street pullers-in were swooped down upon.

A hand organ grinder 75 years old went to a cell for breaking the Sabbath, and several liquor dealers who opened their doors and gave away lemonade, buttermilk, and soda to their friends or to the public were raided, taken to court, and forced to close up under threats of rearrest every hour.

Charles Murphy of Avenue A and Twenty-third street, a brother of ex-Ald Murphy, opened the doors of his saloon at 9 a. m. after tacking up three pastboard signs like this: "Icewater given free inside." In a few minutes after the liquor-dealer's new line of business became advertised in the neighborhood he was overrun with customers. One bartender and a porter worked energetically all the forenoon to supply the constant stream of thirsty ones. It was really good icewater. No liquor was exposed for sale. None was given away, so far as the police could find, and they didn't spare any effort to establish a case against Murphy.

The back bar was covered and the icewater was dealt out from a tank in the middle of the floor. About 11 a. m. Capt. Smith sent word to Murphy to close up. Murphy returned word that he would not. Two policemen came in, were supplied with icewater, and arrested the bartender and the colored porter. Murphy then went in and took charge and had his employés bailed out and in a short time free icewater was flowing in the same volumes as before.

About 4:30 p. m. a squad of ten men from the East Twenty-third Street Station went to the saloon and dispersed a crowd of fifty persons. Then Roundsman Shea ordered the proprietor to close.

"I refuse," said Murphy.

Several of Murphy's friends were sitting about the tables drinking icewater. The policeman told them to move out. They did not budge. Four officers went into the place and closed the doors from the inside. Roundsman Shea took Murphy into custody. At the station he asked Capt. Smith why he was arrested. "For violating the excise law," said the Captain.

"But I sold nothing."

"It makes no difference. You kept your doors open."

Steve Brodie dispensed buttermilk, carefully covering his bar with a sheet of oilcloth. On the wall a sign was tacked up which read: "No Pay for Drinks. Help the Evening World's Sick Babies' Fund. Good Thing. Push It Along." Two collection boxes, appropriately marked, stood on the bar. Brodie did a rushing business for half an hour, when Policeman Rosenberg came in, helped himself to a glass of buttermilk, and then ordered the place closed. Brodie said he was doing a work of charity and was violating no law. The policeman took him to the Mulberry Street Station and thence to the Tombs, where Magistrate Cornell discharged him.

Half hour later buttermilk and lemonade were flowing freely, when Policeman Thorne dropped in and arrested Brodie for a second time. Acting Capt. Groo ordered Brodie released as soon as he reached the stationhouse. For the third time the work of charity was resumed, only to be interrupted by Police Inspector Cortright with five men from the Central office.

Brodie says one of the policemen tore down his bar curtain and sampled a bottle of whisky. A third officer caught John Newman sitting at a table reading a newspaper and drinking buttermilk. Newman said he had not paid for the drink, but acknowledged he had dropped a nickel in one of the contribution boxes. He was promptly arrested, charged with being a disorderly person.

Brodie and O'Hare were also arrested, and Inspector Cortright announced that he would raid the place twenty times during the day if necessary. Steve finally closed in disgust and sent his lemonade and buttermilk to the Bowery Mission across the street.

Brodie will apply to the courts today for an injunction to restrain the police from interfering with his work of charity next Sunday.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 11.—Thirteen saloonkeepers were arrested today for persisting in their disregard of the Sunday closing law. The Police Commissioners gave orders six weeks ago closing the saloons with the threat that any saloonkeeper keeping open would forfeit his license. The threat has not been carried out and the saloons were gradually reopening on the Sabbath. Chief of Police Irwin is determined to keep them closed and last evening ordered the arrest of any saloonist keping open today. It looks as though dry Sundays had come to stay.

WINTER AMUSEMENT OUTLOOK GOOD.

Some New Plays Will Be Produced and Old Ones Revived.

New York, Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The break in the drought of theatrical amusement brought around by the opening of the Standard Theater Thursday night with Alfred Collier's pastoral opera, "Dorothy," is to be followed tomorrow night by the opening of the Herald Square Theater with Carroll and Kerker's comic opera, "Kismet." With two operas to choose from, the roof gardens open, and the vaudeville houses in operation, it will not be such a dull week as some that have passed.

The opening of the Standard Theater with the opera "Dorothy" was perhaps a more important incident, coming as it did at the lowest ebb of the tide of theatrical entertainment, than it otherwise would have been. The opera can hardly be called a pronounced hit, although standing room was at a premium on the opening night. The opera is light and tuneful, and will doubtless prove a favorite, although there is little to it. It is a summer opera.

Nothing seems to disturb the prosaic progress of "Trilby" at the Garden Theater. The play does not seem to have been improved upon. The 150th performance is drawing near.

There is a deal of promise in "Kismet," the new operatic comedy which will tomorrow night bring the Herald Square Theater out of summer darkness for a preliminary season of three weeks. Richard Carroll has evolved the libretto and Gustave Kerker is the author of the score. The production is a second enterprise of Harry Arkin.

"The Land of the Living," by Frank Harvey, a play which scored a success at the Adelphi Theater, London, a short time ago, will be presented in this country during the coming season. Manager Gustave Kahn will produce the piece at the People's Theater.

On Sept. 3 "A Pair of Spectacles" will be the first play presented by John Hare and the Garrick Theatre company when they open at Abbey's Theater, and when originally produced at the Garrick Theater ran for the best part of two seasons.

"Bonnie Scotland," which will be presented during the coming season, will be one of the most elaborately costumed plays of recent years.

"The City of Pleasure" will be the largest production that has been made at the Empire. Besides the extra people there will be nine sets of scenes, the combined work of E. G. Unitt of the Empire and William Hawley of the Lyceum. There are twenty-three musical numbers in the play. It was written by William Furst.

Manager Charles Frohman states that $12,000 will be spent on the military ball scene in "The Sporting Duchess," which is to be presented at the Academy of Music. In this scene he intends to excel the second act scene of "The Masqueraders."

Miss Adelaide Cushman, a young Australian actress who has played in this country for the last three seasons, has received an offer from Manager George Rignold to return to Australia.

Fred Hamlin is attending to the interests here of the Grand Opera-House, Chicago, while his brother Harry does Europe.

Charles P. Saulsbury has made his Auditorium, Milwaukee's mid-year vaudeville house, so successful that he has come to town to book attractions for next summer.

Charles B. Pope, who was Harrison's Consul at Toronto, has exchanged the cares of statecraft for those of theatrical management. He is in New York engaging a comic opera stock company for the new Oriental Theater, St. Louis.

George Walker, who conducts operahouses at San Antonio, Austin, and Little Rock, is here. He will leave for San Antonio Monday to arrange quarters for Corbett to train in for his fight with Fitzsimmons.

Pat Short, manager of the Olympic Theater, St. Louis, is just back from England, where he spent his vacation.

Will Hudson of the Coates Opera-House, Kansas City, is summering at Long Branch.

Sherman Brown of the Davidson, Milwaukee, is at the same resort.

DASHES HERSELF DOWN TO DEATH.

Alice Jewett Throws Herself from a Third-Story Window.

New York, Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Alice Jewett, eldest daughter of Charles H. Jewett, a retired manufacturer of white lead, who lives at New Brighton, S. I., ended years of physical and mental torture today at the Windsor Hotel, on Fifth avenue, where the family have been staying a few days, when she threw herself from the window of her room in the third floor of the hotel to the stone flagging of the courtyard.

About seven years ago Miss Jewett, then 20, was attacked by the malady which drove her to death. Chronic nervous dyspepsia and mental prostration supervened. Her condition grew worse. In the last two years she had been more or less confined to her room. Constantly recurring fits of melancholia made it necessary to keep a constant watch upon her actions.

Mr. Jewett and his family make their summer home at Manchester, Vt., and three days ago came to this city, stopping at the Windsor Hotel before resuming their journey into New England. Miss Jewett within the last few days evinced a remarkable cheerfulness and a return to something like her old vivacity. This apparent change for the better was welcomed by the family.

When she awoke today just before 10 a. m. she looked brighter and better than in many a day. "I have at least had a night of rest," she remarked to her mother, and with these words went to the open bedroom window at the rear of the suite. There she stood gazing pensively out into the north courtyard. A smile was on her face.

There came a knock at the door. Mrs. Jewett opened it to take their breakfast from the hands of the waiter. In the same moment the maids at work in the rooms on the opposite side of the yard saw Miss Jewett's hands raised, saw her sway forward, fall outward, and strike the pavement.

Mrs. Jewett fainted. Her husband, standing at the clerk's desk and hearing the outcry, hurried to the yard only to find his daughter dead. The back of her head had been crushed.

PAINTED THE PREACHER'S HORSE RED

Parson Bullock the Victim of a Boy's Wild Prank.

New York, Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The Rev. A. Clark, a typical New England pastor, looks as if he had stepped from an old print of the Pilgrim fathers. He is a Congregationalist of the most pronounced type, and in the little Village of North Canton, Conn., he is much respected. Pastor Clark has a horse of which he is very proud. It is old but faithful.

For several weeks past a number of boys and young men of Canton have been midsummer mad. No deviltry that the juvenile mind can well conceive has been neglected by them. A week ago they removed the nuts from Deacon Bullock's carriage, and when that good man started for church last Sunday morning with his wife and two buxom daughters the four were precipitated into the roadway and the deacon missed worship for the first time "goin' on forty years." When anything like this happens in Canton the people with one accord lay it all on Sammie Tucker. Sammie is a smug-faced youth who is generally in trouble.

Parson Clark believed that Sammie had something to do with the deacon's carriage. Last Sunday the parson let out on Sammie. He assured his congregation that a fierce heat would assail Sammie and his chums beyond the grave, nor did he doubt that the Warden of the State prison was fairly yearning to lay his hands on the coterie.

The sequel of these words came last night. Somebody broke into the parson's barn and when the hired man went to groom the white horse this morning preparatory to going to church the animal was a bright carmine. The hired man summoned the pastor, who gazed at his painted steed sadly and then muttered: "Sammie Tucker."

Later in the day they went to work on the horse. There must have been glue in the paint or it was aniline dye, for the horse is still red.

Half of Canton is laughing at the parson, while the other half is indignant. The pastor says nothing, but he has had several conferences with Deacon Bullock.

ARE LEARNING SUNDAY ROPES.

New-Yorkers Not Quite So Thirsty as a Week Ago.

New York, Aug. 11.—Many new and interesting features in the fight of the saloonkeepers against the police which were promised for today did not materialize, and the day simply fell into line with the other Sundays which have intervened since the reform Police Board took hold of the municipal administration.

It was a pretty "dry" day, but a shade pleasanter for the thirsty, who have learned the scheme for securing drinks behind doors apparently closed. To the stranger and to the uninitiated the day was almost as dry as any of the last half-dozen Sundays.

Few liquor-dealers took advantage of the privilege of keeping their places open, which has lately been decided to be legal, provided liquors are not given away or sold.

The most notable instance was that of Steve Brodie, who had no end of trouble in carrying on a charitable enterprise in his saloon. Brodie was giving away lemonade and taking a collection for a free-ice fund when the police arrested him for breaking the Sabbath law, but he was promptly discharged by Magistrate Cornell. Afterward he was arrested twice, but each time was released and resumed business.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Proposed Homes and Hospitals for Unfortunate Outcast Women.

New York, Aug. 11.—Mrs. Charlotte Smith, President of the Women's Rescue League of Boston, today urged upon Police Commissioner Grant that the Police Commissioners interest themselves in securing legislation for the control of the women of the town. She advocates keeping together all such women in certain districts, which might be designated, to prevent them from living in the respectable neighborhoods, a menace to the morals of the city. She said that the legislative centers should take hold of the matter sensibly. She proposed to have homes and hospitals established where such women could be cared for.

Three More Bodies Found.

The work of recovering the bodies of victims in the collapsed building at the corner of West Broadway and Third street is still going on. There is now a force of 100 men employed. It will be four or five days before the whole place is cleared.

Three more bodies were found today. This makes the list of dead thirteen. Seven are still missing.

Joseph Guider of Brooklyn, who had the contract for the plastering, was arrested yesterday on a charge of criminal negligence, and was released on bail today.

Tailors Do Not Go to Work.

Contrary to general expectation the various tailor shops whose bosses are said to have signed agreements with their striking workmen did not start to work today. Different reasons were assigned for this by the strikers, all of whom profess to be satisfied with the present status of affairs, but it is apparent that there is some hitch in the completion of the agreement to resume work.

Gotham Brevities.

Mrs. George M. Pullman, who has been confined to her Elberon cottage for some weeks with chronic malaria, was out yesterday for the first time since her illness.

The German steamer Marsala, which arrived today from Hamburg, reports the recent death in that city of Capt. Kraeft, who was commander of the vessel on her last trip to Hamburg.

IN THE LABOR WORLD.

Superior companies are importing Italians for coal-handlers at Duluth, Minn., to take the place of strikers.

The Wickham-Chapman company, piano manufacturers, have acceded to the demand of their employés for a 15 per cent advance in wages.

Fifteen hundred miners along the Loup Creek railway in West Virginia have struck. They say they were to get paid by the ton and are paid by the mine car, which holds more than is claimed.

FRANCE IN A BAD FIX.

AT THE MERCY OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE WALLER CASE.

Ambassador Eustis Unable to Secure the Record of the Trial, and for the Good Reason, as Alleged, That It Was Wholly Irregular—The Court-Martial Is Declared to Have Been Improper and There Will Be No Chance of Securing the Papers.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The exclusive announcement by cable this morning of uneasiness in French Government circles over the Waller incident confirms the rumor in State Department circles here that, to use an Americanism, the French are "in a hole" in the Waller matter. Moreover, they are as badly off in their whole Madagascar administration. Ambassador Eustis' failure to secure either a copy of the proceedings in the Waller court-martial at Tamatave or permission to see Mr. Waller in prison was duly reported to Washington. It is now certain that he will never obtain a copy of the proceedings of the court-martial, and for the best of reasons. The court-martial was improperly organized and failed to make a record of its proceedings.

The announcement of this startling fact will show how clearly at the mercy of the United States is the French Government, according to all diplomatic usages. Nothing but an ignominious diplomatic backdown or a continued violation of all the rules of international courtesy can follow.

Mrs. Waller and her children will be brought to the United States from Port Louis, where they are now, at the expense of the special fund of the State Department. They will come by way of Paris, where they will be met by Minister Eustis, who will take Mrs. Waller's statement in regard to whatever knowledge of the trouble she may have. Paul Bray, Mr. Waller's stepson, now in Washington, is in constant communication with friends in Madagascar. He has received within twenty-four hours letters directly contradictory of the reports of French successes in their campaign against the Hovas.

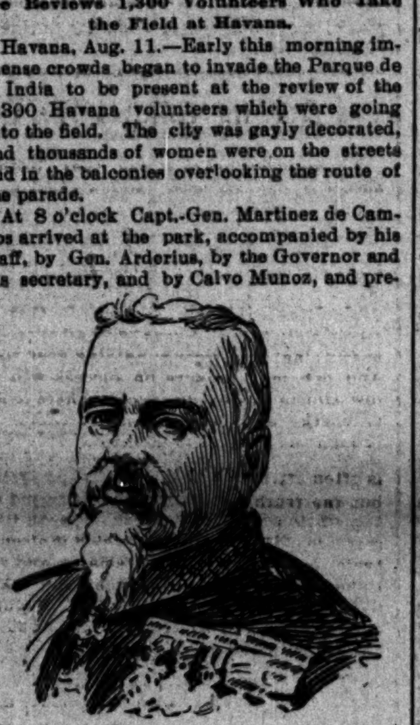
The failure of the Castine to salute the French flag at Tamatave is due to instructions cabled her commander from Washington. A salute to the French flag would be recognition of French suzerainty in Madagascar, which the United States thus far steadfastly refuses to acknowledge. It would be, moreover, a concession in part of the right of the French to take action against Mr. Waller.

It can be stated authoritatively that the United States will not recognize French supremacy until the Waller incident is entirely closed and the rights of American citizens have been guaranteed in Madagascar. It is an open question if this administration will recognize the French there at all.

GREETING TO MARSHAL CAMPOS.

He Reviews 1,300 Volunteers Who Take the Field at Havana.

Havana, Aug. 11.—Early this morning immense crowds began to invade the Parque de la India to be present at the review of the 1,300 Havana volunteers which were going into the field. The city was gayly decorated, and thousands of women were on the streets and in the balconies overlooking the route of the parade.



CAPTAIN-GENERAL MARTINEZ DE CAMPOS.

At 8 o'clock Capt.-Gen. Martinez de Campos arrived at the park, accompanied by his staff, by Gen. Arderius, by the Governor and his secretary, and by Calvo Munoz, and preceded by the pioneers. This is the first appearance in public of Capt.-Gen. Campos since the battle of Peralejo, the name by which the battle between Manzanillo and Bayamo of July 13, in which Gen. Santocildes was killed, has come to be called. Marshal Campos is an enemy of personal demonstrations. Nevertheless he was received by all the Colonels and officers of the volunteers, while fifteen bands played a grand march.

The police were not able to restrain the crowds from rushing out through the barriers to greet Gen. Campos, cheering Spain and shouting acclamations for the conqueror of Peralejo. The enthusiasm was indescribable and Gen. Campos was never received with a more kindly demonstration by the people.

After he had reviewed the volunteers Gen. Campos with great emotion delivered a patriotic speech. He said the volunteers were going to protect the plantations and property which were threatened with burning by a mob, whose only motto is destruction, when they ought to be, as native Cubans, the first to defend this property. The volunteers left immediately by express train for Villar.

Lieut.-Col. Rodon, with 800 troops and artillery, left Bayamo to protect a convoy which was transported by the River Caute.

In El Judio, near Corolito, he surprised the insurgents with a discharge of rifles shot by the van guard and with five shots from the artillery. The insurgents lost ten killed and twenty-six wounded and were dispersed to the mountains.

PLEASES THE CUBANS IN NEW YORK.

Patriot Discusses the Make-Up of the Provisional Government.

New York, Aug. 11.—Cubans in this city are delighted at the news that a provisional government has been formed in Cuba with representative men as its officials. Col. Lopez de Queralta, a prominent Cuban patriot, said: "The President elected, Gen. Masso, is a Cuban to the very core of his heart. He is a native of Manzillano, and the owner of vast property in Cuba, and is wealthy. Gen. Massó is about 55 years old, and has a record as a valiant soldier. In the revolution of 1868 to 1878 he was commander of an important division, and distinguished himself on the field of battle.

"Joaquin Castillo, who has been selected as diplomatic agent to the United States, is well-known in New York, and is extremely popular. He was born in Santiago de Cuba, and is about 35 years old. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, studied medicine, and became a surgeon in the United States Navy. He was surgeon on the steamer Rogers which went to the rescue of De Long and his party, the Arctic explorers.

"All the men selected for the new government are capable and brilliant, and the Cubans of this city regard their election as significant of a glorious epoch in the history of our island."

FEAR A YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

All Vessels from Central America to Mexico Under Suspicion.

City of Mexico, via Laredo, Aug. 11.—Great apprehension is felt in all west coast portions regarding the continued ravages of yellow fever in Central American vessels. All vessels recently arriving from Central America have been treated as suspicious, principally those from Acajutala and Ocos.

The American Surety company of New York has opened a branch here according to the terms of a liberal character recently granted. The company will insure government employés and give bonds for contractors, besides doing a private business.

Two of the twenty-two injured in the Tehuantepec railway accident have died. The road is new and the track not altogether in good condition.

It is probable the Verastegui-Romero duel will go to the jury, as the press has demanded this without a dissenting voice.

Much interest is felt here regarding the truth of the alleged interview with United States Minister Ransom, telegraphed from Washington, in which Ransom is quoted as saying that the extradition treaty is required in order to prevent embezzlers from the United States escaping extradition by using money among the Mexican authorities. If Ransom is correctly reported he will probably be regarded here as a "persona non grata," the alleged utterance being a direct attack on the highest functionaries, for whom, while here, Ransom expressed esteem. It is charitably believed here the Minister was misrepresented.

Mr. Gray, just before his death, was reported by an American journal as declaring that Guatemala was right in its contention with Mexico, an utterance that naturally gave offense here, but Gray died before there was an opportunity for an explanation.

ANNE VALENTINE TO END ITS CAREER.

American Vessel Condemned as Unseaworthy at Colon, Colombia.

Colon, Colombia, Aug. 11.—The agent here of the New York Board of Underwriters has advertised that the cargo of the American schooner Anne Valentine will be sold at auction. The vessel has been condemned as unseaworthy.

The Anne Valentine sailed from Mobile, Ala., May 13 for Port Limon, Costa Rica, with 213,000 feet of pitch pine lumber. It experienced heavy seas and lost all its rigging and put into Colon July 13 after drifting for five weeks on the Caribbean Sea and being given up as lost. It registered 245 tons net, hailed from New York, and was owned by James Stafford. Capt. Morris was its commander.

Only Chinamen Now Excluded.

The Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica have notified steamship agents that the prohibition against the landing of priests and nuns has been removed, and free entry is accorded to all except Chinamen.

FUNDS OF THE RAILWAY DIVERTED.

Complaint of the Opposition Politicians in Guatemala.

Guatemala, Aug. 11.—[Special World Cable.]—Opposition politicians assert that money intended for the construction of the Guatemala Northern railway is being applied to other purposes, among which is the subvention of newspapers abroad.

Crimes of all kinds, especially murder, are increasing throughout the country.

A concession has been granted to Americans to establish a cement and brick factory.

Stages and wagon lines have been established in connection with the Guatemala Northern railway. A trip to the coast now takes only three days.

The refusal of the government to grant new concessions asked by an American bank is said to be due to a desire to protect a new bank, in which officials are reported to be large stockholders.

Managua, Nicaragua, Aug. 11.—Orders for new rolling stock for the Oriental railway have been placed in the United States.

EMPEROR WILLIAM TO SHOOT GROUSE.

He Leaves Cowes for Brief Visit at Lowther Castle.

London, Aug. 11.—Emperor William left Cowes Saturday at midnight for Lord Lonsdale's seat, Lowther Castle. Lord Lonsdale met him at Clifton Station, accompanied by a body of huntsmen in scarlet coats, drawn up on the platform. The country people from far and near came to witness the Emperor's arrival. The party drove a mile in open carriages to Lowther Castle. There will be grouse drives Monday over the moors for the Emperor's sport, for which sixty beaters have been engaged. Emperor William is to make a tour of the English lakes during the week, and will embark at Leith Thursday on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern for Wilhelmshaven.

JAPAN WANTS 20 NEW WARSHIPS.

San Francisco Builders After the Contracts for the Vessels.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 11.—Japan is evidently preparing for another war. The little island empire want twenty new warships, and Tuesday Irving M. Scott will sail for Japan to secure the contracts for building some of the vessels. San Francisco is the nearest port to Japan where the ships can be built, and as the Union Iron Works have a reputation for building first-class ships, Mr. Scott expects to return with enough contracts to keep his company busy for some time.

DISCUSSES THE COLUMBIA'S SPEED.

No English Man of War That Can Go So Fast.

London, Aug. 12.—A letter to the Times, signed "Vice-Admiral," discusses the performance of the United States cruiser Columbia in its speed trial across the Atlantic. The writer says: "We have no man of war that could equal the Columbia's speed. The Blenheim ought to do so, but it is very doubtful whether it would do so." The writer then asks "whether we alone among the nations are to stand still in this respect."

WOMAN ARRESTED ON THE ETRURIA.

Charged with Stealing Valuable Jewels from Her Hostess in London.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.—The police here arrested Saturday on board the Cunard steamer Etruria an American woman booked for New York. She was booked under the alias of Stanley and was charged with stealing jewelry to the value of £2,000 ($10,000) from Mrs. Gibbons of Ridgmount Gardens, Gower street, London, whose guest she was during July, under the name of Millie Millet. The jewelry was recovered.

Object to the Turrets on the Warships.

London, Aug. 12.—The Standard this morning has an editorial in which it discusses the proposed double turrets on American men-of-war and offers as an objection the risk of the entire structure being disabled, thus silencing all four guns. It considers it doubtful whether there are not certain drawbacks about the device which are sufficient to counterbalance the advantages.

Americans Aroused at Worcester, Mass.

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 11.—At a mass-meeting of Armenians in this city tonight revolutionary speeches were cheered to the echo and the 800 men present were worked up to a high pitch of excitement when they were told "to take the religion of God in one hand and the sword in the other and fight for the freedom of their country."

Two More Catterthun Boats Found.

Sydney, N. S. W., Aug. 11.—Two more old boats of the British steamer Catterthun, which ran on the seal rocks between Sydney and Brisbane, have been found bottom upwards.

Offer from the Rothschilds.

London, Aug. 11.—The Rothschilds announce that they are prepared to exchange scrip for definitive bonds of the United States of America of the 4 per cent loan.

Contents of the Queen's Speech.

London, Aug. 12.—The Times says editorially this morning that the Queen's speech will contain neither promises of legislation nor disclosures of policy.

Sultan Opposed to Foreign Control.

Sofia, Aug. 11.—It is stated here that the Sultan is firmly resolved not to admit the principle of foreign control in Armenia.

To Attend Jackson's Funeral.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 11.—Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justice Brewer came tonight to be present at Justice Jackson's funeral. They went at once to the residence of Assistant Attorney-General J. M. Dickinson. They were met at the station by a committee appointed by the Nashville bar. All arrangements have been completed for the interment of Judge Jackson's remains. The ceremonies will be simple and conducted by the Rev. J. H. McNeilly of the Presbyterian Church and the Rev. J. Lin Cave of the Christian Church, and the burial will be at Belle Meade, a few miles from this city.

Splendid day and night school, Bryant & Stratton's Business College, 315 Wabash avenue.

TALKS OF KU CHENG.

FORMER MISSIONARY GIVES HER VIEWS OF THE MASSACRES.

Miss Clara M. Cushman of Dedham, Mass., Says They Were One of the Direct Results of the War with Japan—Personality of Miss Hartford, the American Girl There—Warm Greeting to Gen. de Campos at Havana—General News from Abroad.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 11.—Miss Clara M. Cushman of Dedham was for many years a missionary in Pekin, having been sent by the same society as that under whose auspices Miss Hartford has been working at Ku-Cheng. In an interview today Miss Cushman asserts a belief that these latest massacres are one of the results of the recent wars between China and Japan. Ku Cheng is many hundred miles from the central government at Pekin and it is probable the people had only rumors of the trouble and so got all sorts of stories, some of which may have started the trouble.

"The uninformed Chinese," Miss Cushman continued, "believe the foreign missionaries cut out the eyes and hearts of the natives to use for medicine. They are quick to accept any story that they hear, so that the foreigners there can never tell when a mob will come upon them.

"Ku Cheng is quite a distance from Foo Chow up the Min River. It is a walled city of about 20,000 inhabitants and has the reputation of being a neat and clean city. Iong Bing is still further inland. Miss Hartford has an assistant, Miss Wilma H. Rouse of Minnesota, who was probably not in the massacre, as her name was not mentioned.

Personnel of the Mission.

"The missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has two other missionaries at Ku Cheng, the Rev. M. C. Wilcox, Presiding Elder of Ku Cheng district, and Dr. J. J. Gregory, in charge of Wiley Hospital. The only building owned by the Methodists is a chapel, valued at $2,500, in which the average attendance of Sunday worship last year was 250. The homes, schools and hospitals, are in hired houses, which fact may have saved both buildings and inmates from the fate of the English missionaries and their buildings."

Miss Cushman, being in a position to speak of Miss Hartford, who so narrowly escaped death at the hands of the vegetarians, through personal acquaintance, says of her:

"Miss Hartford was sent to Ku Cheng in 1887 by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was at that time a popular teacher in the public schools at Dover, N. H. She has no father, mother, brother, or sister living, but is entirely devoted to her work. Although the five-year term for which she went has expired, she has steadily refused to accept the vacation, with privileges of visiting America, saying she preferred to stay in China with the work and finally die there. But because of ill-health and need of rest she had almost made up her mind to take the needed vacation when the troubles came on. Mrs. Alderman of Hyde Park, the Corresponding Secretary of the New England branch of the society, has written to her, advising her to take this opportunity while the country is settling down again, to come to America.

"Miss Hartford is in charge of the Ku Cheng and Iong Bing districts of Foo Chow Woman's Conference. Her report to the last annual conference showed in the Ku Cheng district one boarding school with an enrollment of 44; fourteen day schools with an enrollment of 200; one Bible training school with an enrollment of 20."

Appointed to Join Miss Hartford.

Miss Althea M. Todd of this city is now under appointment to join Miss Hartford at Ku Cheng, and was expected to leave in about a month. That trouble has been long brewing seems proven by part of a letter received by Mrs. Alderman from Miss Hartford. It is dated Foo Chow May 2 and says:

"I was obliged to close the Woman's and Girls' schools April 9 on account of fears of local insurrections. The English mission closed their schools two weeks earlier, but I had hoped matters might clear up and so held on. At last I found I could not stand out alone any longer. Every one thought the schools ought to be closed, so I yielded. Then I was sick, so when Dr. Gregory urged me to come to Foo Chow and have a rest I came."

Miss Cushman thinks the criticisms made of United States Minister Denby are unjust, as, during her residence in Pekin, he had been very careful to protect the missionaries' rights, was on friendly terms with them all, and they esteemed him very highly.

JAPAN'S NEW TREATY WITH CHINA.

Some Striking Innovations in Their Commercial Relations.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 11.—Word reaches the Japanese Legation that the new Japanese Minister at Pekin has begun the negotiation of a treaty of commerce and navigation with China and that everything is moving smoothly without the difficulties that had been contemplated. This new treaty follows the treaty of peace made at Shimonoseki, which briefly recited that when peace was fully restored a new commercial treaty would be formed. It is an important document, as it gives in detail the terms on which China is to be opened to commerce, whereas the peace treaty recited only the general fact.

The negotiations have proceeded far enough to show that Japan will have the favored nation clause as to commerce. This will be the first time China has granted this clause to Japan. It assures to Japan the lowest rate of duty on articles sent to China that the latter country exacts from any other country. Japan is thus placed on equal terms for the first time with Great Britain, the United States, and other great powers.

Another feature of the new treaty is the establishment of Japanese Consular Courts in China for the trial of Japanese. This is to insure the Japanese against the crude judicial system and hard punishments of China, and is similar to the consular courts that other leading nations maintain in China. But as Japan has raised her judicial system to a high plane, abolishing all relics of barbaric punishment, there is found to be no need of foreign courts in Japan. Great Britain and the United States have agreed to abolish their consular courts in Japan, and following this new order of things Japan will not let Chinese consular courts be established there, although they insist that Japan should have the same protection as other powers against the crude methods of justice in China.

CONSUL CALDERON ON THE WARPATH.

Duel Probable Between Him and a San Francisco Enemy.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 11.—Eusterjio Calderon, Consul for Salvador, is on the warpath and seeks the blood of M. Casin, President of the Central American Development company. He has challenged Casin to a duel and the latter has signified his intention of fighting the Consul.

While Casin was in company with Consul Ballen of Ecuador Calderon passed them on Kearney street and sneered at Casin. The latter rushed after Calderon and begged him to follow him that they might fight it out. Instead Calderon sought the protection of a big policeman and declined the invitation. Then Casin called him a coward, a bobtailed yellow dog, and other unpleasant things. Still Calderon would not fight and went home under guard of the policeman.

Later, however, as Casin was dining with Gen. Ezeta a messenger arrived with a challenge from Calderon to deadly combat. The message also assured Casin that he (Calderon) was his friend and that Casin's mistaken friendship for Ezeta was all that came between them. Casin said tonight he did not think it would be necessary to fight Calderon with deadly weapons. His fists would be sufficient.

Calderon and Casin were formerly intimate friends, but when Gen. Ezeta arrived trouble began. Ezeta is Calderon's bitterest enemy, while Casin has become intimate with the fugitive warrior.

KELLORS TO BE TRIED FOR MURDER.

Result of Hearing on the Death of Clara Shanks.

Annapolis, Ind., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—A verdict in the preliminary hearing of Daniel Kellor, his wife, and sister, charged with the murder of Clara Shanks at Wolf Creek Falls July 6, was reached last night at midnight, when the State rested its case and the defense announced that it would submit to the decision of the court without offering testimony. Justice William Penny's verdict was: "Daniel Kellor, Nancy Kellor, Margaret Kellor, I hold each of you to the next term of the Circuit Court without bail to answer to the charge of murder in the first degree of one Clara Shanks."

After Attorney Daniel Sims had outlined the prosecution he called Sheriff Ambrose Moore of Covington, who testified to having visited the Kellor place twice and of sending chips and blocks of wood and a pair of trousers to Indianapolis to be tested for blood.

Dr. John S. Geis of Indianapolis told the court of his chemical and microscopic analyses, both of which revealed the presence of mammalian blood.

Mrs. Shanks, the mother of Clara, said under oath: "I told Nannie Kellor I did not believe the charges made against Clara, whereupon she turned to her husband and said, 'Dan, will you let them make me out a liar?' "'No, it's so,' replied Dan. Then she said: 'I'll knock Clara down in her tracks if she ever steps her foot in my yard.'"

Elmer Aldward, aged 16, testified that it was impossible for the body of Clara Shanks to have been in the pool from 3 to 5 p. m. Saturday, July 6, as he and three other boys were in swimming and diving all over it.

Dr. McKey told of the cuts and bruises on the head. The one blow on the back of the head was sufficient to have caused death.

The arms were in a defensive position and rigid, and the legs were drawn up and rigid. If Clara Shanks had committed suicide there would have been a clot of blood in the right side of the heart.

John Kellor was arraigned on the charge of being an accessory, but was acquitted by Justice Penny. Sheriff Moore left this morning at 4 o'clock with Kellor and the two women for the Parke County Jail at Rockville, where they will remain until September at the calling of the Circuit Court.

Justice Penny's verdict meets popular approval, and it is considered best for the Kellors, even though they are found innocent by a higher court, as they would not have been safe last night if acquitted.

The trend of the prosecution was that when Clara left the dinner table she went over to the Kellor home, and there Mrs. Kellor carried out her threat, assisted by Dan and Margaret, the body being concealed in the house until dark, when it was carried and thrown in the pool at the falls.

GOADING THE NEGRO TO DESPERATION.

Jacksonville Colored Preacher Says His Race Is Outrageously Treated.

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The Rev. J. Milton Waldron, pastor of the largest negro church here, preached a sensational sermon tonight on Southern lynchings. The church was packed, many whites being present. He said, in part:

In reconstruction days the killing of negroes was condoned because it was said to be necessary in order to get the government into the hands of the Southern whites. When it was no longer necessary for that purpose some other excuse had to be resorted to in order to shield the roughs who had become "sot in their ways" and must shed human blood.

Now and then a colored man was found who had been brute enough to imitate his white neighbor and attack a woman. If it was a white woman the crime was thought to justify the whites in taking the law into their own hands and lynching and even burning the negro. From lynching for outrage the habit has grown until now colored men, women, and even children are lynched in the South for assault, barn-burning, stealing and resisting arrest, and hundreds of colored families are driven from their homes every year, property destroyed, and wives and daughters outraged and whipped.

This state of affairs has continued until it has bred an element in the South among the whites who care nothing for law and set no value upon human life. It has made the negro revengeful, and is fast goading him on to desperation. The spirit of lawlessness, murder, and revenge has spread among both white and black in the South until it has become alarming. Something must be done and done at once, or our fair Southland is forever doomed.

The congregation interrupted the sermon by frequent "amens." Many of the whites present left.

IRON WORKERS DISCOVER A LOST ART.

They Accomplish the Welding of Copper to Iron and Steel.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 11.—George Crombey, Cornelius Shay, and John Ryan, iron workers, have discovered the lost art of welding copper to iron or steel. They show several samples of the metals perfectly welded.

The last record history gives of these metals having been welded was in Scandinavia, 500 B. C. The value of the discovery comes in the fact that copper offers greater resistance to the action of salt water than any other metal. The Carnegie company has offered the men a fixed price for the secret. A shop has been fitted up for the men at the Homestead plant, where tomorrow the men propose to weld a plate of copper to an ingot of nickel steel armor plate.

The Carnegie company hopes to be able to cover all armor plates for the big battleships with copper.

JAIL DOORS RESIST A MOB OF LYNCHERS.

They Give Up the Job of Reaching Intended Victims After Hard Work.

Lebanon, Ky., Aug. 11.—A mob of forty men went to the Springfield jail at 1 o'clock this morning and demanded of the jailer the keys to the cell of Matthew Lewis and Jesse Ray, who assaulted Mrs. Shields, white, recently. The jailer handed over the keys. After working at the locks and bolts without success they procured sledge hammers and tried to batter down the doors. After hours of hard work they abandoned the job. They then emptied their revolvers into the cell of the jail, but no one was hit. The Sheriff of Washington County passed through this city today with Lewis and Ray, on their way to Louisville, where the negroes will be confined until the excitement at Springfield is over.

TIN ORE FOUND IN WASHINGTON.

Finders Believe It Will Supply the Country for Years.

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—A seven foot vein of tin ore has been discovered in the Cascade Mountains in the southwestern part of this State, near Mount St. Helens. Samples of the ore have been sent to the Watertown Arsenal in Massachusetts for analysis. It is reported by Capt. J. D. Hadley of this city, a prospector who made the discovery, that it is impossible to determine how deep the ledge goes into the mountainside, but he and his friends are enthusiastic and believe they have located tin enough to supply the country for years.

PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION WILL MEET.

It Is Opposed to Catholics and Is the Parent of the A. P. A.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 11.—The National or Grand Lodge of the Protestant Association meets here in its forty-fifth annual session tomorrow, and the sessions will continue till Friday. It is an anti-Catholic organization, out of which the American Protective Association sprung because the parent association would not go into politics. The American Protestant Association has 12,000 members in the United States, while the other American Protective Association claims many times that number. The sessions will be secret. Most of the delegates are here tonight.

WILL WAIT FOR THE HARVEST.

Then He May Appeal to Voters on the School Question Dispute.

Winnepeg, Man., Aug. 11.—Premier Greenway said today the latest communication from the Ottawa Government on the school question is not to be considered until after harvest. It is inferred that should the harvest be safely garnered Greenway may appeal to the people on the question. In the present temper of the people such a move would assuredly result in Greenway being given another four years' term of office.

Warrimoo Only Slightly Damaged.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 11.—The steamship Warrimoo is not much damaged by its stay on the reef near Carmanah Point. It was docked at Esquimalt this afternoon for survey. It was hard aground for five hours and was worked off at high tide by a line run to an exposed reef.

DISMAY IN THE RANKS

DEMOCRATS DISAPPOINTED OVER WHITNEY'S DECLARATIONS.

New York Party Leaders Loath to Believe He Is Really Out of the Presidential Race—Ex-Gov. Flower Is for Him and Believes He Will Be a Candidate at the Proper Time—Washington Opinion Is That the Interview Has a Third Term Ring to It.

New York, Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The interview with ex-Secretary William C. Whitney at Bar Harbor yesterday was the talk of well informed men in the clubs, at the hotels, and in political coteries. Mr. Whitney's positive announcement that he is not in the Presidential race and that he expects to take no part in the unification or reorganization of the Democratic party in New York City was read with the liveliest interest. His remarks on a third term were also a subject of much comment.

A few men prominent in politics are in town, but among the rank and file of the Democracy the feeling appeared to be one of disappointment over Mr. Whitney's declaration that he was not an aspirant for Presidential honors.

"He may not be a candidate now," said one Tammany man, "but he has a whole year to think it over, and if the nomination were offered him I believe he is too good a Democrat to refuse it. He would make a great race."

Others thought that Mr. Whitney would favor Mr. Cleveland for a third term, provided the latter wanted it. Most of the local Democratic lights are at Saratoga. Most if not all of them are for Whitney. They like the man's personality, they admire his ability, and they consider him New York's most available candidate. Consequently they are loath to believe that Mr. Whitney is really out of the race.

Ex-Gov. Flower said at Saratoga tonight:

"I am for Whitney. I don't think he is a candidate now, but I am not at all sure that he would not be one if shown that it was a party necessity. There are not many men who will refuse a Presidential nomination. The ex-Secretary tells what is absolutely true about the growing sentiment in favor of Cleveland, or rather of the administration. I have no idea that Mr. Cleveland wants a third term, but he is a strong man and will have a good deal to do with making the candidate."

"You see," said the ex-Governor, "there is the big mass of Democrats who are good Democrats. They will vote for the party candidate whoever he may be. Some of them do not like Cleveland, but they will vote for him if he is the candidate. Then there is another class who are sometimes Democrats, good people but bad Democrats. They will all vote for Cleveland when they might not for some other candidate. There is where Cleveland is strong, and that strength is growing every day. I predicted this would be the case two years ago. The Democratic situation generally is good, and getting better all the time. One of the strongest things that President Cleveland did was to carry out that bond issue and restore confidence in our credit. The only criticism I could make is that it did not go far enough. I should have made the bond issue much larger than it was."

Flower Not a Candidate.

"How about your own candidacy for the Presidential nomination?"

The ex-Governor laughed heartily.

"I am a candidate for no office. I want to jog along in the ranks as a private citizen now. When a man is in office he is always in some one's way. Now that I'm a private citizen, why I can sit back and do some of the criticising myself if I want to. I am not out of politics. I expect to go to the next State convention as a delegate from Jefferson County, if elected, and will try and help along the fall campaign."

Mr. Flower's intention to go to the convention is taken by politicians to mean that Daniel Griffin, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Executive committee, and Mr. Flower's personal friend, is to be pushed for Attorney-General.

Senator Edward Murphy had read Mr. Whitney's interview with interest, he said, but declined to discuss the matter just now. Ex-Mayor Grant took the same stand. Both men are friendly to Mr. Whitney. Incidentally it may be said that Senator Murphy is about as confident of Democratic success this fall as ex-Gov. Flower.

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan declined to express an opinion as to how firm Mr. Whitney is in his determination not to be a candidate next year.

Ex-Corporation Counsel W. H. Clark said: "If Mr. Whitney wanted the nomination he could not afford to be a candidate now. I do not think he is after the nomination, but if it should be shown him that the party needed him I believe he would yield."

Judge Robert A. Van Wick is under the impression that Mr. Whitney does not intend to be a candidate, but believes he might change his mind between now and next June.

McKinley-Strong Combination.

It is related in political circles here that Mayor Strong is playing for the Gubernatorial nomination of 1896. This is said to be the one feature of the McKinley campaign in this State and in keeping with a well defined understanding that has been arrived at between the Governor of Ohio and the Mayor of this city.

The city administration is opposed to the nomination of Gov. Morton for the Presidency. Mayor Strong is not satisfied with the Governor. He thinks Mr. Morton was too close to Mr. Platt. He showed his displeasure by declining to be the guest of the Governor at a dinner given by the latter, and both himself and his administration have only given such official recognition to the Governor as the amenities of their relative positions absolutely demanded. Gov. Morton will have the opposition of the entire city administration, and the city administration has gone into politics far above the Harlem.

Friends of Mayor Strong believe that McKinley for President and Strong for Governor would surely carry the State in 1896. Looking to this end politics was played on Lieut.-Gov. Saxton rather badly last week. Mayor Strong's friends are, of course, proceeding upon the assumption that the State organization as it now exists will either be changed in its complexion by 1896 or that it will be forced to come to them for terms.

TRY TO READ BETWEEN THE LINES.

Conceded in Washington the Interview Has a Third Term Ring.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The striking interview with William C. Whitney this morning has acted as a sort of head wind on political sails in Washington. What he says is interesting, and yet every Democratic politician is trying to read between the lines. In these days of coy statesmen a Presidential possibility is obliged to make a sworn affidavit that he is not a candidate, that he would not accept the nomination if unanimously tendered him nor the office if elected to it, before the incredulous will believe that he means a declination. Mr. Whitney is regarded as a strong Presidential possibility, and yet his interview has more third term in it than has appeared in the public utterances of any prominent man in the last twelve months.

"Is he manufacturing sentiment for a third term?" is being asked on all hands, "or is he showing fealty to the administration in order to assist some now unknown candidate whom this young Warwick of Democratic politics is yet to bring to view?"

The President has said to intimate friends that he would favor Mr. Whitney's nomination for the Presidency if Mr. Whitney would become a candidate, but Mr. Whitney says he is not a candidate, and every one is left groping in the dark.

But there is more definite satisfaction in Mr. Whitney's lucid analysis of political issues, which is considered by Democrats everywhere as an exact exposition of the situation which will confront the people in 1896. On those issues Democratic confidence is rising rapidly.

Firemen Carry Off Prizes.

Rapid City, S. D., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Remarkably rapid time was made at the closing day of the firemen's tournament. In the hub and hub race, 250 yards straightaway, Gate City Hose company won. Time, 26 1-15, the fastest run ever made in the hills. The same team won the wet test, a run of 750 feet and laying 150 feet of hose. Time, 35 2-5. Juvenile hose race, 300 yards, won by Rapid City. Time, 38¾. One hundred-yard foot race, five entries, was won by Frank Graves. Time, 10 seconds.

DON'T LIKE TO MOVE.

METHODIST PASTORS IN CHICAGO DO NOT FAVOR ITINERACY.

They Oppose the Time Limit of Their Service As It Now Stands and Would Prefer the Old Rule if Any Change Is to Be Made in the Regulations—Some Opinions on the Question Are, in Effect, That a Minister's Usefulness Should Determine It.

In Methodist circles there is no subject discussed at the present time with more absorbing interest than the question of pastors' time limitation. While there is a general agreement that the alteration of the limit from three to five years has not worked well, there are differences of opinion as to whether the previous rule of change of pastorate after three years should be restored or a new rule adopted giving the conferences the power of appointing the pastors every year, either to continue in the same pastorates or to move to others as the conferences should determine. It is admitted that some change from the present system is inevitable, but it is still in doubt whether a change will be approved at the next general conference, which will be held in Cleveland, O., in May, 1896, or will be further postponed.

It was not possible yesterday to ascertain whether the diverse views held on this question are sectional in their character, but it seems to be generally conceded that while all Methodists are strongly attached to the feature of itineracy, which has distinguished the denomination since the days of the Wesleys, the advocates of the most rigid application of the old rule are chiefly to be found in country congregations. On the other hand the city congregations and, still more, the city pastors are said to prefer the modified rule, which would leave it to the discretion of the conference whether the pastor was to be removed at the end of a term.

Pastors Talk About It.

Among the pastors whose opinions on the question and the chances of its settlement were asked yesterday were the Rev. H. R. Calkins of the Sheffield Avenue Church, the Rev. Abel M. Waite of the Wesley Church, and the Rev. R. S. Martin of the Western Avenue Church. Bishop Merrill and the Presiding Elder, the Rev. H. G. Jackson, in consequence of engagements could not be seen.

The Rev. Mr. Calkins said that although the church press had been full of the subject for the last year it would be premature to say what the outcome of the discussion would ultimately be. Most likely it would continue as at present without any common agreement being reached up to the meeting of the General Conference at Cleveland next year. "My own opinion," said he, "is that the church is moving toward the abolition of the time limit. A general impression is growing up that the five year limit is more objectionable than the former three year or one year periods. Five years is either too long or too short a time. It makes a pastor feel nervous about removal after having lived long enough in a place to acquire an intimate acquaintance with the people; and the change under such circumstances seems arbitrary. I think it would be better to return to the old principle of itineracy than to remain as we are.

Idea in Favor.

"An idea much in favor which was discussed at the Omaha general conference in 1892, and will be heard of again in Cleveland May next, is that yearly appointments of pastors be made without limitation of a pastor's eligibility to reappointment. The opposition to this change is hardly of a sectional character, but perhaps there is more of it in country places than in cities."

The Rev. Abel M. White considered the ministry was in favor of preserving the principle of itinerancy while removing the time limit. That would allow of appointments being made yearly while permitting the conference to exercise its discretion as to whether there should be a new pastor or not.

"I think it rather a queer thing," he said, "when the Lord has called a pastor to a post that it should rest with the almanac to send him away from it. As to whether the Cleveland general conference will be able to settle this much-discussed question I would not now venture to predict. But I fully believe that at some time in the future the time limit will be removed. Speaking generally, I think the abolition of the time limit is more favored in the big cities than in country places, as a city pastor finds it a hardship to be removed from his sphere of usefulness just at the time when his acquaintance with the people enables him to perform the work of his pastorate with the best results."

"I believe that definite action will be taken by the next general conference to remove the time limit," said the Rev. R. S. Martin of the Western Avenue Church. "I believe that the settlement which will be then agreed on will leave the renewal of the pastor's appointment at the expiration of each yearly term to the discretion of the conference."

When asked what was the probable attitude of the Bishops on the question he said that the Bishops did not need to express any opinion as yet and had not committed themselves to either side.

"I believe," he added, "that pastors and laity generally favor abolition of the time limit, and that there is a general conviction that a great mistake was made when the change from three to five years was adopted."

SOCIALISTS HONOR FREDERICK ENGLES.

Hold a Mass-Meeting and Listen to Speeches About Him.

The Socialists of Chicago held a mass-meeting at Neebe's Hall, No. 48 Randolph street, yesterday afternoon in honor of Frederick Engels, who was one of the most prominent men in the international socialistic movement. There were 100 people present.

Speeches were made by Jens L. Christensen and Michael Schwab in German and A. Eiseman in English. It was said Schwab, in addition to referring to the memory of Engels, went out of his way to denounce typesetting machines as interfering with the interests of the laboring man.

Eiseman gave a biographical sketch of Engles and closed his remarks by saying that all Socialists should fight and die for the cause of socialism if necessary. The speech of Eiseman, however, was not in any way revolutionary.

The Socialistic Singing Society, of which Oscar Neebe is a member, entertained the audience with songs.

IMPROVEMENT AT PEORIA DISTILLERIES

Largest Independent House, the Atlas, Will Double Its Business.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Distillers generally report a slight improvement in the business, and the Atlas, the largest independent house in the world, will tomorrow double its capacity to 2,500 bushels. Adolph Woolner, the manager, predicts they will be running 5,000 bushels per day within a few days. He says Peoria will soon control the distilling business as it did in years gone by, but that it will take some time to get the trade back.

Close of Universalist Meeting.

The Weirs, N. H., Aug. 11.—The closing day of the National Universalists' grove meeting was the most interesting of any yet held. The forenoon services included a sermon by the Rev. C. E. Nash, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y. After the sermon the Rev. J. M. Pullman, D. D., of Lynn spoke. This afternoon a short service was held in memory of the late Dr. A. A. Miner of Boston. Addresses were made by the Rev. A. H. Shinn, D. D., of Galesburg, Ill., the Rev. G. H. Emerson, D. D., of Boston, and others. A parting conference was held in the evening, led by the Rev. W. E. McGlauflin, D. D., of Harriman, Tenn.

Rock River Assembly Closing.

Dixon, Ill., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The Rock River Assembly is drawing to a close. The camp-fire celebration last night was a great success. The program consisted of a procession of the campers arrayed in grotesque costume and a program by the ghosts of the past, posing as the leading characters on this year's program. The afternoon attraction was a program by assembly talent under direction of Prof. D. C. McAllister of Chicago. The evening sermon was delivered by the Rev. W. H. Singley, D. D., of Harrisburg, Pa.

Information for Veterans.

Veteran soldiers who are going to Chattanooga, Tenn., this fall may, by sending $2 to Capt. Charles F. Muller at Chattanooga, secure a comfortable barrack bunk for the time of the stay there. This information is given out by J. S. [illegible], Chairman of the National Military [illegible]

CANADIAN COMPETITION IS INCREASING.

Both Imports and Exports Make Great Jumps in Ten Years.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 11.—The extent of the competition of Canada with the United States in foreign markets is pointed out in a bulletin to be issued by the Secretary of Agriculture in a few days. The bulletin is the fourth of the world's markets series in course of publication by the department, and embodies the reports of thirty of our Consuls in the Dominion. It shows that the total exports of Canada increased from $83,000,000 in 1885 to $118,000,000 in 1894, or 33 per cent; the imports from $19,000,000 to $123,000,000, or 13 per cent, and the total trade from $198,000,000 to $241,000,000, or 21 per cent during the same period. The largest proportional annual increase was in 1892, when the value of the total trade exceeded that of the preceding year about 11 per cent. During the years 1888 to 1891, inclusive, the trade of Canada with the United States exceeded that with any other country, but since then the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has taken first rank with the United States.

An important fact is that a large share of the agricultural products going abroad from Canadian seaports are cereals and flour in transit from the United States. Of $27,000,000 of such products shipped last year $9,000,000 was American merchandise.

Of late years increased attention has been given by the Government of Canada to dairy interests, encouraging the dairy associations throughout the country and passing strict sanitary laws regulating the manufacture of cheese and butter. No adulterations can be used and the importation, manufacture, and sale of oleomargarine and other similar substances is prohibited. Though the quantity of butter exported decreased from 10,500,000 pounds in 1868 to 5,500,000 in 1894, nearly 50 per cent, the value declined from $1,900,000 to $1,100,000, or only about 30 per cent. This indicates improvement in the quality of butter exported. The export of cheese has increased notably. While in 1868 it was 6,141,570 pounds, valued at $620,543, in 1894 it rose to the large figure of 154,977,480 pounds, valued at $15,488,191.

The statistics of the fishing industry and forest products show that the value of the former in 1894 was over $30,000,000 and the latter over $80,000,000. In wood pulp, in 1894, the United States alone imported from the Dominion $369,010.

PLANS FOR THE BIG IRISH PICNIC.

Some of the Treats in Store for Those at Burlington Park Thursday.

The Confederated Irish Societies will hold their annual demonstration at Burlington Park next Thursday. Ten thousand Irishmen, assembled in Philadelphia a few days ago, selected John Devoy as a special envoy to represent them at the meeting in Burlington Park, and intrusted to him a message which will gladden the thousands who will assemble there on the occasion. Mr. Devoy will reach Chicago Tuesday, and, as a fraternal tribute from the men of the East to their friends in this city, will bring along with him two flags that every patriot loves—the one that of the American bark, the Catalpa, which rescued the Fenian prisoners from the dungeons of West Australia in '76, and the other that of the Yankee cruiser, the Gazelle, which delivered John Boyle O'Reilly and his compatriots from British bondage some years before.

These sacred relics of two gallant achievements have been turned over to Mr. Devoy with the approval of Capts. Anthony and Hathaway, Commanders of the Catalpa and Gazelle, respectively, and will be seen in the West for the first time at Burlington Park.

Martin Hogan, one of the prisoners saved from a living death by the ship that carried the first named of these ensigns, is now, and has been for years past, a resident of Chicago, and, doubtless, his voice will join the cheers which will go up when Mr. Devoy unfurls to the breeze the starry flag that set the Fenian captives free.

The Burlington Park demonstration promises to eclipse all previous celebrations of the Confederated Irish Societies and some idea of the magnitude of the festival may be gathered from the fact that a mammoth committee has been busily engaged for the last week or more in arranging the details of the great meeting.

Ex-Judge M. W. Hogan will preside over the meeting; P. McFarry, National Secretary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, will read the resolutions and declaration of principles, and Prof. Thomas Farrell's orchestra will furnish national music for the occasion. Gaelic athletic sports and prize games of all kinds will impart pleasure to the festivities, and dancing, mirth, and general merry-making will make the welkin ring in and around Burlington Park from early morning till dewy eve.

LONG SEARCH FOR A MISSING MALE HEIR

Now Thought to Be Dead and a New York Estate Will Be Divided.

Huot, Minn., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—A search for a missing heir, which has been in progress for nearly fifteen years, has just closed, and an effort will now be made to have divided the property which is located in New York, as records have just been found which show almost beyond a doubt that George Belle, the man for whom the search has been made, has been dead and buried for several years.

J. G. Pepin, who has resided in Polk County for several years, and who lives in this town, is the man who has been making the search for Belle. Pepin is one of the heirs to the estate, which, he says, is valuable, consisting of New York business property. The property was originally owned by German Belle, a French Canadian, and Elizabeth Kingsman, a native of New York, and from them passed to Joseph Belle. In 1850, after a family quarrel, Joseph Belle disappeared, taking with him his son George. When Mrs. Belle died, leaving the property which is now sought to be divided, Mr. Pepin, whose mother was a Belle, came to Minnesota in search of George Belle, having heard that he had located in Minnesota.

Since then he has prosecuted the search continually and some time ago he learned that a man named George Belle had been with a surveying party on one of the Indian reservations near Duluth, in 1886. An examination of the records of the Surveyor-General failed to reveal any such name as George Belle, but it was found that a man named George Kingsman and answering the description of the missing man had been killed in the woods while surveying in 1888, and Mr. Pepin is convinced this man and George Belle were the same. He will therefore drop his search and go to New York to have the estate settled.

DIES THE DAY HE IS ARRESTED.

Confesses to Large Embezzlements and Expires Soon After in His Cell.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 11.—George W. Loehmer, for several years bookkeeper at the City Workhouse, was arrested this morning on the charge of embezzlement of city money. At 7 o'clock this evening he was found dead in a cell at the Central Police Station under circumstances which indicate suicide.

June 1 it was discovered Loehmer had been embezzling funds intrusted to him. The shortage amounted to about $6,000. He was permitted to retain his position until his friends made good the shortage and was then dismissed. Since then an expert investigation of the books showed a further shortage of about $4,000. Loehmer was arrested at 4 o'clock this morning. This afternoon he made a confession, in which he admitted the theft of $3,000. He was then apparently in good health.

An hour later he was found lying on the floor of his cell bleeding at the mouth. He was put to bed and a physician summoned. The doctor advised the man be sent to a hospital. When the ambulance arrived to remove him he was dead.

Loehmer was 38 years of age. He had a wife and two children, but he abandoned them soon after his crime was discovered, and they are now in Detroit.

Killed One Robber, Wounded Another.

South McAlester, I. T., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—A posse of Marshals raided the Christian gang of train robbers' stronghold near Wilburton, I. T., last night and succeeded in killing one of the gang named, John Fessington, and wounding another and two of their horses. The officers are still in pursuit, and expect to either kill or capture the balance of the gang before morning.

Drank Poison Instead of Wine.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Mrs. Alice Trainer died today from the effects of bedbug poison taken accidentally. She had been in the habit of drinking wine, but Thursday got the wrong bottle by mistake. She suffered greatly before her death. She was 65 years of age.

HE IS WEAVING A NET

SUPT. MORGAN GETS NEW EVIDENCE IN THE MURDER CASE.

He Declares He Has Secured Some Strong Points Against Keepers Anderson and Gough in Connection with the Death of George Pucik—Although He Declines to Give Its Exact Nature He Is Positive It Will Tell Against the Two Men When They Are Tried.

Supt. George Morgan of the Dunning Insane Asylum yesterday added several additional links to the chain of evidence around Keepers Gough and Anderson. Since the death of the insane patient, George Pucik, Friday morning, Supt. Morgan has worked unceasingly to fasten the crime on the guilty persons and yesterday said he had discovered irrefutable evidence which closed the last loophole of escape for the men now under arrest. The exact nature of the evidence Mr. Morgan at first refused to make known, but finally admitted it related to the condition of Pucik when he was received at Dunning. The fact that the doctor neglected to examine the man when he reached the asylum greatly weakened the case against Anderson and Gough, alias Goff, despite the former's confession. Supt. Morgan fully appreciated this and he made every effort to strengthen this weak point in the State's case. Yesterday he succeeded in doing so.

Tells of New Evidence.

"Yes, I have unearthed some new and important evidence bearing on a hitherto weak spot in the chain of evidence against Anderson and Gough," said Supt. Morgan yesterday afternoon, "but I cannot divulge its exact nature at the present time. Were I to do so I could not surprise the prisoners and break them down, as I hope to be able to do. It also would cut off evidence of a still more important nature, which I hope soon to secure.

"This much I will say: The killing of Pucik was a brutal murder, of which both Anderson and Gough are equally guilty, unless you consider it an extenuating circumstance that Anderson, being the weaker, physically, could not inflict as severe injuries on Pucik as could Gough. Both men are, I think, equally guilty of the assault, though Gough or Goff may have inflicted the most serious wounds.

"Give me a good honest jury and I have no fear of the outcome of the case as it stands today. I will not show my whole hand even at the preliminary hearing this week. I will produce sufficient evidence to hold the two men and hold the rest until the trial. Pucik was murdered in this asylum and the guilty men are going to pay the penalty."

In response to further questions Supt. Morgan admitted the new evidence related to the condition of Pucik when received at the asylum. The Superintendent evidently does not attach much importance to the confession made by Anderson to the police and hopes to prove him as guilty of the murder as Gough.

Gough the Larger Man.

"Anderson confessed to me before he left here that he kicked and beat Pucik," said he, "though he has since denied that he did more than slap him. However, I do not say now that he inflicted as serious injuries as Gough, for he is a much smaller man."

Supt. Morgan has not yet taken up the investigation of the alleged brutal treatment of patients in the past. He will do so, he says, as soon as the present case is off his hands, and he promises to make the inquiry a searching one.

"That matter will be attended to later," said he. "There exist no written records relating to this matter, however, and I will have to go slow. I must say I have seen no signs of the inmates receiving brutal treatment at the hands of the keepers during my tenure in office. I will conduct my investigation of the actions of the attendants during my predecessor's rule only far enough to enable me to thoroughly learn the habits of my employés. Any man who is found to have maltreated an inmate in the past will be discharged at once, for he is likely to do so again. I believe in treating the insane with kindness and I shall have my ideas carried out. I must say the only rumors of harsh treatment that have reached me have come from discharged employés."

GROWERS WARNED TO HOLD COTTON.

President of Their Association Issues a Strong Appeal.

Galveston, Tex., Aug. 11.—The President of the American Cotton Growers' Association, Hector O. Lane, has issued a circular warning the growers of the South to hold their cotton and not heed the stories of an immense crop and the fear of low prices sent out by market bears, whom he characterizes as "commercial mountebanks."

Continuing he says:

And I desire to impress upon the common growers the imperative necessity of organization for the accomplishment of this purpose, and all instrumentalities should be engaged in the achievement of this consummation devoutly to be wished. Doubtless this endeavor will meet with strenuous opposition at the hands of those that recklessly speculate upon the labor of the farmer of the South. He would be offered a little more than the market price to bring in his crop. The argument of risk of fire, loss in weights, would follow with the usual denunciation of advices, but I implore you, for the sake of your families rendered destitute by these despoilers, and for the love you bear for our "Sunny Southland," for all that is sacred to our hearts and to our homes, to resist this current that is insidiously, day by day, drawing us into a vortex of poverty and shame and depraving our manhood and increasing crime.

There never was a more cruel and relentless war waged upon the people than upon the South by England and its emissaries and Tory allies, reducing its people from affluence to the pittance of 10 cents a day for their labor, which cotton at five cents per pound means.

H. M. Neill, in his statement of a few days since, reports a decrease in the Texas crop of only 5 per cent and an entire crop of between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000. I challenge Mr. Neill to substantiate his statement with any legitimate evidence. He can never do it and will go down in history as a wide guesser and a reckless statistician. I have made a tour of the cotton belt of Texas, and after careful investigation, I am prepared to raise my former estimate of 16 per cent to 25 per cent decrease in acreage.

I find about 2½ per cent of cotton land abandoned, worms in some sections doing considerable damage, and great injury in a large and most productive portion by rain. The crop is three weeks late and drought still continues. I advise farmers to move their crop to market just as slowly as possible and not allow themselves to be terrorized into hurriedly rushing it all on the markets in a few months, but to hold back what there is and thereby realize handsome results by a judicious distribution.

HOW ONE PREACHER SPENDS VACATION.

The Rev. R. S. Martin Preaches Every Day in a Big Tent.

A new departure in religious services has been made by the Rev. R. S. Martin of the Western Avenue M. E. Church, which promises to be a highly successful experiment. The church is at present undergoing extensive repairs and is out of use. The repairs will not be completed till the end of the month. Meanwhile the pastor, having been voted a month's vacation by the official board, has decided to spend it in conducting special services held in a large tent erected on a vacant lot near the church.

The tent is large enough to seat 800 persons, but many more than can find sitting room attend the services, which are being held daily throughout the month. Sundays crowds of from 1,500 to 2,000 attend and the evening services week days are popular and numerous conversions occur. The pastor is assisted by many ministers of various denominations. The big tent is lighted by electricity. There is an organ and other instrumental music, and several vocalists of high reputation take part in the services.

The services in the tent will cease at the end of the month, when the repairs of the church are completed. The reopening Sept. 1 will be followed by a week of special services, in which all former pastors of the church will participate. The present work has excited intense religious interest in the locality.

Deny the Dead Fish Story.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Charles Elsbree and other well-known Peoria fishermen declare the story telegraphed from Lacon that the fish business along the Illinois River had been killed on account of Chicago sewage is ridiculous. The Peoria fishermen made some of the best hauls on record yesterday and the fish were in excellent condition, with the exception of a very few bullheads. Opposite Lacon there is a single spot where filth seems to boil up and kill fish, but elsewhere along the river fishing is good and the fish in good condition.

FUNERAL OF MOSHER T. GREENE.

The Rev. Henry F. Milligan Conducts the Services at the Residence.

The funeral of Mosher T. Greene, President of the Chicago Lumber company, was held yesterday afternoon at the family residence, No. 1912 Prairie avenue. The Rev. Henry F. Milligan, assistant rector of Christ Reformed Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Greene was a member for twenty years, read the ritual of the church. Mr. Milligan officiated in the absence of Bishop Charles Edward Cheney.

Mrs. Genevra Johnston Bishop and Mrs. E. Thacker sang "Asleep in Jesus, Blessed Sleep," and "Lead, Kindly Light." The pallbearers were chosen from the members of the Lumbermen's Association, of which at one time Mr. Greene was President. The burial, which was private, took place at Oakwoods Cemetery.

Mr. Greene was drowned Friday in Lake Michigan at Highland Park while attempting to rescue Soren Sorenson, with whom he was upset in a small boat.

Judge S. O. Thacher.

Lawrence, Kas., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Judge S. O. Thacher passed away at 6 o'clock this morning after a ten weeks' sickness of Bright's disease.

[S. O. Thacher was born at Hornellsville, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1830. His father, a well-to-do farmer, gave him a good education in Union College and Alfred Academy. In 1856 he graduated from the Albany Law School, and in November he was married at Troy, N. Y. He had begun to take a deep and active interest in the then all important question, extending slave territory, and at the convention for organizing the Republican party in New York he was a delegate. He left Chicago, where he had resided a few months, and in July, 1858, he arrived at Lawrence. He became associate editor with T. Dwight Thacher on the Lawrence Republican. When in 1859 the convention was called to frame the constitution, he was made Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Department. When the new government went into operation he was made Judge of the Fourth Judicial District. In 1862 he was offered the Chief Justiceship, but declined on account of a law which said no Judge could be elected to an office while serving on the bench. He was candidate for Governor in 1864, as nominee of the anti-Lane convention. He served two terms in the State Legislature. In last winter's Legislature he was a prominent candidate for the United States Senate and secured a large vote. Probably the most important service he rendered his country was as one of three members of the South America Commission of which William E. Curtis was Secretary, and the last year of which he conducted alone.]

Funeral of C. F. Happel.

The funeral of C. F. Happel took place from St. Joseph's Church, North Market and Hill streets, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Services were conducted by the Rev. Father Clement, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Eubesnis and Theobald. A full choir sang. The remains were interred in St. Boniface Cemetery this morning at 9 o'clock. A funeral mass will be celebrated in St. Joseph's Church by Father Clement.

Obituary Notes.

John R. Barrett, a wealthy citizen of Sedalia, Mo., passed away.

Fred S. Weckler, Sheriff of St. Clair County, Ill., died at Mascoutah.

John W. Allen, one of the founders of Janesville, Wis., died, aged 77.

Dr. James Gordon, 78 years old, died at Carlyle, Ill. He had been in actual practice fifty-seven years.

A. M. MICHELSON IS AGAIN A FUGITIVE.

Another Forgery Forces the Ex-Legislator of Florida to Flight.

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Alexis M. Michelson, lawyer and ex-member of the Florida Legislature, has fled to escape prosecution for forgery. Michelson was born in St. Petersburg and is the son of a Russian nobleman and a famous actress. In 1878, when 18 years old, he became involved in a Nihilist plot, and to save him from Siberia his father sent him to America. The young man landed at Charleston, S. C., bearing letters to prominent people, among them Col. W. N. Trenholm, late Controller of the Currency.

Michelson studied law in Charleston and was taken into partnership by a leading firm. Remittances from Russia ceased, and he committed forgery. He was sent to the penitentiary, but was pardoned. He then taught school and later became a Campbellite minister. He married Miss Russell, daughter of a wealthy South Carolina planter, got into trouble, and went to Madison, Fla., deserting his wife. He was elected to the Florida Legislature from Madison County several terms. He married again at Madison, saying he was divorced from his Carolina wife.

Two years ago he was forced to flee to Quitman, Ga. There he committed forgery, and fled back to Madison, where he was arrested, but escaped by donning woman's clothes. The trouble was compromised, and Michelson came here, deserting the Madison wife. Being an able lawyer, he soon built up a fine practice. He married again some months ago, claiming his Madison wife was divorced. Last week he forged the name of Attorney Frank Pope to a note for a large sum. The forgery was discovered yesterday and Michelson is again a fugitive.

It develops he has never been divorced from his Carolina wife. The lawyer, legislator, forger, ex-convict, teacher, preacher, and husband of three wives is handsome, aristocratic-looking, and eloquent. It is thought he has gone to Montgomery, Ala., and telegrams have been sent asking his arrest.

FORGER G. S. PRICE GIVES HIMSELF UP.

Ex-Temperance Lecturer Has Been Under Constant Terror of Arrest.

Middletown, N. Y., Aug. 11.—George Sanford Price, a well-known ex-temperance lecturer, who fled from Goshen, near here, ten years ago to escape arrest for forgery, returned Friday night and delivered himself to Constable Lardy.

In 1885 Price forged a note for $200 and one for $500. Price fled, an indictment for forgery in the third degree having been found against him. He returned at midnight Friday, and, although there was no warrant against him, agreed to wait until the District-Attorney could be seen. He broke down completely and remained in his room in a hotel at Goshen until the constable returned with the bench warrant and removed him to prison. He has secured ex-Congressman Bacon to defend him.

During his absence, Price says, he has been in constant fear of arrest. He went through Canada and the Western States to New Mexico. He spent five years on a ranch in Nebraska, but fled one night on the arrival of a stranger, although he was not followed. He says he has eluded imaginary detectives at every turn. His wife is staying with wealthy relatives here and does not know of his return.

His Chivalry Costs Him $200.

H. H. Disbrow, Forty-fourth street and Emerald avenue, boarded a Halsted street electric car at Root street yesterday. A few moments after a woman with an infant in her arms got aboard. There was no room, so Disbrow stepped to the footboard and gave the woman his seat. As he did so three young men brushed roughly against him. He paid but little attention to them. At his home he found that some one of the three had taken his $200 diamond from his shirt front. He reported the matter to the police, but the thieves were not arrested.

New Female Prison at Joliet.

Joliet, Ill., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Plans for the new female prison will be completed this week and work will be commenced soon to erect the building on the State grounds east of the penitentiary. Seventy-five thousand dollars has been appropriated and it will be the best female prison in the United States. It will be built by convict labor. The yard will be 300 feet long and the same width. At present there are fifty-five female convicts in the prison here.

Says Her Son Defrauded Her.

Elyria, O., Aug. 11.—[Special Correspondence.]—Anna Collins has filed suit for injunction here against her son Henry to prevent him from disposing of a valuable farm which Mrs. Collins avers in her complaint she deeded to Henry under the belief that she was simply signing a paper designating how much of her property should go to Henry at her death and that the latter procured the deed through fraud and misrepresentation.

Hospital Enters a Denial.

County Hospital officials say there is no truth in the charges made by Thomas Bates that the hospital is uncleanly and the food poor and insufficient. Clerk Mandelbaum said yesterday Bates under two different names was a patient on two different occasions, on the last being discharged for stabbing a patient named Barry.

Gasoline Causes a Fire.

A gasoline stove exploded yesterday morning in the home of Mrs. A. Fries, No. 5246 La Salle street, and when the Fire Department responded to the call the building was in flames. The fire spread to the adjoining house, occupied by John Larson. The loss to Mrs. Fries was $500 and to Larson $600, covered by insurance.

LOOK FOR A BATTLE.

BILL POSTERS HAVE AN IDEA THEIR WAR MEANS BUSINESS.

All Sorts of Tricks and Skirmishes Are Resorted To by the Rival Concerns—State Street and Cottage Grove Avenue the Scene of Open Warfare—"Snipes" Put Up by One Company Ruthlessly Covered Up by Another—Open Rupture Is Looked For Every Day.

The bill posters' war goes merrily on. The hot weather or whatever else it was that threw a damper over the belligerents at Jackson's Hole and Spring Valley has only tended to augment the struggle between the rival bill posters of Chicago.

No actual collision has as yet been noted between the rival factions, but if the results of yesterday's reconnoitering and skirmishing don't bring on a general engagement within the next twenty-four hours those who are most interested will be greatly disappointed.

Saturday T. J. Elmore of the Houghtelling Bill Posting company covered every dead wall, garbage-box, and piece of upright board on State street and Cottage Grove avenue from Madison to Sixty-third street with "snipes" advertising a new brand of tobacco. Yesterday the American Advertising and Bill Posting company sent out a force of men who carefully and cheerfully proceeded to cover up the paper of Mr. Elmore with a small poster making the following announcement:

"Say! If you want a showing post bills with the American Advertising and Bill Posting company."

A. M. Rothschild had put out some posters advertising a special sale of clothing and these shared a similar fate to the tobacco signs of Mr. Elmore.

The American company also had forces of men over in the North and West Divisions of the city, who spent the day covering up the small paper of the theaters in those districts and incidentally shutting out the bills of rival companies on disputed boards and walls.

Supt. Adams of the American company had this to say last evening of the day's work put in by his men:

"Yes, the war goes merrily on. We have covered up lots of paper of our rivals today and shall continue in the good work right along. It is a fight to the finish now, and the fellow who has the best staying qualities will win. We feel that we have the right on our side and intend to back up our rights by force if it becomes necessary."

None of the posters who came in during the afternoon reported any skirmishing with the enemy, though he had been observed in considerable force by the American company's army in the South Division.

The fight so far has only been carried on over walls and boards which have not been leased by any of the rival companies. No attempt has been made to cover paper on leased walls, though in some instances boards set up by one party on ground not belonging to them have been covered by their rivals in business.

A BIT OF GOOD ADVICE.

You've often heard it said that "Nothing succeeds like success," and a great many people believe it. But there is another saying just as trite, but more true, and it is this, "That nothing so demoralizes as demoralization itself." And this enforces what we want to say: that when one's liver is demoralized, sluggish, or diseased, then the whole body is out of gear—sick all over—and everything goes wrong; nothing goes right. And one may be sure no success will follow efforts in any direction. There is lack of energy and perseverance of effort, although the purpose to do may be ever so determined. This condition of body and mind is often attributed to Malaria in the system, but the truth is that the liver is torpid and the whole system is sluggish. At such times many people take quinine, which is strongly tonic, but the cause still remains and continues its mischief. But when you take a liver remedy like Simmons Liver Regulator, "The King of Liver Medicines," you not only make the liver active and remove the cause of depression and sickness, but tone up and strengthen the whole system. Try it once and note the effect. The great mass of people would be much better off if they would take an occasional dose of Simmons Liver Regulator than all the tonics put together. It is the best life insurance policy one could invest in. It is reliable and the benefits are great. Just read a few lines below this black cut and see what good things are said by some who have tried Simmons Liver Regulator:

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LIFE SAVED.—"Simmons Liver Regulator has prolonged my life. I suffered greatly with Biliousness and liver complaints, but am now relieved. I keep the medicine on hand, and it saves me many a doctor bill."—A. W. S. Mazo, Eastman, Ga.

QUICKEST RELIEF.—"I have been troubled with Torpid Liver and Constipation, and nothing that I ever tried gave relief so quick as Simmons Liver Regulator."—R. R. Strange, Lake City, Fla.

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OH! IF I ONLY HAD Her Complexion! Why it is easily obtained. Use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.

Monday, Aug. 1[illegible]

Men's Fine Trousers—

Of guaranteed All-Wool [illegible]

DON'T PAY THEIR FEES

HARNESS TRACKS FINDING OUT THE CREDIT SYSTEM IS NO GOOD.

Secretary of the Terre Haute Issues Notices of Fifty-seven Suspensions, Calling for $3,600—Other Tracks Also Suffering—Good Time and Brilliant Performances Made on Western Tracks Last Week—Robert J.'s Downfall and the Horse That Accomplished It.

Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Secretary Duncan of the Fair Association last night sent to Secretary Steiner of the American Trotting Association notices of fifty-seven suspensions of horses which were entered for the races here last week, but for which no part of the entrance fee was paid. The local association is not favorably impressed with the credit system of making entries and will not be willing to adhere to it another season, though it should be generally adopted elsewhere. The suspensions called for $3,600, and the association will consider itself fortunate should one-half of that amount be collected. The horses were not brought to the city and no word was received from the owners. The association received a number of suspensions from other places where races had been held, but only a few were collected. The meeting was not a financial success. The 50-cent price of admission did not materially increase the attendance. The men who have been actively engaged in promoting the Terre Haute meetings are convinced the home people do not take enough interest in them to pay any price to go to the races. Not one-third of the attendance was from the city, and Friday, which is supposed to be "Terre Haute day," the attendance was less than Thursday.

The Trotting Association, whose meeting will be held the first week in October, will advertise some special purses in a few days in addition to those which were duplicates of the ones given last week and for which entries closed at the same time they did for that meeting. President Ijams of this association, who is also President of the American Trotting Association, says the credit system will ruin 60 per cent of the associations if persisted in. The associations in cities of this size cannot take the risk. He opposed the system at the meeting of the association last winter, and what he has seen of its workings so far this year confirms him in the belief it will be disastrous to the interests of harness racing.

GOSSIP OF THE GRAND CIRCUIT STARS.

Patchen's Defeat of Robert J. Marks an Era in Harness Racing.

One-half of the Grand Circuit Tour has been completed, and the championship at both harness gaits remains where it was when the campaign began. There was a reasonable prospect this year that the form which Robert J. showed in Michigan, where he paced in 2:03 one week, and followed this with an exhibition in 2:02 at Detroit, would be improved upon when he crosed Lake Erie and had a further opportunity on the superb speeding ground at Cleveland. Instead of a single mile against time, the test on the Glenville course was the more severe one of a race in which the gelding astonished the country by a pronounced failure in comparatively slow time. In his best performance at Indianapolis last September Robert J. had put in three heats at an average of 2:03 2-3, yet with still greater things expected of him this season, he has not been able to get first to the wire when the rate is faster than 2:05.

As the premier of the sulky was evidently in better trim when the Grand Circuit opened last month than he had been a twelve-month before, it is idle to seek excuses for his downfall in lack of condition or any physical ailment. When he filled his first race engagement of 1894 there was no horse of Joe Patchen's caliber to oppose him. The field at Saginaw on that occasion was composed of Flying Jib, who was good for one heat in 2:07, and then disappeared, being shut out in a sixteenth mile; Online, then a colt, who made a good showing for his age, but was a pigmy against a giant like the more matured pacer; Guy, the sprawling gaited gray horse of saddle stock from Mississippi, whose greatness had ripened and gone; Lucile H. and Charley Ford, two mediocrities that were even more out of place in a champion class. So it was that Robert J. had a light task to begin with, while at Detroit and Cleveland as well, there was nothing to take his measure. The same thing was true of his two engagements at home, where a so-called match with Mascot had to be substituted for the open class that did not fill because the apparently invincible pacer had exhausted the list of victims. There was a free-for-all during the second wek of the Buffalo meeting which C. J. Hamlin had evidently made with a single eye to his own interests, for Robert J. had it practically won the day he was nominated for the purse of $5,000. Mascot, Guy, and Saladin composed the antiquated and indifferent trio that opposed him for this rich prize, and then he had to seek fresh conquests.

Joe Patchen and John R. Gentry had been coming into prominence towards the close of the Grand Circuit, but neither had reached the point where he was deemed fit to measure swords with the unbeaten product of the East. After his one success at Detroit Gentry had a vacation of nearly a month owing to an injury sustained on the down grade in the last quarter of the new track at Grosse Point. Meantime Joe Patchen was making a clean sweep in the slow classes. He had commenced his turf career late in 1893, winning his first engagement in a three-minute class for both trotters and pacers at Parsons, Kas. Here the black horse who was destined to become world famous earned a record of 2:19¼, but his next two attempts were unsuccessful and he retired with the modest honors of his maiden race. There had been some stable gossip of a trial in 2:08 which Joe Patchen went that same year at St. Joseph, but as he failed to get a place the week following at Terre Haute little attention was paid to his reputed speed. His colthood being over that year, the horse began his second campaign in more brilliant fashion. About the middle of July he made his début at Davenport, Ia., in the 2:15 pace, a handicap of five seconds over the class he had reached at four years. Here, after securing the first heat in 2:12, he went on to victory with two more, each in 2:13¼. Five days later the sable giant started in a field of seventeen at Detroit, and, despite some mistakes, disposed of the formidable lot with the loss of but one heat.

When he reached Cleveland Joe Patchen had a dozen competitors, the most dangerous of whom was the gray gelding, T. N. B., that had won a heat from him the week before. The footing was so well suited to his powerful stride that the stalwart pacer went faster in each successive mile, the third one, in 2:10, being apparently as easy as the first, that was nearly two seconds slower. During the first week of the Buffalo meeting Patchen kept up his winning streak, but after a much less impressive style, and more than one expert predicted his early decline. On the last day of the fortnight's racing there was another class, for which John R. Gentry had also been named. Moonstone, one of the Hamlin Stable, completed the small field, and, having landed a creditable race at Cleveland, the black mare had a host of friends. The plungers had not counted on the splendid physique, wonderful recuperative powers, and lion heart of the black horse. Taking a strong lead in the first heat he shook Moonstone off readily in the brush from the head of the home stretch. McHenry went after the dangerous outsider with Gentry in the second heat. The bay horse, though high in flesh and short of work, gave his black rival a merry chase, but could not overtake him. McHenry might have saved the day, but to do so would probably have knocked John R. Gentry out for the balance of the season, and he was wisely content with second money.

Curry, the driver of Patchen, had the temerity to say before he departed for Terre Haute that Robert J. would find his pupil a worthy foeman. The champion was engaged at Rochester the next week, while his prospective rival had to meet Rubinstein on the lightning course at Terre Haute. Another off-hand victory for Joe Patchen in time that was getting nearer the record made further delay idle, and the match with Robert J. was arranged for the next week in Chicago. As was to be expected, the gelding won. While the stables that kept in the regular line were in the metropolis the rivalry was renewed at Indianapolis, and Robert J. had to put in three heats at a rate that still remained unequaled before his black adversary would yield. There was another meeting in Iowa that resulted in a more pronounced success for the Eastern crack, as Patchen had been overtaxed and should have had a let-up for the season. Joe Patchen had been learning to carry his meteoric flight in these earlier combats, and the champion has evidently reached the limit of his powers. The boast of his owner that the gelding could go in two minutes when another horse could be found to compel that feat proves to be an idle one.

FAST WORK ON THE WESTERN TRACKS.

Fidol's Time at Terre Haute Stamps Him as the Coming Champion.

The harness racers were extremely busy in the West last week, the center of attraction being the famous "four-cornered track" at Terre Haute, where Nancy Hanks trotted in 2:04 and Robert J. did his record mile of 2:01½. The Vigo County Association gave the meeting, which was the second in the Western-Southern Circuit of 1895, which opened at Joliet, Ill., the week before. Records went to smash generally during the week, as is always the case when the clans gather at the Indiana town, but the association quit loser. The attendance was fair and the fields of good size, but the forfeit system more than counterbalanced all favorable aspects of the meeting, and it is said about $4,000 in suspensions will be the result. The forfeit system, never a success on the running turf, was adopted as a semi-novelty by the trotting secretaries this year, but the cumulative evidence to date is that it will not do.

But the racing was as brilliant as was ever witnessed at the track, with the pacers decidedly most in evidence. Fidol, the apparently invincible, who has been the sensation of the West all the season, again bore off the "honors and emoluments" in the greatest race of the meeting—the stake for 2:10 pacers, decided Friday. There was a fast field of nine, including Direction, winner of the long race at Cleveland, whose chances were considered good. It rested with Frank Agan to do the fighting, however, and he and Fidol had it hammer and tongs, with the result of three heats paced in 2:04½, 2:07¾, and 2:05½. But the day before Joe Patchen had gone a scant quarter second faster only in his championship race with Robert J.—and it does look as if the son of Idol was of caliber sufficient to try conclusion with the very top-sawyers of the turf.

After Fidol the sensational pacing at Terre Haute was done by the 4-year-old Be Sure, who lowered the race record for colts of his age to 2:06¾, beating an aged field in the 2:14 class in straight heats. Be Sure is by the pacer Bessemer (2:13½), while his dam was a daughter of the famous old time trotter Smuggler, so long the champion horse and the first star pupil of Charles Marion. Another lightning side-wheeler developed during the week was the green Kentucky horse Earlmont, by Belmont. He made his maiden start Monday in the 2:45 pace and was unplaced, but Wednesday came out in the 2:25 class and defeated the favorite, Repetition, in hollow style, taking a mark of 2:10¾. Two races in a week are generally one more than is usual, but Earlmont was pulled out again Thursday and started in the 2:20 class. Carried to the half in 1:02 the first heat by Alleen he paced her off her legs coming home, jogging in 2:10¼.

Perhaps the most notable trotting race at "the Hut" was the meeting of William Penn and Dandy Jim in the 2:11 class Wednesday. Penn, on his mark of 2:07¼ and sky-rocket race at Detroit, was counted an airtight cinch, but he was stale and five seconds off in point of speed and the gray gelding from Texas being better than ever before the namesake of the Quaker patriarch went down before him, one, two, three, the fastest mile being the second in flat 2:10. Another brilliant bit of speed was the victory of the Nebraska 3-year-old Pat L. in the 2:28 class, in which he beat a lot of old horses, trotting his third mile in 2:12—a more than clever performance.

At Galesburg Napoleon Williams began his fourteen-weeks' meeting rather tamely, the fields being good and the time fair without any striking features. At Morris there was a good four-day meeting, at which the heats were split promiscuously and several good things—notably Wesley R. in the 2:14 pace and Arena in the 2:15 trot—failed to connect. Afrite's win in the free-for-all pace, in which he stepped the heats in 2:10¼, 2:09¼, and 2:10, was the speed of the week. The chain of the Illinois Valley circuit was continued at Streator, where the one event of the week was the meeting of the two half-mile stars, Queen McGregor and Strathbury. Early in the season Strathbury had paced in 2:09 over the Peoria half-mile ring; then two weeks ago the McGregor mare beat him at Ottawa, pacing a heat in 2:08¾. They met this time with blood in their eyes and a scorching race ensued. The mare got the first two heats in 2:11¼ and 2:11½, and then the horse got up and made a dead heat with her in 2:13¾. Darkness coming on, the race went over, and, contrary to all expectations, Strathbury reeled it off next day in one-two-three order, stepping his miles in 2:09, 2:11, and 2:12½, with the Queen at his head all the way. It was a desperate race, and removes the doubt as to Strathbury's gameness that has all along existed.

FIRST-CLASS SPORT IS PROMISED.

Trotters and Pacers of the Better Class Will Contest at Washington Park.

For some reason, probably the recently enacted anti-betting law, there are fewer entries this year than formerly for the meeting given by the Northwestern Breeder's Association, but there are enough trotters and pacers of the better class to insure good racing for the seven days. Of the $12,000 reserved for special events but $3,000 has yet been apportioned, and that is for what should be the best race of the year, the meeting between Joe Patchen and John R. Gentry. When these two met at Freeport a few weeks ago a series of accidents to Joe Patchen prevented him from showing as well as he did later. There are many stories told of Gentry's wonderful speed, and the watches that were held on him at Freeport when he went to the three-quarter pole in 1:30, bear witness to the fact he is extremely fast; but how about Joe Patchen? He was at the three-quarter pole just as soon as Gentry was and traveled further to get there, for he had the outside of the track. His throwing a shoe at that point prevented finding out what the result would have been when the question of gameness was to be decided between the two at the end. Again in the second heat there was nothing to choose betwen the pair as to speed so long as Patchen was in a condition to pace, but again he lost a shoe, and from the effect of stinging his foot on the hard track he was unsteady in the third heat.

It is to be hoped a part of the $9,000 still on hand for specials at the coming meeting will be offered for a race in which Beuzetta will be pitted against something worthy of her speed and endurance. If the Chicago people fail to see Beuzetta they will fail to see the mare that is almost certain to be queen of the turf before the snow drifts over her Kentucky paddock. Her fourth heat at Buffalo last week in 2:06¾ gives some idea as to her staying ability, and there can be no question of her great flight of speed. A free-for-all trotting race would probably receive Ed Ayers' entry of Beuzetta, and from the present outlook Mr. Ayers would carry off the money, regardless of any effort Monroe Salisbury might make to prevent him from doing so with Azote, Alix, or both of them.

On the first day of the meeting, next Saturday, those who go out to the races will have an opportunity of seeing one of the prettiest and fastest fillies that ever wore harness. This is Rachael, the daughter of Baron Wilkes and Willie Wilkes, owned by Marcus Daly and driven by Ben Kenny, the young Kentuckian who developed Nancy Hanks. She is entered in the Iroquois Stakes, and from her speed shown at Buffalo it looks as if she is invincible. Rachael has started but four times. In her first race, when 2 years old, she acted badly and was distanced in the first heat. That same afternoon Mr. Kenny drove her a trial mile in 2:13 and purchased her for Mr. Daly, paying $3,500 for what has proved to be a good investment. She was not started as a 3-year-old, but this year she has started three times and won all her races.

One of the pleasant features of the meeting, if it can be arranged, will be an exhibition of Monroe Salisbury's beautiful team of black pacers, Directly, the champion 2 and 3 year old, and Arthur L. Mr. Salisbury drives these youngsters to a skeleton wagon for his own amusement and they are the prettiest team that has ever been hooked together among the fast ones. They can pull a wagon at a 2:12 gait and are as black as a crow's wing and so much alike that only the men in Mr. Salisbury's stable can tell which is Directly and which is Arthur L. For this team a gold plated harness has been built and when he has them hooked up Mr. Salisbury is envied by all lovers of beautiful horses. Directly, the star member of this pair, is in danger of losing his laurels gained by pacing a mile as a 2-year-old in 2:07¾ to Sulphide, a 2-year-old owned by the Du Bois Bros. of Denver. Sulphide has a brother, Carbonate, that tried hard and unsuccessfully last year to defeat Directly, but at present it looks as if he would be able to lower all records for the youngsters at the lateral gait. Down at Buffalo the other day he paced a second heat in 2:12¼ and jogged under the wire. He is by Superior, a handsome chestnut trotter well remembered by those who were familiar with racing ten years ago.

Alix has been but little heard of lately, and will soon have to come to the front to defend her title against the great young trotter Beuzetta. Andy McDowell is moving along easily with her and she is reported to be nearly ready for fast miles. She was off early in the year and failed at each effort to make a creditable showing, except, perhaps, at St. Joseph, Mo., where she trotted in 2:07½ on a slow track. There is no greater misnomer than this mare's popular title, "sweet little Alix." As a matter of fact, she is as mean as they make them, and nothing causes Morris Jones to grow so angry as to hear her referred to as a paragon of good temper.

Expect Fine Racing at Henry.

Henry, Ill., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Tuesday is the first day of the Big Four races and all things promise for a very successful three days' meeting. In twelve events the entries are closed with an average of ten horses to start in each race.

THEY CAN WIN THE WIZARD'S MONEY.

Schaefer Willing to Back His Brother at the Three-Cushion Game.

Three-cushion carrom players can win a snug little sum of money if they can beat Charley Schaefer at that style of billiards. Jake Schaefer said last night that he would back his brother to play any man in Chicago at three-cushion carroms for from $50 to $250 a side, fifty points up. Here is an opportunity for Ed Helm, who is rated as being about the best at that game in the city.

Schaefer will arrange a three-cushion tournament the latter part of next month open to anybody and will donate a handsome trophy emblematic of the three-cushion championship of the State.

GO TO PLAY THE CANADIANS CRICKET

Team Representing the Wanderers Start on a Two Weeks' Tour.

The cricket team which will represent the Wanderer club in Canada during the present and next week left last night from the Polk Street Depot on the Chicago and Grand Trunk railway for Chatham, Ont., where the first game of the tour will be played today. Among those who went were J. Fletcher, F. R. Kelly, T. Believ, Alexander Henderson, J. P. Jaffray, J. H. Rodgers, H. A. Watson, D. C. Davis, J. G. Davis, P. Williamson, R. A. Goode, J. Warriner, A. Savage, L. Hilliard, and R. W. Fraser. The team is looking forward with pleasure to renewing friendships made with the Canadians during their recent visit here.

ODD THINGS IN HISTORY OF WORDS.

Some of Them Have Almost Outgrown Their Original Meaning.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Villa formerly meant a farm and not a house.

Daisy was originally the eye of day or day's eye.

Girl formerly signified any young person of either sex.

Hag once meant any old person, whether male or female.

Gallon was originally a pitcher or jar, no matter of what size.

Voyage was formerly any journey, whether by land or sea it did not matter.

Polite at first meant polished, and was applied to any smooth, shining surface.

Goodbye is an abbreviation of an old English form of parting, "God be with you until we meet."

Adieu formerly signified to God. It was an abbreviation of a benediction used by friends when parting.

A vagabond was originally only a traveler or person who went from place to place with or without a definite object.

Shrewd once signified evil or wicked. Thomas Fuller uses the expression, "a shrewd fellow," meaning a wicked man.

Moonstruck is borrowed from astrology. It formerly described one who was driven mad by sleeping in the rays of the moon.

Peck at first meant a basket or receptacle for grain or other substances. The expression at first had no reference to size.

Starve was once to die any manner of death. Wycliffe's sermons will tell how "Christ starved on the cross for the redemption of men."

The word miscreant formerly signified only an unbeliever, an infidel. Joan of Arc, in the literature of her time, was called a miscreant.

Acre once meant any field. It is still used with this significance by the Germans, who speak of God's acre, alluding to the cemetery.

Meat once meant any kind of food. In one old English edition of the Lord's prayer the well-known petition is rendered, "Give us this day our daily meat."

Town originally signified a farm or farmhouse. It is used in Wycliffe in this sense, "and they went their ways—one to his town, another to his merchandise."

A saunterer is believed by some etymologists to have originally signified a man without lands, such a person naturally wandering to and fro in search of employment.

Tariff was the name of the Moorish chieftain, Abou al Tarifa, who had a fortress near the Straits of Gibraltar and levied toll on ships and merchandise passing through.

Libel once meant any little book, but as many small tracts in the early days of printing were personal and offensive in character the word acquired its present significance.

Yard was once any stick, rod, or pole. The expression is still used with this meaning when applied to various parts of a ship's equipment, as yard-arm, sail-yard, and the like.

Imp once meant a child. Shakspeare, speaking of the children in the tower, calls them imps. Jeremy Taylor in one of his sermons speaks of "the beautiful imps that sang hosannas to the Savior in the temple."

The expression blackguard originally indicated the scullion, kitchen boys, and pot-washers, who brought up the rear when a great man's household was moving from place to place. As these persons were by no means choice in their language, or elegant in their deportment, the word was soon applied to those who in speech or action resembled them.

FOR PEOPLE WHO LIKE THE WEEED.

Good Things to Know About Smoking Cigars.

Detroit Tribune: A few plain directions for cigar smoking, given by an aged smoker and cigar manufacturer. They are:

First—Buy none but new cigars, the newer the better. Old cigars that are dry and brittle are avoided in those countries where smoking is a second nature.

Second—Leave the ashes upon your cigar until they fall off. A cigar not only burns straighter while the ashes remain, but lasts longer and tastes better. To keep knocking the ashes off is a misdemeanor.

Third—If your cigar goes out be sure to blow through it as soon as possible. You will see some dead smoke leave it. That would become stale and make your cigar stink if left in it. A cigar that has been cleaned will taste good when lighted—otherwise you will stink up a place as big as the Academy of Music if you carry it in your clothes.

Fourth—You cannot tell whether a cigar is good or bad unless you light it properly—that is to say, thoroughly. There is no perceptible difference between a tenement house stinker and a dollar cigar if both are badly lighted.

Fifth—Don't smoke too much, and don't smoke a good cigar while you are walking out of doors or while you are driving. All right about Gen. Grant, but don't you mind it.

Sixth—If you think smoking is injurious to your health stop smoking in the early morning. Two-thirds of the people of this country have their stomachs out of order, and no man ailing can smoke in the early morning—before or after breakfast. I can't explain it, but the body revolts against tobacco smoke until a few hours after getting up. Then you long for a smoke and enjoy it. I thought smoking was killing me until I quit it in the morning. The best time to smoke is after dinner and after supper and straight ahead until bed time. Smoking would not hurt a baby if this rule was followed.

Seventh—Don't make a smokestack out of your mouth by continually puffing on your cigar and spoiling its taste by getting it hot. Take your time.

Eighth—Never give anybody a light from your cigar. Carry matches and peddle them out, but if a man wants a light from your cigar tell him that you would rather change cigars, since yours would be much harmed, if not ruined by the crushing and sucking it would go through.

Finally, never buy a cheap cigar. There is no economy in the practice. If you can't afford good cigars, smoke less.

Stories About Snakes.

A Sabbatarian Jersey snake recently tried to choke a boy who went berrying Sunday. The boy's father killed it.

A snake eight feet long was recently caught in the hold of a schooner from Brazil unloading hides in Boston.

An Effingham, Kas. girl of 14 recently killed a four-foot snake after carrying him for some distance securely grasped by the neck.

F. Edgar, the Corning (N. Y.) milkman, caught a four-foot rattler the other day with a forked stick. There is a lively demand for it from collectors.

BEN BRUSH IS FIRST.

LEADS THE WINNING HORSES AT OAKLEY AND LATONIA.

Halma, Free Advice, St. Maxim, and Lissak Follow in the Order Named as Breadwinners—Ed Corrigan's Luck in Breeding—Byron McClelland Is Angry—Fake Sale of Myrtle Harkness—"Soup" Perkins' Bad Riding Analysed—Oakley Track Records Broken.

The following table gives the horses that won $1,000 or over during the combined racing at Oakley and Latonia, fifty-two performers thus landing $127,043 of the $330,447 the two clubs together hung up in stakes and purses for the sixty-four days' run off:

Names.	Amount won.	Names.	Amount won.
Ben Brush	$7,440	Crevasse	$1,676
Halma	7,220	The Princess	1,636
Free Advice	5,410	Capt. Drane	1,599
St. Maxim	5,364	Sant Ilario	1,592
Lissak	5,150	Ray S.	1,540
Caesarian	4,435	Enthusiast	1,438
Nimrod	4,390	Maid Marian	1,410
Flying Dutchman	4,332	Squire G.	1,334
Leaflet	4,265	Lehman	1,332
Myrtle Harkness	4,250	Tobin	1,322
Henry of Navarre	4,030	Au Revoir	1,309
George Beck	3,452	Ramiro	1,290
Ace	3,370	Ashland	1,234
Brendoo	3,316	Joe Mack	1,181
Countess Irma	3,146	Moylan	1,160
Voorheis	3,100	Cash Day	1,140
Pepper	2,494	The Dragon	1,133
Fair Faith	2,450	Santa Maria	1,132
Loki	2,340	Cabart	1,120
O'Connell	2,300	Leo Lake	1,110
Remnant	2,292	Rondo	1,094
Wrania	2,230	Fred Barr	1,090
Toots	1,994	Picaroon	1,060
Paul Pry	1,900	Blue and Gray	1,043
Frontier	1,800	The Ironmaster	1,040
Zanone	1,800	Marsian	1,000

The following is the order of the stables that won $4,000 or over during the combined racing at Latonia and Oakley; of the list the horses of the Kendall Stable and E. Corrigan's string being the only ones that did not race some at both places: C. Fleischmann & Son, $21,702; Byron McClelland, $12,006; P. Dunne, $11,564; E. Brown, $8,519; J. E. Pepper, $7,927; E. F. McLean, $6,416; Gus Straus, $5,557; Woodford & Buckner, $5,410; Kentucky Stable, $5,300; Kendall Stable, $5,130; Talbot Bros., $5,059; F. Tarr, $4,920; G. C. Bennett & Co., $4,819; and E. Corrigan, $4,450.

Mr. Corrigan's Luck in Breeding.

Ed Corrigan has had fine luck this season with his foals, and will have twenty-two yearlings next season, all of which he will of course, as usual, retain for his own racing purposes to represent the 2-year-old division of his stable in 1897. A list of the great lot of youngsters and the date of their foaling is given below:

COLTS.

Jan. 30—Bay, by Riley—Maggie B., by Knighthood.

Feb. 16—Brown, by Montana Regent—Emma, by Isaac Murphy.

Feb. 22—Chestnut, by Riley—Annie Wheaton (dam of Hardee), by War Dance.

March 21—Bay, by Riley—Lime Tree, by War Dance.

April 3—Bay, by Riley—Idol, by Pat Maloy.

April 17—Bay, by Riley—Hinda, by Hindoo.

May 18—Chestnut, by Riley or Montana Regent—Connie B. (dam of Enthusiast), by Ten Broeck.

May 28—Bay, by Montana Regent—Miss Bowling, by imp. Glenelg.

May 28—Chestnut, by Montana Regent—Ada Reese, by Lelaps.

May 28—Gray, by Montana Regent—Fanchette, by imp. Thunderstorm.

FILLIES.

Jan. 28—Chestnut, by Riley—imp. Helter Skelter, by Pell Mell.

Feb. 28—Chestnut, by Riley—Mabel, by Foster.

March 4—Bay, by Montana Regent—Little Casino, by Longfellow.

March 6—Bay, by Bramble—Ray B., by Longfellow.

March 18—Bay, by Bramble—Lucerna, by Longfellow.

March 27—Bay, by Riley—Natchitoches.

March 30—Brown, by Riley—Innovation, by imp. Woodlands.

April 1—Bay, by Bramble—Gleam, by imp. Glenelg.

April 16—Chestnut, by Riley—Modesty, by War Dance.

April 18—Chestnut, by Montana Regent—Long Nannie.

May 6—Bay, by Isaac Murphy—Fannie S., by Longfellow.

May 6—Bay, by Riley—Zenobia, by imp. The Ill-Used.

The great Longfellow race mare, Ethel, is barren this year to Alarm; Miss Murphy, by Isaac Murphy, Genevra (dam of Riley), Jennie Treacy (dam of Kitty Scott), Alla Glenn (dam of Golddust), Venturia (dam of Hattie Carlisle), and Tempest, by Longfellow, barren to Montana Regent, and Hattie Harris (dam of Joe Murphy), Squire Dance (dam of Squarefellow), Miss Howard, by King Alfonso, and Seclusion, barren to Riley. Alary, the good Alarm mare, and Lucille Murphy, also a creditable winner, are in California and were bred for the first time this year, as were also Eugenia and Edith, the latter being a sister to Ethel. Vixen, dam of Vassal, was not bred last year, but will be mated this season to Riley. Counting fillies and mares Mr. Corrigan has in training his brood mare list now will easily round up sixty-five strong. He is one of the few turfmen extensively engaged in this business that is breeding for his own use on the turf, not the yearling sale ring, and for this reason this list of coming turf performers is of more than usual interest, inasmuch as all of them will bear with more or less distinction the green and white sash.

It Makes McClelland Angry.

Byron McClelland left Oakley for the East somewhat dissatisfied. In fact he stated to a few intimate friends he would never race horses at the Cincinnati Jockey club track again. The cause of Mr. McClelland's dissatisfaction was the severe comment of a local paper on the running of one or two horses owned by him and the riding of Jockey Perkins, on his as well as other owners' horses, particularly those of his betting commissioner, W. M. Wallace. It seems McClelland applied to the club to force the turf editor in question to prove some of the charges made against his horses, and while his application was courteously received, no action was taken other than a "jolly" all around, which at the time was satisfactory, but had its good effects spoiled before the meeting was over by the paper again renewing its attacks on the horses of the owner of Henry of Navarre. While his string is an attractive one the Oakley club has held two successful meetings without the little Kentuckian's horses participating in the races. Still it is likely an effort will be made to cause McClelland to reconsider his hasty action and return from the East.

Hanover's son Buck Massie has certainly proven a rare bread winner this season, having won a round dozen races, and never yet failed to get a place in any sort of company. Byron McClelland has made few mistakes in condemning race horses, but when he let Buck Massie go for $1,750 he parted with a jewel in the shape of winning horse flesh, of the sort even rare for this very lucky turfman to pick up.

The Sale of Myrtle Harkness.

At the recent sale of Gus Straus' racing stable the unbeaten 2-year-old filly, Myrtle Harkness, was knocked down to a bid of $2,500 made by Bookmaker Leo Mayer. As the latter was never much on owning horses and the fact was well known that the daughter of Strathmore is regarded by horsemen nearer a $10,000 filly than any 2-year-old of her sex that has raced West this year, the transfer was regarded with suspicion. The filly is now back once more in the stable of Henry McDaniels, Straus' trainer at Oakley, and her advent in her old quarters is announced with the statement that her former owner has bought her back from the bookmaker. Fake sales first broke up the cattle business and gave the trotter and pacer such a black eye that the light harness horse was several years recovering from the shock. When an owner doesn't want to take what the auctioneer can get for an animal offered he has protection by the reserve bid route and this in the end is the safest way to conduct a sale for future advertising. Myrtle Harkness may or may not have been the subject of transfer papers and checks may have even swapped hands when she was knocked down, but that the grand filly was ever actually sold is a decidedly debatable question. Few people are fortunate enough these times when they let a $10,000 article go for $2,500 to get it back at the same price.

"Soup" Perkins' Riding.

The Eastern papers are severe on Jockey "Soup" Perkins' riding at Saratoga and say he is in nothing like the form he was last year. His riding West this season hardly bears out the criticism, as in eighty-seven days' racing, covering the meetings at Lexington, Louisville, Latonia, and Oakley, Perkins rode no less than 132 winners, a remarkable showing, inasmuch as the little jockey did not ride the last seven days of the Oakley meeting owing to going East, so his record really reads 132 winning mounts in eighty days. In spite of all said against McClelland's jockey [illegible] Pike Barnes in his palmy days, the American turf has not seen Perkins' equal among the black-faced tribe as a lightweight rider, he having all the skill possessed by A. Clayton and overshadowing him in fearlessness, the latter boy being one of the most timid jockeys now in the business.

Oakley Track Records Broken.

Of the distance races run at Oakley, with the exception of five furlongs, five and a half furlongs, mile and twenty yards, mile and a sixteenth, and mile and three-sixteenths, every track record was broken at the meeting. Oakley holds but one world's record, O'Connell's six furlongs in 1:12¾ being the fastest time ever made at the distance on a circular track. The records correct to date follow:

Dist.	Horse	Weight.	Time.
4 f.	LaWanda	103	:49
4½ f.	Sallie Clicquot	106	:54¼
5 f.	Lizzetta	109	1:01
5½ f.	Katherine	109	1:07¾
6 f.	O'Connell	121	1:12¾
6½ f.	Santa Maria	97	1:20
7 f.	Caesarian	103	1:28
1 m.	Maid Marian	90	1:40¾
1 m 20 yds.	Ace	91	1:44½
1 m 50 yds.	Enthusiast	98	1:45½
1 m 70 yds.	Leo Lake	88	1:45¾
1 1-16 m.	Emma Primrose	98	1:47½
1⅛ m.	The Ironmaster	108	1:54
1 3-16 m.	Bessie Bisland	98	2:01¼
1¼ m.	Lissak	127	2:08
1½ m.	Rasper	100	2:35¼
2 m.	Crevasse	100	3:30

WEIGHTS AND ENTRIES FOR MONDAY.

Harlem, St. Louis, Kansas City, Brighton, St. Asaph, Windsor, and Saratoga Races.

Racing will be resumed today on the following tracks, the entries and weights at each point being as follows:

Harlem.

First race, selling, 6 furlongs—Diana, 92 pounds; Winslow, 94; Vishnu, 97; Sister Florence, 99; Bertha B., 99; Ogie, 99; Meteor, 100; Truant, 101; Lord Lonsdale, 104; Jubilee, 107.

Second race, for 2-year-olds, selling—Cora Havill, 99 pounds; Irene Woods, 99; Little Sadie, 99; Fischer, 99; Beatrice Mara, 103; Lottie, 101; Joe Mancini, 102.

Third race, selling, 6 furlongs—Loretta, 98 pounds; Miss Clark, 103; Tom Sayre, 104; Lawyer, 105; Warren Leland, 105; Handsome, 107; Bob Martin, 110.

Fourth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Oregon Eclipse, 107 pounds; Rodegap, 103; Ell, 101; James V. Carter, 101; The Distiller, 101; Treasure, 101; Conductor McSweeney, 101; Chenoa, 100; Ethel W., 99.

Fifth race, for 2-year-olds, penalties and allowances, 5 furlongs—Georgie Smith, 108 pounds; Adept, 108; Mahoney, 108; Excuse, 108; Lalla Rookh, 108; Commercial, 111.

St. Louis.

First race, 6 furlongs—Happiness, 107 pounds; Bayard, Charles P., Baron, Pioneer, 109; Francis Pope, Jardine, King Mac, Hart Wallace, Silverado, Wahatchie, 112.

Second race, 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs—Peanuts, 99 pounds; J. W. Levy, Ali II., 99; Fritzie, 102; Harmony, 105; Sir Archer, 102; Forget, 107; Fredonia, Loyal Princess, 99; Rubber Neck, 102; A. B. C., Albert S., 105.

Third race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Ashland (Springbok), 104 pounds; Constant, Mariel, 95; Charlie McDonald, Billy McKenzie, 103; Prince, 90; El Reno, 102; Blue and White, 95; John Hickey, 102; Assignee, 110; Mopsey, 97; Booze, 107.

Fourth race, 7½ furlongs—Cicely, 95 pounds; Norman, 99; Mollie B., 107; Mollie King, 88; Soundmore, 107; St. Augustine, 100; Amelia May, 95; Moderocio, 103.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs—Leader Ban, 122 pounds; Artist, 120; Judge Debolse, 91; Plush, 107; Piccaroon Magnet, 112; Don Carillo, 90; imp. Star Ruby, 112; Empera, 117.

Sixth race, 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs—William Duke Jr., 107; Airtight, 99; Flute, 107; Ozark Jr., 99; John Boone, 106; Laura F., Birdie C., 111; Spinola, 99; Midland, 102; Black Knot, 102; Sencene, 107; Amelia Fonso, 99.

Kansas City.

First race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Little Chap, 99 pounds; Gertrude, 85; John C., 104; His Honor, 94; Abe Halstead, 104; Darwin Wedgewood, 107; Joe Newburger, 94; Ben Harrison, 112; Win Luck, 107.

Second race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Pixie, 105 pounds; Idyle, 105; Pen Point, 107; A. C. Tucker, 110; King Craft, 107; Davy Crockett, 107; Nellie B., 105; Clos, 105; Rattle Gray, 107; Redemption, 105; Annie E., 105; Patsy Free, 105; Gopher, 107; Vick, 105; One Dime, 110; Gold Dust, Georgie Hamlin, 100.

Third race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Corn Crib, 92 pounds; Black Satin, 100; Pat Brooks, 94; Kansas Girl, 102; Karl B., 109; Longfellow, 94; John R., 104; Westbrook, 107; Last Chance, 109.

Fourth race, 1 mile, selling—Monk Overton, 100 pounds; Montelle, 109; Craft, 109; Joe Courtney, 116; Alva, 96; Fanny Hunt, 81; Bob Clampett, 108; Buenos Ayres, 110.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs, selling—Bill Arp, 100 pounds; Barney Aaron Jr., 105; Leobell, 100; Southernest, 105; Josephine, 105; The Reel, 100; Abana Boy, 110; Victor B., 100; Momus, Charles Weber, Murphy, Ben Wilson, Bessie Yeiser, E. A. Ray, 100; Don Pol, 105.

Windsor.

First race, selling, 7 furlongs—Ruthven, 88 pounds; Stark, 91; Weola, 92; Montepenso, 94; Simrock, 95; Miss Morgan, 96; Begue, 97; Atlier, 98.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Sycamore, 100 pounds; Hester, 97; Fay Belle, 97; Margaret Allen, 97; Concession, 98; Subito, 98.

Third race, selling, 7 furlongs—Folly, 93 pounds; Sunset, 95; Lester, 95; Little Ed, 98; Miss Perkins, 102; Evanatus, 104; Aunt Lida, 105; Bob Wagner, 107; May Thompson, 108.

Fourth race, selling, 4½ furlongs—Gemsbok, 101 pounds; Lillian Seibel, 101; Minnie Clyde, 103; Bonbard, 103; Miss Kitty, 103; Lady Maud, 103; Muriel T., 103; Starbeam, 105; Little Cliff, 105; Amerique, 105; Lillian E., 105; Maid of Honor, 105; Cochina, 106.

Fifth race, selling, 5½ furlongs—Bluebell, 92 pounds; Miss Emily, 92; Carnation, 96; Alamo, 96; Tough Timber, 94; Nellie Osborn, 100; Helen Wren, 101; Bay Star, 101; Readina, 103; Penniless, 105; Anna Mayes, 109; Radiator, 108; Belle Foster, 100; Brazen, 110.

Saratoga.

First race, 5 furlongs—Waltzer, 105 pounds; Nick and Runaway, each 102; Bellicoso, 101; Lady Diamond, 100; Babe Murphy and Detective, each 92; Fair Flora, 90.

Second race, 4½ furlongs—Marquise, Miss Celestina, Princess Jan, La Gallienne, Amazement, Predicament, Miss Blanche R., and Clara Wilson, each 108 pounds.

Third race, the Saratoga prize mile—Clifford, 128 pounds; Saragossa, 121; Rey el Santa Anita, 118; Sir Excess and Lissak, each 115; Liza, 106.

Fourth race, 5½ furlongs—Crescendo, 111 pounds; Frontier, 98; Chugnut, Bernardine, and Kamsin, each 95.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles—Victorious, 111 pounds; Lake Shore, 106; Candelabra, Tom Skidmore, Enthusiast, and Langdon, each 104; Laurel, 99; Fullerton Lass, 97.

Louisville Pooling on Saratoga.

First race—Lady Diamond, $15; Waltzer, $10; Nick, Babe Murphy, $5 each; Runaway, Bellicoso, $2 each; field, $3.

Second race—Miss Celestina, $10; Marquise, $6; Predicament, La Gallienne, $5 each; field, $5.

Third race—Clifford, $20; Saragossa, $12; Liza, $10; Rey el Santa Anita, $8; Sir Excess, $3.

Fourth race—Frontier, $15; Crescendo, $10; Bernardine, Kamsin, $4 each; Chugnut, $2.

Fifth race—Candelabra, $10; Victorious, $8; Langdon, $6; Enthusiast, $5; field, $5.

St. Asaph.

First race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Postal, 106 pounds; Odd Socks, 106; Tommy Brophy, 103; Sarcasm, 101; Wyoming, 100; Leporello, 100; Ninety-Seven, 97; Irish Pat, 97; Gov. Fifer, 97; Sentinel II., 97; Minnie S., 95; Hazel, 95.

Second race, 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs—Dutch Girl, 110 pounds; Wistful, 110; Higbie, 110; Mural, 110; Hallie Gay, 100; Monolith, 100.

Third race, selling, ¾ mile—Philadelphia, 115 pounds; Noble Duke, 115; Criterion, 112; Courtney, 112; Zamacraw, 112; Ambraw, 112; Mollie May, 110.

Fourth race, selling, 5 furlongs—Elmstone, 110 pounds; imp. Plunderer, 110; Blue Bird, 110; Harvest, 110; Clanman, 107; Major McNulty, 107; Fassett, 107; Grampian, 107; Luray, 105.

Fifth race, selling, 1 mile—Hippona, 104 pounds; Sir Rae, 104; Prince Klamath, 102; Selah, 101; Pirate Chief, 99; Black Beauty, 99; Joe Mack, 96; Renaissance, 88.

Sixth race, selling, 5 furlongs—Coal Mine, 110 pounds; Jimmy Lambly, 107; Kenneth, 107; Melinda, 105; Eve's Kid, 105; Pomona Bell, 105; Lady May, 105; Duke of Gloucester, 107; Silver Queen, 105.

Aqueduct.

First race, 6 furlongs—Bel Demonio, Gov. Sheehan, 110 pounds; Fred Douglass, 107; Galeon, King Gold, Hailstone, Marengo, 106; Old Dominion, Cuckoo, 104; Lulu T., Milan, Panway, 102; Romping Girl, Roundelay, 95.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Emotional, 108 pounds; Chester, Terror, King T., Heretic, 103; Unity, Ostler Joe, Larissa, 100; Fred Train, Little Thorn, 98; Cut Long, Rebea, 95.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles—Logan, 116 pounds; Aureiean, 115; Charade, 114; Captain T., 113; Marshall, 112; Little Tom, 103; Mirage, 100; True Penny, 95; Clarus, Fargo, 90; Roundelay, 85.

Fourth race, 1 mile—Bandit, 107 pounds; Speculation, 104; Queen Bess, George Dixon, Cherrystone, 101; Sprite, 99; Fargo, 98; Sir Dixon Jr., 96; Golden Gate, Buckeye, 91; Romping Girl, Curious, 86.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles—Mirage, Sunup, Tom Moore, 105 pounds; Franciscan, 102; Souvenir, 97.

Sixth race, 1 mile—Tinge, 118 pounds; Marshall, 113; Kinglet, 110; Pay or Play, W. B., 107; Gold Dollar, 102.

LOOKING FORWARD TO THE FUTURITY

Five of the Probable Starters Are of the Highest Class.

New York, Aug. 11.—[Special.]—All lovers of the thoroughbred are looking forward to the Futurity, which will be run a week from Saturday, with growing impatience. Beyond all question it will be the greatest 2-year-old race ever run in America. In the high class of the horses and in the general uncertainty of the issue it will be the most notable of the struggles for the richest 2-year-old prize on the American turf.

The race this year is different from all that have gone before it in that at least five of the probable starters are of the highest class and they are all known to Eastern race-goers, who have watched them in all their contests. Each of these horses has his band of partisans. There are Applegate men and Hastings men and Handspring men and Haslet men and Axiom men. No horse will carry more than 125 pounds, so they will not be severely handicapped.

Hastings will probably be the favorite, although he has displayed so much temper in his work at Saratoga the shrewdest observers there are not particularly impressed with him. In addition Hastings will have to be ridden by some second-class jockey. Handspring is expected at Gravesend tomorrow. Simms is coming over from England to ride him in the Futurity.

RACING DOES NOT PAY AT PEORIA.

Proposed Thirteen Days Meeting Declared Off at the End of Three.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The inaugural running meet of the Peoria Jockey club [illegible] was today declared off. The reason assigned is lack of patronage. It was the first running meet ever held here and people did not take kindly to it. They prefer trotting and pacing.

General Sporting Notes.

The Chicago Unions defeated the Cranes at Union Park.

Cincinnati stables won $30,854 at the meetings at Oakley and Latonia.

The Unions play the Indianapolis colored team next Sunday at Union Park.

The Schroeder Bros. defeated the Heegaard's La Manilias at Union Park by a score of 1 to 0.

Dannie Needham and "Dutch" Neal will fight to a finish for $500, near St. Louis, Aug. 18.

Of the big betters Botay was the heaviest winner at Latonia and Col. Irish at Oakley, that is those who play on the outside.

Tommy White will leave for Columbus, O., today to box Frankie McHugh at the latter's athletic entertainment in that city tonight.

Jockey Tommy Walker, the victim of the only accident at Oakley, is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances, and his physicians are confident he will be able to ride again at Louisville the latter part of the month.

Messrs. C. Fleischmann & Son would like to secure Bob Isom if the latter succeeds in getting away from the Kentucky Stable, which is not probable. E. Corrigan would also engage him as a lightweight if he could, and of the two stables the latter has the best chances of securing the clever rider if he is released by Chinn & Morgan.

LAST OF AMERICA'S WILD BUFFALO.

Preparations Being Made to Capture Them—About Thirty in the Herd.

Dr. J. B. Taylor, the wealthy stockman of Tom Green County, has been in San Antonio during the last few days making the final preparations, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, for the rounding-up of the herd of wild buffalo which have again found their way into Texas from the mountains of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. Since his arrival here Dr. Taylor received a telegram from a stockman of Pecos County stating that the herd had just been seen in the lower part of that county and that they are making their way up the valley of the Pecos River. This is encouraging news to those who are interested in the capturing of the animals and placing them in captivity.

This herd of buffalo was first discovered about five years ago by the Hon. George Fulton, the wealthy land-owner of Southwest Texas. Mr. Fulton is a great hunter, and with a party of friends was spending a few weeks in the mountains of Buchel County hunting deer, bear, and other large game, which abound in that section. One morning he set off from his camp alone, and had traveled over the mountains for three or four hours when he came to a small valley. He was thunderstruck to see feeding in the valley a herd of buffalo. He was within a few hundred yards of them, and was able to count them accurately. There were eighteen old ones and two calves. Mr. Fulton had killed many buffalo in the good old days when the animals roamed at will in large herds over the prairies of Texas, and he was so pleased to find that game was not extinct that he did not take a shot at this remnant of the race of animals which he supposed was entirely extinct in Texas. After feasting his eyes upon the herd for some time he made his way back to camp and told the story to his companions. His tale was received with incredulity, but Mr. Fulton was determined to prove his statements, and started out with his party to view the animals. He led them across the mountains, but after two days' search no trace of the buffalo could be found. The story told by Mr. Fulton of his discovery of the herd of buffalo was soon spread over the State, and he soon secured a reputation as a monumental liar in that respect.

So great was the belief that he had attempted to impose upon the credulity of his friends in the matter that the name of "Buffalo" George Fulton was given him. The buffalo story was even made part of campaign literature, and when Mr. Fulton was prominently mentioned in after years as a candidate for Governor his political enemies made capital out of the remarkable tale which he had told, and were successful in defeating his prospect for the Gubernatorial nomination.

Mr. Fulton bore all this with a proud and self-possessed spirit, confident that his vindication would come sooner or later. He made several trips to the section where he had seen the buffalo, but was unable to get a trace of them. A little over a year ago, however, he had his first inning. The report came from Val Verde County that a Mexican sheep herder had seen in a valley of that county a herd of about thirty wild buffalo. The animals were quietly feeding when observed, and there were four calves among them. This news soon reached Mr. Fulton, and he immediately communicated the fact of the rediscovery to his friend, Dr. Taylor. The latter decided to make the attempt to round up the buffalo and place them on his ranch, where they could be preserved and propagated for the benefit of science, and as a relic of bygone days.

Dr. Taylor at once proceeded to organize an expedition for the purpose of going after and capturing the herd. He communicated with the Smithsonian Institution at Washington and invited it to send a representative with the expedition. A favorable reply was received, stating that one of the attachés of the institution had been delegated to accompany the party. Invitations were also sent to Gov. Hogg of Texas and a number of the most prominent sportsmen and old-time buffalo hunters in the country to join the party, which was to make its start from San Antonio last October. Nearly all of these invitations were accepted and all the preliminary arrangements for the expedition were made, even to the selection of a number of Mexican guides, who were to conduct the party to the valley in which the buffalo were last seen, and assist in the round-up and driving the herd to Dr. Taylor's ranch, about 150 miles north.

In order to expedite matters Dr. Taylor sent out a party of Mexican cowboys in the latter part of September to find the exact location of the herd. This party of scouts or trailers made their way to the little valley where the herd had last been seen. They found that they were no longer there, but they were trailed without difficulty up the Rio Grande Valley for a distance of 100 miles to a point where they had crossed the river into Mexico, a short distance below the Town of Presidio del Norte. The herd had been seen by a number of Mexicans as it traveled up the valley, and one of the calves had been shot by a Mexican named Flores.

The trail was followed into Mexico for about twenty-five miles and then given up, as it was seen that the herd had taken refuge in the mountains that line the border in the State of Chihuahua. The trailers reported the result of their work to Dr. Taylor, and the latter, of course, had to postpone the proposed expedition until the consent of the Mexican Government could be obtained for the removal of the herd from that country. He took the matter up with the proper authorities of Mexico several months ago, and had not yet received a decision when the good news came to him the other day that the herd had again crossed over into Texas.

He will immediately notify all the members of the party who were to capture the herd, and he hopes to have everything in readiness for rounding up the animals and placing them upon his ranch within a month or two. He has informed Mr. Fulton, who is now in New York, of the situation, and will go to St. Louis in a few days on business connected with the proposed expedition.

THE WORLD'S EXPENSIVE BRIDGES.

The Structure Uniting New York and Brooklyn Heads the List.

New York Sun: The very latest official computation puts the total cost of the Brooklyn bridge at $17,489,855. The bridge, when contracted for, was to cost $10,800,000. At least such was the original estimate of John A. Roebling, who in 1867 put the cost of the bridge at $7,000,000 and of the approaches to it $3,800,000. Actually the bridge cost $15,000,000, which was not much of an increase over the original figures when the difficulties of the undertaking came into account, the bridge not being opened until sixteen years after the original estimate was made. Subsequent expenditures, which have brought the total cost up to the present figure, are due to the acquisition of new approaches and to improvements upon the structure which were not and could not have been calculated upon when it was opened twelve years ago.

The Brooklyn bridge is the most expensive work of the kind in the world, exceeding in cost any other bridge of which authentic figures are available. The bridge over the Forth, in Scotland, cost $14,000,000, the Victoria bridge in Canada cost $12,000,000, the bridge across the Volga at Saratov, in Russia, cost $4,000,000. The cost of London bridge was $10,000,000, of Waterloo bridge $5,500,000, and of the Westminster bridge $2,500,000.

With the enormous increase of viaduct work for railroad purposes in the United States the profession of "bridge builder" has become a very important one, steel and iron work having largely superseded masonry, since by improved processes in their manufacture structural iron and steel have materially decreased in cost.

To Crowd Out Ornamental Members.

An act has recently passed in France under which every French barrister is compelled to take out an annual license to practice, the object being to remove all ornamental members from the profession.

HANDY WITH CLUBS.

ST. LOUIS HURLING CHAMPIONS DEFEAT THE CHICAGO CRACKS.

Shamrocks, from Over the Bridge, Play an Exciting Match with the Innisfails and Win by Three Points—Big Crowd Watches the Struggle on the Gaelic Association Grounds—Annoying Delay Caused by Picayune Disputes—Two Men Laid Out by "Accidental" Taps.

A crowd of 1,500 people watched the crack St. Louis hurling team play tag with the Innisfails yesterday on the Gaelic Association grounds at Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue. The weather was delightful, while the rain of Saturday afternoon had put the turf into rare shape. The St. Louis men arrived yesterday morning and were met by Tom Naughton and Furlong of the Innisfail team. They were early on the grounds and their preliminary exercises were closely watched by the spectators, who sized them up as a "likely lot" of players. The quarter-mile race for a gold medal was won by Tom Naughton. The next event on the day's program was the big hurling match. The teams were on the field when an unlooked-for and annoying delay occurred. Capt. Shea of the St. Louis team protested against Furlong, Farrell, and Conway playing for the Innisfails on the ground they were not bona fide members. A hot wrangle ensued, and for fully an hour the two Captains, teams, and spectators bandied words which are not considered good taste in select society. The Innisfails were determined the men would play while the Shamrocks were as firm on the negative side of the question. The dispute was ended by the St. Louis Captain giving in.

The crowd sat patiently waiting for play to commence, but as the clock neared 4:30 howls of "play ball" arose from all parts of the field. The delays which take place with unfailing regularity every Sunday say little for the management of the Gaelic Athletic Association. At 4:40 the teams faced one another in the following places:

Shamrocks.	Positions.	Innisfails.
Shea	Goal	Phelan.
Walch	Backs	Cooney.
J. Burns Phelan Whelan	Half backs	Conway. Sexton. Egan.
N. Larkin Casey Buckley	Right wing	Ryan. Hayes. O'Brien.
Ahearn Broderick Cooney	Left wing	J. Callaghan. McCarty. White.
T. Dee D. Larkin J. Dee	Forwards	Farrell. John Callaghan. Furlong.
Kenny McCormick Shelton	Centers	Tom Callaghan. Naughton. O'Connell.

The Innisfails decided to defend the north goal. Capturing the ball on the throw in by smart work by the right wing it was taken right down to the Shamrock goal. O'Connell rushed out, and, getting possession, tipped to Furlong. Whalen blocked the latter's shot, the ball bounding over to Naughton, who scored a point with a tall drive. First blood for the Innisfails was greeted with unbounded enthusiasm.

The Shamrocks forced the play for a few minutes, but were beaten back by the good defense work by Conway and Sexton. Hayes and Furlong showed up finely for the Innisfails, but their best efforts failed to make any impression on the great defense work of Burns, Walsh, and Whalen. After ten minutes' play the St. Louis boys kept up a sustained attack on the Innisfails' goal. Twice it had narrow escapes, but the third time was fatal, Tom Dee jumping in and driving a fine goal which Phelan had no chance of saving. Inside of three minutes the same player repeated the trick with similar success. Keeping up their fast play the Shamrocks had the Innisfail goal open before them several times, but only one point was added, by Tom Dee, before the siege was raised and the battle transferred to the Shamrock end of the field.

Try as they would the Innisfails could not beat little Burns, who played as fine a back game as has been seen in Chicago this season. The Innisfails on one occasion nearly got the ball through, but after Burns had missed the ball with his club he knocked it away with his foot and the goal was saved. Burns was not tall enough to stop a shot from James Callaghan, which sailed high over the bar, scoring the second point for the Innisfails.

Ahern's stick work up to this time had been of the highest order, and the St. Louis team was weakened when, after twenty minutes' play, he was forced to retire, having received a crack over the head which laid him out. Murphy took his place. The Innisfails scored a third point from a good pass by White. Furlong drove hard on goal, the ball bounding off Burns through the point posts. The smallest man on the team, Johnny Dee, who is a perfect midget in dimensions, earned a round of applause by carrying the ball up the right wing for fifty yards, beating every Innisfail man who tried to intercept him. The Shamrocks, as a team, up to this point had shown better play in every point than their opponents. They moved faster, their driving was stronger and cleaner, while the defense men checked the opposing forwards in most determined fashion. Tom Dee was again successful in putting on a point for the Shamrocks, while a desperate rally by the Innisfails resulted in a point. Naughton got the ball on the right wing, and, running across the field, gave it to Farrell, who easily scored a point. The teams crossed over with the Shamrocks leading by 2 goals and 2 points to 4 points.

The clock pointed to 5:25 when the clashing of sticks announced the second half had begun. The Innisfails forced their way through the opposing ranks and the forwards soon got lots of chances to score, none of which were accepted. They seldom kept their positions, eagerness to get the lead causing them to run down field after the ball so that when the centers or wings landed the sphere in front of goal there was no one there to attend to it and the Shamrock defense players had free drives repeatedly. Another weakness in the Innisfail play was the manner in which the players overran the ball, old players like Naughton, Furlong, and Hayes being greater offenders in this respect than many of the younger members of the team. A vicious charge by Furlong, Hayes, Farrell, and Jack Callaghan was blocked on the goal line, Shea luckily getting the ball away. A similar rush by the same men a few minutes afterwards resulted in Jack Callaghan slipping through the crowd with the ball at his feet and having no trouble in scoring a goal.

The excitement became great as the Innisfails threw themselves again and again on the Shamrock defense, which, however, stood firm. In a tussle Jack Callaghan got laid out. Nothing further was scored, although the Shamrocks towards the close had some close calls at the Innisfail goal.

That the best team won was the general opinion of the spectators. The score:

	Goals.	Points.
Shamrocks	2	[illegible]
Innisfails	1	4

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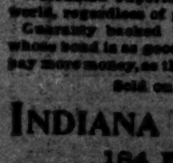

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CLOSER

CLOSER TO THE REDS.

CHICAGOS WIN A CLOSE GAME FROM THE LOUISVILLE TEAM.

"Colonel" Cunningham Pitches a Remarkably Good Game, the Colts Making Only Four Hits Off His Delivery—One of the Cleanest Games Played This Season—Everitt and Wilmot the Only Ones to Find the Ball—Cincinnatis and St. Louis Tied When Rain Stops Them.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Cleveland	57	37	.606	Phil'del'a	46	40	.535
Pittsburg	54	36	.600	New York	46	41	.529
Baltimore	50	35	.588	Brooklyn	45	42	.517
Boston	49	36	.576	W'shingt'n	28	53	.346
Cincinnat'i	49	38	.563	St. Louis	29	63	.315
Chicago	53	42	.558	Louisville	22	65	.253

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Chicagos, 3; Louisvilles, 1.
Cincinnatis, 7; St. Louis, 7. (Seven innings).

Games Today.

Louisvilles at Chicago.
Pittsburgs at Cincinnati.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Washingtons at Boston.
New Yorks at Baltimore.
Philadelphias at Brooklyn.

CHICAGOS WIN A CLOSE CONTEST.

Cunningham's Curves Found for Only Four Hits in a Pretty Game.

Chicago beat Louisville yesterday in one of the neatest and cleanest games witnessed here this season by a score of 3 to 1. The rowdyism, yelling, and roasting which some of the visiting teams indulge in was conspicuous by its absence. Although the Louisville team is trailing at the end of the pennant race its work yesterday was of the finest order, and it is surprising they do not stand higher in the percentage column. In Cunningham they have a jewel. His pitching yesterday was superb, and his holding the Colts down to four singles, three of which were made by Everitt, speaks for itself. Wilmot scored the other hit credited to the Chicagos, and that he rapped out in the first inning. Griffith's work in the box was equal to Cunningham's, he permitting the Colonels to hit him safely but six times, and these were scattered through six innings.

Of the four runs scored none was earned, Everitt being accountable for Louisville's single tally, while Gettinger's fumble of Everitt's hit in the first, Cunningham's wild pitch, Warner's passed ball, and O'Brien's error gave the Colts their runs. The game was purely a pitchers' battle, in which Griffith, besides striking out four men, received the best support. Too much praise, however, cannot be given to both teams for the clean-cut work they indulged in and the harmonious manner in which they did it. There were no kicks, no heated arguments, and no attempting to bulldoze the umpire. The spectators, who numbered at least 12,000, seemed to be affected with the gentlemanly manner in which the game was being carried on, and remained almost as quiet as the players. The sharp plays and difficult stops and catches were, of course, liberally applauded, but even that method of appreciating the fine points of the game was, considering the large number present, not loud enough to be heard a half block from the grounds.

Everitt more than retained his reputation with the stick by knocking out a three-base hit out of that many times at bat. As usual, however, he was charged with an error, but as the home team won and his stick work was of the star order he was forgiven. Dahlen covered himself with glory by accepting everything that came his way, as did Stewart. Donahue also played an errorless game, having six putouts and one assist to his credit. It fell to Decker, however, to make the star play of the day, which undoubtedly saved a run. Holmes, the first man up in the fourth, drove a scorcher toward first base. Decker made a headlong dive for the ball, stopped it with his left hand, and attempted to pick it up with his right, but before he had it well in hand he dropped it. Before it reached the ground he got his left mitt under it, tossed it over into his right hand, and made a desperate run and slide for the base, and just reached it before the runner. It was as quick a bit of play as has ever been seen on the home grounds and one which caused the favorite first-baseman to doff his cap repeatedly. O'Brien, although he was charged with an error for not stopping Lange's hard hit in the third, played a magnificent game.

From the manner in which Chicago opened the first inning it was thought Cunningham would be knocked clean out of the box in short order. Everitt, the first man up, sent a liner past the pitcher to center field. Gettinger ran in for the ball, but fumbled it, thus permitting Bill to reach second. Wilmot met a straight one full on the nose and sent it scurrying over third base, scoring Everitt. The next three batsmen fell by the wayside, leaving Walter on third. In the third Griffith walked to first on wides, went to second on a passed ball, and crossed the rubber on Everitt's second hit to center. The latter died, however, on second on Wilmot's short hit to Spies. Walter went to second on a wild pitch and came home on O'Brien's error of Lange's drive. Decker then banged one at Cunningham, who fielded it to O'Brien, the latter returning it quick enough to Spies to complete a neat double play.

The Colts failed to hit Cunningham safe during the next four innings, and with the exception of Stewart's and Everitt's bases on balls, failed to get a man to first. Everitt opened the eighth with his third safe hit. Wilmot shot one at the pitcher, who in his anxiety to put out Everitt at second threw wild, making both men safe.

While Wilmot was hopping around first Cunningham bluffed to throw the ball to Spies to catch Waller, seeing which Everitt made a break for third. Instead of throwing to first Cunningham wheeled about and threw it to Collins at third. This caught Everett between the bases, but after racing back and forth several times he managed to elude the four Colonels that were after him, and landed safe on second again. Wilmot in the meantime had reached second, and as the base rightfully belonged to Everitt, Wilmot was declared out. Lange then struck out and Decker died at first on his hit to O'Brien.

The Louisvilles' only run came to them in the third inning. Warner, the first batter, struck out, and Cunningham, after having two strikes called on him, laced out a two-bagger to left. O'Brien hit to Decker, and was put out. Collins then drove one to Everitt, who threw short to Decker, which scored Cunningham. Although the Colonels hit safe five times after this, one of which was a double, the Colts' sharp work prevented them from making another tally. The score:

CHICAGOS.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Everitt, 3b	3	1	3	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
Wilmot, lf	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Lange, cf	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Decker, 1b	4	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss	3	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ryan, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stewart, 2b	2	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
Donohue, c	3	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Griffith, p	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	28	3	4	27	12	1	0	2	3	2	4

LOUISVILLES.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
O'Bri'n, 2b	4	0	0	1	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
Collins, 3b	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	1
Clarke, lf	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Holmes, ss	4	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gett'g'r, cf	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wright, rf	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Spies, 1b	4	0	0	11	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Warner, c	4	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Cun'g'm, p	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Totals	33	1	6	24	16	3	1	5	2	1	6

Chicagos..........1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 *—3
Louisvilles..........0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Attendance—12,000. Two-base hits—Cunningham, Gettinger. Double play—Cunningham-O'Brien-Spies. Passed ball—Warner. Wild pitch—Cunningham. Hit by pitched ball—Collins. Time of game—1:40. Umpire—O'Day.

Notes of the Game.

Everitt hit the first ball pitched in the opening inning.

Decker was full of ginger yesterday. Three of his putouts were unassisted.

The colored bow-legged mascot was on hand yesterday attending to his duties as usual.

The Louisvilles are undoubtedly the quietest and most unassuming team of ball players that have been seen at the home grounds in some time.

Center fielder Wright is mourning the loss of a new $7.50 sweater which some light fingered gent swiped from the Colonel's bench during the last inning.

The ball which struck third baseman Collins in the back of the head came near causing him serious injury. It made him dizzy during the remainder of the game, and on his way to the hotel he could hardly see.

Cunningham is a good natured little fellow, and a splendid pitcher. The Colts thought from the way Everitt and Wilmot lighted on him in the first he was easy picking, but they found out their mistake before the game was half over. Bill Lange did not increase his batting average yesterday as he failed to hit the little fellow's curves.

Weyhing will be in the box for the Louisvilles today, while Terry or Dolan, late of the Rockfords, will do the twirling for the Colts. There will be no games here after today until Thursday, when the Pittsburgs will arrive and play a series of games. Next Sunday the Colts will play the Indianapolis Western Association team at the West Side Ball Park, after which the Chicagos will go away.

Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 7.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 11.—Rain stopped today's game in the seventh inning with the score a tie. Both teams batted hard in the sixth and scored four runs each. Dwyer was hit much harder than the score shows, but his support was fine. Kissinger was knocked out of the box in the sixth and Ehret, who succeeded him, fared little better. Attendance, 6,000. Score:

Cincinnatis.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Burke, lf	1	0	1	0	0	Brown, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Ewing, 1b	1	0	4	0	1	G. Miller, 3b	1	1	1	3	0
McPhee, 2b	1	1	3	2	0	Cooley, lf	1	1	1	0	1
Holliday, cf	1	1	0	0	0	Quinn, 2b	1	1	1	0	0
C. Miller, rf	1	1	2	0	0	Dowd, rf	2	2	0	0	0
Smith, ss	0	1	4	3	0	Ely, ss	1	2	2	6	2
Gray, 3b	1	1	1	2	0	Peitz, 1b	1	1	8	1	0
Vaughn, c	0	2	3	0	0	Otten, c	0	2	5	0	0
Dwyer, p	1	0	0	3	0	Kissinger, p	0	0	0	1	0
Parrott, p	0	1	0	0	0	Ehret, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	7	8	18	10	1	Totals	7	10	18	11	3

Cincinnati..........0 0 3 0 0 4—7
St. Louis..........0 2 1 0 0 4—7

Earned runs—St. Louis, 7; Cincinnati, 2. Two-base hit—McPhee. Three-base hits—Quinn, Dowd. Stolen bases—C. Miller, G. Miller, Cooley. Double play—Smith-Ewing. Struck out—By Dwyer, Cooley, Brown [2]; by Kissinger, Burke. First base on balls—Off Dwyer, 2; off Kissinger, 1. Time—1:38. Umpire—McDonald.

Pirates Offer $2,000 for Hastings.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The Pittsburg club has decided to give $2,000 for pitcher Charles Hastings of the Kansas City team, provided his services can be secured at once. There is little prospect of this scheme being carried through. A twirler may be secured from the Eastern League.

LEAGUE MAGNATES TO MEET MONDAY.

Will Discuss the Umpire Question and the Temple Cup Row.

New York, Aug. 11.—There will be a special meeting of the National League at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Monday, Aug. 19, when the baseball magnates will discuss various important questions that have come to the front this season. The umpire question is foremost among them, and the Temple Cup series, to be played after the league championship games, will be talked over. It is reported a vote will be taken on the proposition to adopt the double umpire system for the rest of the season. Several clubs favor this move, but President Hart of Chicago is supposed to be against it. The objection of the Cleveland club to fines levied by umpires and President Robison's course in sustaining O'Connor in the suit against the league for a $25 fine levied by Umpire Murray may be discussed.

It is possible that the control of the staff of umpires may be taken from President Young on account of the great amount of dissatisfaction aroused by his choice of men this season. But the proposition to retire the veteran official upon a pension, which has been advanced from certain quarters, is hardly thought to be likely of enactment. Regarding the Temple Cup series, there is a suggestion, fathered by Presidents Byrne of Brooklyn and Wagner of Washington, that the last year's winners of the trophy, the New York Giants, play the pennant winners for it, regardless of New York's standing in the race.

The Western clubs, especially Pittsburg and Cleveland, oppose this plan strongly, holding the first and second clubs in the race should fight for the cup, as they did last season. The New York club is opposed to the present schedule arrangements by which the Western visiting teams play on alternate days in New York and Brooklyn. President Freedman may make an effort to secure a return to the old plan by which visiting clubs play three successive games at the Polo Grounds. However, it is most unusual for the league to make schedule changes during the season.

There is also a movement on foot to abolish the institution of "ladies' day," to which several managers are opposed. A well-defined rumor has it Chris Von der Ahe will be questioned concerning the reports he intends to give up baseball to go into the racing business.

STANDING OF THE WESTERN LEAGUE.

Indianapolis Has to Play Ten Innings to Beat Terre Haute.

Club.	Won	Lost	Per cent	Club	Won	Lost	Per cent.
Indi'nap'lis	57	33	.633	Milwaukee	45	46	.494
Kansas City	53	37	.588	Detroit	42	47	.471
St. Paul	51	37	.579	Ter'e Ha'te	35	56	.384
Minnea'plis	46	42	.522	Gr. Rapids	31	62	.333

Games Scheduled for Today.

St. Pauls at Minneapolis.
Kansas Citys at Milwaukee.
Detroits at Grand Rapids.
Indianapolis at Terre Haute.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 11.—Free hitting by both teams and the errors of the Millers were the features of today's game. The score:

St. Pauls..........2 2 0 1 2 3 0 2 3—15
Minneapolis..........1 0 1 0 1 1 4 2 0—10

Batteries—Pepper and Kraus; Fraser, Fanning, and Wilson. Hits—St. Pauls, 15; Minneapolis, 16. Errors—St. Pauls, 1; Minneapolis, 4.

Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 11.—Indianapolis won a ten inning game today, the best played here for a long while. The score:

Indianapolis....1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—4
Terre Hautes....0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—3

Batteries—Fisher and McFarland; Goar and Roach. Hits—Indianapolis, 8; Terre Hautes, 5. Errors—Indianapolis, 2; Terre Hautes, 5.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 11.—Today's game was an exciting contest to the finish. The score:

Kansas Citys..........3 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 4—9
Milwaukees..........1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2—6

Batteries—Hastings and Bergen; Stephens and Moran. Hits—Kansas Citys, 10; Milwaukees, 8. Errors—Kansas Citys, 4; Milwaukees, 4.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 11.—Detroit gave the home rooters a scare in the ninth inning. The score:

Grand Rapids..........2 0 2 1 2 0 0 1 0—8
Detroits..........0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 3—6

Batteries—Jones and Nye; Gayle and Twineham. Hits—Grand Rapids, 16; Detroits, 12. Errors—Grand Rapids, 4; Detroits, 4.

CEDAR RAPIDS IS EASY FOR DUBUQUE

Leaders Outplay the Tailenders at All Points—Burlington Again Wins.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost	Per cent	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Dubuque	30	18	.625	Burl'gton	25	22	.532
Ottumwa	26	23	.530	Ced'r Rpds	21	27	.438

Dubuque, Ia., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The Dubuques outplayed the visitors at all points today. The score:

Dubuques..........4 0 0 0 2 4 6 2 2—20
Cedar Rapids..........0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0— 3

Batteries—Isaac, Dixon; Risley, Fox. Hits—Dubuques, 22; Cedar Rapids, 8. Errors—Dubuques, 1; Cedar Rapids, 1.

Burlington, Ia., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Burlington defeated Ottumwa today before an immense excursion crowd from the latter place. The score:

Burlingtons..........0 2 0 2 3 0 0 0 0—7
Ottumwa..........0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0—3

Hits—Burlington, 12; Ottumwa, 6. Errors—Burlington, 1; Ottumwa, 3. Batteries—Nichols, Lynch; Sowders, Dillon, and Jackson.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION PERCENTAGE

Denver Beats the Peorias Two Games—The Other Winners.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Peorias	53	32	.623	Quincys	42	42	.500
Lincolns	50	32	.609	Rockfords	40	43	.481
Des Moines	48	35	.578	Jacks'nville	30	55	.352
Denvers	44	42	.511	St. Josephs	30	56	.348

Denver, Colo., Aug. 11.—The Denvers beat the Peorias two games today. The scores:

Denvers..........2 0 1 0 1 3 1 0 1—9
Peorias..........0 0 0 2 0 3 3 0 0—8

Batteries—Egan and Lohman; Hansen and Collins. Hits—Denvers, 11; Peorias, 9. Errors—Denvers, 7; Peorias, 5.

Second game:

Denvers..........2 0 6 0 4 5 2—19
Peorias..........0 1 0 1 2 2 0— 6

Batteries—Carrish and Lohman; Thomas and Collins. Hits—Denvers, 19; Peorias, 6. Errors—Denvers, 5; Peorias, 9.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 11.—The Iowans had no difficulty disposing of the Jacksonvilles today. The score:

Des Moines..........2 0 0 8 0 1 0 1 1—13
Jacksonvilles..........4 0 2 0 3 1 0 0 0—10

Batteries—Andrews, Figgemeier, and Trafaley; Sonier, Schwartz, and Johnson. Hits—Des Moines, 14; Jacksonvilles, 13. Errors—Des Moines, 6; Jacksonvilles, 7.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 11.—The Rockfords had things all their own way today. The score:

St. Josephs..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Rockfords..........0 0 0 0 0 4 1 1 *—6

Batteries—Slagle and Jones; Horton and Snyder. Hits—St. Josephs, 4; Rockfords, 8. Errors—St. Josephs, 2; Rockfords, 1.

INDIANAPOLIS BALL CLUB IS MOBBED

Motz, Hogan, and Fisher Badly Hurt by Terre Haute Rooters.

Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 11.—The Indianapolis baseball players were mobbed here today at the conclusion of the game. During the game there were many close points of play and the decisions of Umpire Sheridan were taken exceptions to by the bleachers. In the eighth inning the game was stopped for fully fifteen minutes, the crowd surging on to the field and making all sorts of riotous demonstrations. Umpire Sheridan was threatened, as were the Indianapolis players, who stood by him and prevented violence. After the game had been finished and Indianapolis had won the crowd became frenzied. A rush was made for Sheridan and as a result three of the Indianapolis men were injured—Motz, Hogan, and Fisher. The latter's ankle was sprained and Motz and Hogan received bruises about the face and body, though their injuries are not serious.

Southeastern Iowa League Formed.

Washington, Ia., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Managers Stubbs, Emry, Collins, and Gaston met at Fairfield and have organized the Southeastern Iowa League, consisting of the following teams: Washington, Fairfield, Mount Pleasant, and Brighton. A schedule was arranged, and the series will continue until Oct. 1.

Spiders Play at Elkhart.

Elkhart, Ind., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The Cleveland National Baseball club played on the Exhibition grounds here this afternoon with a scratch nine from this city to a crowd of 3,000. The score was 20 to 5 in favor of Cleveland.

Michigan League Games Today.

Hurons at Kalamazoo.
Adrians at Jackson.
Owossos at Lansing.

Games Elsewhere.

At Virginia, Ill.—Virginias, 18; Beardstowns, 11.

At Minonk, Ill.—La Salle Twin Citys, 8; Minonk Reds, 0.

FRANKLINS HAVE A CLOSE CONTEST.

Lake Views Nearly Beat the Leaders Out—Rivals Win a Game.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Franklins	12	3	.800	Gar'en Cit's	6	9	.400
Lake Views	10	5	.666	Rivals	4	11	.266

The audience watching Franklin-Lake View game yesterday nearly went wild during the ninth inning when the Lake Views scored three runs and came within one of tying the score. It looked squally for the Franklins from the start. Lake View started off with four runs and its supporters were confident it would carry off the game, but they could not add a thing to its long string until the Franklins by timely hitting and daring base running had gained so long a lead they could not be overtaken. As usual after the third inning the race for the Brand medal took place. Hassett winning, Adams second, Andrews third. The score:

Franklins.	R	B	P	A	E	Lake Views.	R	B	P	A	E
Ebert, ss	1	2	1	2	2	Banghart, lf	1	1	0	0	1
Esterq't, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	Seng, ss	2	2	1	2	1
G. Or'n, 2b-p	1	0	1	2	0	Hudson, rf	1	1	1	1	0
Getzein, p-2b	1	1	2	2	0	Andrews, cf	1	2	1	1	0
Hayes, rf	1	1	2	0	0	Johnson, 2b	2	2	4	5	0
Bartell, lf	1	1	0	0	1	Adams, c	0	1	10	2	1
Hassett, cf	1	1	1	0	0	Long, 3b	0	0	2	0	1
Justi, 1b	1	2	6	0	1	H'kness, 1b	0	2	8	0	0
Breen, c	1	1	13	0	1	Hollison, p	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	8	9	27	7	5	Totals	7	11	27	13	4

Franklins..........0 0 0 3 0 1 3 1 0—8
Lake Views..........4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—7

Earned runs—Franklins, 4; Lake Views, 3. Two-base hit—Bartell. Three-base hit—Hassett. Home runs—Johnson, Breen. Sacrifice hits—Banghart, Johnson, Hassett [2]. Struck out—By Hollison, 10; by Getzien, 7; by Ortman, 4. Stolen bases—Franklins, 6; Lake Views, 6. Umpire—Tindell.

Rivals, 18; Garden Citys, 7.

The rejuvenated Rivals took the Gardens into camp yesterday. The Gardens were not in it after the third inning. Struve pitched nice ball for five innings, when he retired in favor of Hein, who was hit hard, no less than thirteen hits being made off his delivery and twelve runs. At the end of the third inning the foot-race occurred, Connors, Litzinger, and Hommes finishing in the order named. Time, :10 2-5. The features of the game were Jurgenson's pitching, the batting of Meehan, Litzinger, and Connors, and the fielding of Hommes, Litzinger, and Harder. The score:

Rivals.	R	B	P	A	E	G'rd'n C'tys.	R	B	P	A	E
Connors, 3b	4	2	4	2	0	Traynor, 2b	0	1	3	1	0
Litz'ger, 2b	1	1	1	4	2	Harder, c	0	1	8	2	0
Beals, ss	2	3	1	5	2	O'Rourke, ss	1	0	1	3	1
Hommes, 1b	3	2	10	0	0	Quigley, 1b	1	0	6	0	0
Parker, c	0	2	3	0	0	Hein, if-p	2	1	2	2	0
Clark, lf	0	1	0	0	0	Struve, p-if	1	1	1	1	0
M'L'h'n, p-rf	2	3	2	0	0	Schae er, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Meehan, cf	2	3	2	0	0	Prend'gs, cf	0	0	1	0	1
Palmer, rf-c	1	2	4	0	0	Beasing, rf	2	1	0	0	0
Jurgeson, p	3	3	0	0	0						
Totals	18	22	27	11	4	Totals	7	5	23	10	2

*Litzenger out for not touching first base.

Rivals..........2 2 1 1 4 4 1 3 *—18
Garden Citys..........0 3 2 1 0 0 0 1 0— 7

Earned runs—Rivals, 8; Garden Citys, 2. Two-base hit—Meehan. Home runs—Hommes, Connors, Litzinger, Helm, Strewe. Struck out—Rivals, 5; Garden Citys, 6. Bases on balls—Rivals, 5; Garden Citys, 4. Time—2:05. Umpire—Duggan.

Next Sunday at the Northwest City League Park the Maroons and Lakesides will play. As these are two of the strongest clubs in the city a splendid game is expected. A nominal admission fee of 10 cents will be charged. Women will be admitted free of charge. The teams will line up as follows:

Chicago Maroons.		Lakesides.
Cassibolo	Catcher	John Fuller.
Gertenrich	Pitcher	William Lang.
Dempsey	First base	Jim Fuller.
Draeger	Second base	Boggiano.
Snaft	Third base	Todd.
Uhler	Shortstop	Rogman.
Holmes	Left field	Daly.
Benkt	Center field	Trapp.
Schiedler	Right field	Millian.

VIKINGS AT SHARPSHOOTERS' PARK.

Chicago Swedes Have an Outing and Plenty of Fun.

Swedish folks had full sway yesterday at Sharpshooters' Park. They turned out in large numbers to have a good time. The Independent Order of Vikings, Lodge No. 1, gave its fifth annual picnic. Preparatory to the picnic, the organization, accompanied by its friends, paraded through some of the principal streets of the North Side, leaving headquarters, No. 120 Chicago avenue, at 10 in the morning.

The parade was headed by the Viking Band. This band and the Lodge No. 1 made up the first division, the second being composed of the Svithiod's Military Band and the Viking Gymnastic club.

At the grounds every one went in for a good time. The bands played for the dancers while the athletically inclined people entered the races and contested in other games. The games were all Swedish national ones, there also being women's and men's egg and 200-yard dash races. Miss Hilder Hanson won the egg race for women and was presented with a medal. The 200-yard dash for men was won by William Nelson and the same race for members only was won by Hjalmar Lundin. Both received souvenirs.

In the evening the grounds were illuminated and fireworks were discharged.

NORWEGIANS HAVE A JOLLY PICNIC.

Singing Society Holds Its Annual Outing at Kuhn's Park.

Kuhn's Park was crowded yesterday with Norwegians. The Norwegian Singing Society was out in force. It left its headquarters, Normannia Hall, No. 237 Milwaukee avenue, at 10 o'clock, marching out Milwaukee avenue to the park. The order of march was as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.
Chief Marshal Fern A. Kean.
Normannia Military Band.
Norwegian Turner Society.
Norwegian Glee club.
Kjerulf Singing Society.
Scandinavian Workingmen's Association.
SECOND DIVISION.
Assistant Marshal O. Sylvestrad.
Band.
Danish Veterans' Society.

There were probably 2,500 people at the park. The singing societies rendered several Norwegian melodies, among them "Livets Seilads," which being translated means the "Journey of Life." This society will be twenty-five years old Oct. 30, and proposes to fittingly celebrate the event. The plan for the entertainment has not been formulated, but the silver jubilee will be an event to be remembered.

In the evening the picnic grounds were illuminated and dancing was indulged in.

MOVEMENT TO NOMINATE J. A. M'MAHON.

Senator Brice, It Is Said, Will Control Ohio Democratic Convention.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 11.—Democratic leaders throughout the Miami Valley have started a movement to nominate John A. McMahon of Dayton at the Democratic State convention in Springfield next week. Since the county conventions of yesterday it is said Senator Brice's friends will control the convention and probably go further than to reaffirm the platform of 1892. Senator Brice as Temporary Chairman will sound the keynote, and his friends are more interested in the platform than in candidates.

There has been some feeling engendered in the silver fight. Mr. McMahon has kept out of the fight and is regarded as acceptable to both factions.

Ex-Gov. Campbell has declined to allow his name to be used, and Congressman Paul Sorg and Tom Johnson refuse to be drafted. In the event that the free silver men should control the convention the nominee for Governor will be John H. Thomas of Springfield, or James Kimburne of Columbus. The Senatorship and Presidential preferences as well as the silver question supersede the usual places for contests this year.

Mr. McMahon was a candidate for Senator against Brice six years ago. He served eight years in Congress and is a brother-in-law of Vallandigham.

FITZ WILL GET EVEN.

WON'T WAIT FOR DALLAS TO SQUARE MATTERS WITH CORBETT.

"Pompadour Jim" Insists He Tweaked the Australian's Beak and Spat in His Face—Fitzsimmons Asserts the Big Slugger Wants to Maim Him So the Scheduled Fight Cannot Come Off—Corbett the Aggressor and Had a Gang to Help Him in the Row He Started.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—When the disgraceful nose-pulling scrimmage between Champion Jim Corbett and Bob Fitzsimmons was all over in Green's barroom last night it was found Corbett was suffering only from chagrin at the failure of his attempt to pull Fitzsimmons' nose, while Fitzsimmons' most serious wound was the one Corbett inflicted upon his self-respect when he spat upon him. Corbett's friends were not so fortunate in escaping injury. Manager Brady was badly shaken up by reason of a glass goblet hurled violently against his stomach by Fitzsimmons. The champion's brother Joe sustained contusions of the mouth, where Fitzsimmons butted him, and Jack McVey, Corbett's sparring partner, was rather roughly handled. John McDevitt, proprietor of Green's Hotel, who attempted to separate the combatants, was also badly bruised.

The whole affair seems to have been entirely unpremeditated and to have been due to a sort of fatality which led the two pugilists to register at the same hotel. Although Corbett had been openly boasting he would pull Fitzsimmons' nose the first opportunity he got, there is nothing to prove it was with that end in view he went to Green's last night. A fact that will militate against him, however, is that he entered the hotel with a considerable gathering of his friends about him. It is also a fact that Corbett was the aggressor.

Corbett had come to town to play baseball against a team of actors, and subsequently took part in a show at Wilmington. Fitzsimmons, who had been giving an exhibition of punching the bag at the Winter Circus, walked into the hotel office shortly before midnight and stopped at the desk to register. He had scarcely taken the pen in his hand when Corbett walked up and jostled his arm. Fitzsimmons looked up and said:

"Hello, Jim."

Corbett leaned against the desk, with his face close to Fitzsimmons, and said by way of greeting:

"Hello, you big monkey. I hear you're up to your old tricks again, standing at the bar and talking about me. Why don't you say those things to my face?"

"I haven't been talking about you," Fitzsimmons replied, "but what if I had?"

Corbett said nothig—that is, nothing for publication—but reaching out his big right arm attempted to pull Bob's nose, and this is how the tussle already described came about. Naturally the champion and his envious rival now hate each other worse than ever.

Corbett's version of the affair differs from that given by the middleweight champion. Corbett says: "Fitzsimmons denied he had said anything about me. Then I remarked: 'You have accused me of sneaking out of bicycle races. You stand around this hotel swelling your chest and tell your friends lots of stories about me. Why don't you come out like a man and say it to my face?' He again denied that he had. I then said: 'You are a cur, you always were, and always will be, and your record shows it, and I'll spit in your face.' This I did, and reaching over I flicked him on the nose with my finger twice and afterwards pulled it. I found Fitzsimmons was too much of a cur to take his own part. I am sorry the affair occurred, and I would not have said a word if I thought Fitzsimmons would have taken it up.

"The whole affair amounted to this. I wanted to pull Fitzsimmons' nose, and I did. It is settled now, but whaever difference there is will be settled at Dallas, Oct. 31, and I am more impressed than ever I can lick Fitzsimmons."

Fitzsimmons says: "Every one seems to be with Corbett, and I had no one with me except Tom Forrest, my sparring partner, and he helped me a bit. I only wish I had some of my friends with me; I'd have knocked his pompadour head off. He is afraid to come at me alone, and I think it is his scheme to get me in a barroom fight and to break a leg or arm for me, so as to prevent our meeting at Dallas. I'll fix some then, and as sure as my name is Fitzsimmons I'll have it out with him before then, too."

BAD ROADS STOP MANY SUNDAY RUNS.

Wheelmen's Plans Interfered With by Saturday's Rains—Local Cycling Gossip.

The heavy rains of Saturday interfered with the plans of the cycling clubs for Sunday runs and trials for records. Where the runs were attempted there were but few who had courage to start over the heavy roads. The Lake Views had three or four trials for records planned, but these were all postponed for one week. The club took no regular run, but contented itself with short trips about the city and to the various parks. The Columbias turned out eight men for the run to Wheeling. A few of the Æolus club went to Diamond Lake. The Illinois Cycling club was scheduled for Willow Springs, but scarcely any of the club took the run. The Thistles and the Chicago Cycling club, with its Woman's Auxiliary, went to St. Joe by boat Saturday night to spend the day in the fruit orchards a short distance out in the country from St. Joe. Both clubs turned out good sized delegations.

The fifth annual ten mile road race of the Columbia wheelmen will take place Aug. 25, starting at 7 o'clock in the morning. The usual West Side ten mile courses are torn up in different places, so that a suitable course has not yet been chosen. The entries for the race will close the 20th. The third heat of the Plautz cup race will be run next Saturday afternoon.

A football league of the various cycling clubs will be formed this fall. Already several of the clubs are getting a list of candidates and the preferred positions of each ready preparatory to commencing practice.

The Plzen Cycling club held a picnic at Riverside yesterday. It left early in the forenoon and did not return until evening. It moved into its new club-house, No. 804 Ashland avenue, Saturday.

The second annual field day of the Gross Park Cycle club was held at Diamond Park yesterday. The program consisted of seventeen events, of which eleven were bicycle races. The local officers of the L. A. W. went out to the races and took the names of the club members taking part in the races. The events were all run off smoothly, and in the bicycle races no loafing was indulged in. All the riders rode their races to the best of their ability. Baby Bliss, who was booked as one of the attractions to go against his record for a quarter of a mile, was unable to ride on account of sickness.

The Ottawa Cycling club will hold a bicycle tournament Sept. 2. A program of eight races has been arranged, consisting of both Class A and Class B events. A number of Chicago riders will enter for these races, and as the Ottawa club has some fast men among its members a good meet is in prospect.

Nine members of the Lincoln Cycling club went to Milwaukee by boat Saturday night and made the century run on the return yesterday. They were Charles Fairchild, M. Bentley, F. J. Volkman, O. Volkman, J. T. Swarthout, Van Duzer, W. H. Braun, M. A. Hosford, and J. Cooper. Otto Kuestner rode to Milwaukee Saturday and back yesterday, making a double century of the trip.

Entry blanks have been sent out by the Newton, Ia., Bicycle club for a two days' bicycle club meet, to be held Aug. 28 and 29. Prizes to the amount of $1,000 are offered. The program of the first day consists of seven events, one of which, a five-mile handicap, is a Class B event. The second day's program has eight races, with a mile open and two-mile handicap, Class B.

BICYCLE MEET PLANNED AT ST. CLAIR.

List of Events and Prizes to Be Given at the Coming Tournament.

St. Clair, Mich., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—For their meet on Aug. 20 the St. Clair wheelmen offer the following races and prizes:

One mile novice—First, gold watch; second, sweater; third, bicycle bell.

Quarter mile open—First, gold medal; second, mahogany table; third, Loew's cyclometer.

One mile, 3:00 class—First, gold medal; second, bicycle umbrella; third, wool sweater.

One hundred yards slow race—First, silver trophy, gold lined; second, bicycle lamp; third, one pair pneumatic pads.

One mile open—First, premier camera; second, gold medal; third, Garford saddle.

Quarter mile ladies' race—First, pair gold cuff links; second, bicycle lantern; third, bicycle bell.

Two mile handicap—First, suit of clothes; second, library combination bookstand; third, wool sweater; fourth, half dozen boxes anti-stiff.

To the competitor breaking the one-mile State record a $20 diamond ring will be given. The races will begin at 2 p. m., and the entries will close Aug. 16.

PHLING IS FIRST IN MILWAUKEE

Oriole Club's Road Race a Success—Morgan O'Brien Takes the Time Prize.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The Oriole Cycling club held its first annual road race this afternoon from Elk Grove to Twenty-eighth street and Highland boulevard, eight miles. There were fifty starters and although the course was in good condition and the day comparatively cool twenty fell by the wayside. The time prize was won by Morgan O'Brien, a young rider who has blossomed for the first time this season. He made the distance in twenty minutes and seventeen seconds. The finish of the race was witnessed by a large crowd. The summary:

Riders.	Handicap.	Time.
1. H. Phling	50:00	24:03
2. H. Gutterson	3:00	22:20
3. G. Zink	3:30	23:01
4. Morgan O'Brien	0:45	20:17
5. T. Siedeman	4:30	24:03
6. O. Hahman	4:30	24:30
7. R. Lemke	2:45	24:12
8. W. Zeaidi	2:45	23:13
9. H. Zerbel	Scratch	20:20
10. H. J. Schmitz	2:15	22:46

TIME PRIZE.

Riders.	Handicap.	Time.
1. Morgan O'Brien	0:45	20:17
2. H. Zerbel	Scratch	20:30
3. A. Muss	1:30	21:12
4. E. Harnisch	Scratch	21:45

SAY THERE HAS BEEN CROOKED WORK

Suspension of H. E. Frederickson Arouses His Friends at Fremont, Neb.

Fremont, Neb., Aug. 11.—The suspension of H. E. Frederickson yesterday by the L. A. W. created a great deal of talk among the wheelmen and others here. It was said the telegram was received here Thursday and held over until yesterday with the hope that Pixley or Hayman would beat Frederickson in the mile open. Frederickson was unable to learn last night what he was suspended for or for how long. His friends allege there has been some crooked work done.

PREDICTS VALKYRIE III. WILL WIN.

London Paper in the Same Breath Makes Excuses for the Challenger.

London, Aug. 12.—The Chronicle has an editorial on Valkyrie III.'s chances, and complains of the shortness of time to get it in trim. "Of necessity," it says, "it was built for the Atlantic crossing and is under other unfavorable conditions as compared with Defender." The Chronicle, however, ventures to predict it will win the cup.

A Cowes letter to the Chronicle says Emperor William promises to return next autumn as the personal bearer of a new challenge shield and a new Kaiser's cup. Luck has been decidedly against him this time, but it is hoped he will redeem his reputation as a yacht-owner in 1896.

The Chronicle, comparing the two yachts, says: "Both are built on identical plans, and the result will depend upon the skill of the design, the fit and cut of the sails, and the genius of the helmsman, in each of which we consider ourselves somewhat superior to the Americans. Messrs. Watson, Henderson, Lapthorn, and Cranfield are names to be backed against the world. In this race, moreover, a previous error has been repaired. Many critics are alarmed to find Valkyrie III. overcanvased. This was done with a set purpose to adapt it to the lighter American winds. From all accounts it does not seem Defender is a superlatively excellent sailer. The English vessel never before had such a good chance of victory. If the cup comes back it will stay here."

New York, Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The racing spars of Valkyrie III. arrived here today on board the Anchor Line steamship Furnessia. By the orders of H. Maitland Kersey, Lord Dunraven's representative, no one was allowed on board the vessel. It was said in the six bundles there were two complete sets of spars, with a hollow boom and gaff of steel. These spars are cylindrical, and made, it is said, in sections, the plates being of nickel-steel and extremely light.

FEW PEOPLE VISIT THE PARKS.

Citizens Feared That the Public Resorts Were Too Damp.

Sunday at the parks was characterized yesterday by two things, the unusual beauty of the landscape and the small number of people who went out to enjoy it. The rain of Saturday night, which so completely soaked everything besides making lakes and inland seas on the streets and boulevards, had, from the deserted appearance of most of the parks yesterday, given the citizens an impression that nothing had been left of Chicago's famous fresh air resorts but deep black quagmires and red lemonade stands. The statue of Humboldt looked down upon barely one-half the number of devotees that Sunday pay homage to the park that bears his name.

At Garfield Park the signal bell for the return of the boats sounded so seldom and so slowly that it echoed across the unvexed waters like a funeral knell and gave nervous old women the cold shudders. Much less than half a crowd was at Garfield and even fewer at Douglas, where the solitary gray-clad conservator of the public weal sat fanning himself with his club.

"People must think it's a barber shop we're runnin'," he said, "and that we close Sunday. Only two picnics in the whole blessed park, where there ought to be fifteen or twenty."

Lincoln Park did better, for when "Johnny" Hand brought down his baton and the atmosphere immediately around was gently jarred by the dulcet notes of "Johnny's" band a "Standing Room Only" sign could have been used to good advantage. Major, the big lion, who had a tooth pulled Thursday, also played to a good house, and delighted all of his auditors that were not half-frightened into conniption fits by a few roars left over from the dental operation.

Other points of interest which Sundays are usually surrounded by a crowd were comparatively neglected. The big elephant, whose splendid talent as a beggar brings him a plentiful supply of candy and peanuts, rested his trunk in a prayerful attitude on the fence in front of him all the afternoon with such poor result that he looked as though he thought he would go out of the business.

Washington Park people thought that four-fifths was the only correct estimate to put on the attendance there. Here, as elsewhere, the picnic industry showed the greatest decline, there being hardly one-fourth of the customary number.

SWEDES WILL GO TO MILWAUKEE.

Whaleback Will Take Them on an Excursion Next Sunday.

Swedish songs and Swedish music will be the order on the whaleback Christopher Columbus on its trip to Milwaukee next Sunday. The Swedish Central Association, with the cooperation of the Swedish singers of Chicago, has arranged for an excursion. The excursion is for the benefit of the fund for the building of the Home for Aged Swedes.

Entertainment on the trip will be furnished by Swedish musicians and singers. Miss Ida Linn, soprano, will sing; Prof. J. J. Appelon, violinist; Svithiod's Military Band, and the regular orchestra of the Columbus will furnish instrumental music. The Swedish singers will also sing popular Swedish airs.

The start for Milwaukee will be at 9:30 sharp, arriving there about 2:30. Then there will be a parade, starting from the boat landing, to Milwaukee Garden, where the afternoon will be spent in listening to a concert. The Columbus will leave Milwaukee on the return trip at 6 p. m., the hour of leaving having been changed from 5 to 6 for the excursion.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Arrangements were completed today by representatives of the Swedish Central Union of Chicago to have the forty societies which are in the union come to this city next Sunday for a monster picnic. The steamers Christopher Columbus and Virginia have been chartered to carry the crowd, which it is estimated will number 5,000. The picnic will be held at Milwaukee Garden.

The Chicago excursion steamers today brought up 5,000 people who wanted to get away from the heat of the big town. Among them were several couples who made the best of their time while here by changing the harness changed from single to double. The Rev. Hunsberger did a brisk business, but he refuses to give the names or number of his callers.

SIXTH REGIMENT SNUG IN CAMP.

Formal Inspection, Regimental Parade, and Routine Drill.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The Sixth Regiment passed a quiet day at Camp Lincoln today. During the morning the regiment was formally inspected by Adjutant General Orendorff, and this afternoon the members assembled for religious services, at which the Rev. A. R. Morgan of Joliet, Chaplain of the regiment, officiated. The regimental parade [illegible] this evening.

BIG FIRE IN NEWARK.

STAMPING WORKS ARE BURNED WITH A LOSS OF $600,000.

Spreads to Adjoining Buildings and Keeps the Department Busy Looking After the Smaller Blazes—Many Firemen Have Narrow Escapes from Severe Injuries—Nearly Wipes Out One of the Most Extensive Plants in the United States—Fires in Other Places.

New York, Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Newark, N. J., was visited this afternoon by one of the worst fires in years. It is doubtful if the local fire department ever had a worse fire to contend with.

The location where the fire did the most terrible work is the block bounded by New Jersey Railroads avenue, Green, Liberty, and East Fair streets. In the central part of this block stood the extensive plant of the Central Stamping company, manufacturers of everything in the tinware line. The remainder of the block was covered with dwelling houses, nearly all frame, and inhabited by prosperous mechanics and business men of meager means. All the section west of the block on which the fire raged—Oak, Hamilton, and Columbia streets, and Oak alley—is also covered by frame dwellings.

It was in the center of the main building of the stamping company's plant that the fire was discovered. There was a strong breeze that swept the flames and sparks from one end of the structure to the other. Besides the factories many small dwellings were burned, and houses a mile away caught fire.

The treasurer of the Central Stamping company said their loss would not fall below $500,000. The company carried an insurance of $250,000, which was placed with its brokers last week. The plant and buildings are a total loss.

The firemen place the entire loss at about $600,000. The concern had started on full time only last week, and 487 men and girls were at work Saturday.

The flames were discovered about 2 o'clock in the blacksmith shop. Even then the fire had a firm hold on the building. A general alarm was sent out and within twenty minutes every piece of fire apparatus in the city was on the scene. Fifty thousand people watched the progress of the flames.

Despite the tons of water thrown on the fire the flames gained, and within half an hour after the first alarm was sounded the roofs of the buildings were masses of fire. The flames shot 100 feet into the air at times and big burning brands were carried blocks by the wind. These brands, some of them many inches in length, were carried on the roofs of the buildings a considerable distance away and the chemical engine was kept on the rush from one street to another putting out the smaller fires. Firemen were stationed on the roofs for several blocks with water in pails and extinguishers to put out the small fires.

Less than an hour after the first alarm was turned in the walls began to fall. The house at No. 10 Fair street was crushed beneath the wall next to it. In this house lived Samuel Glessner and family. The house was flattened by the weight of brick falling upon it, but the family lost little, as most of their belongings had been removed from the building when the fire broke out. Several other houses were badly damaged by falling timbers and bricks.

When the main wall fell it buried the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad and all traffic on that road was blocked for a time. A number of firemen had narrow escapes from being buried beneath this wall.

Fireman John Van Houghton of Engine Company No. 2 had a narrow escape early in the course of the fire. He had gone to the roof searching for a position from which to direct a stream of water. The roof gave way while he was on it. When he felt it was sinking he leaped to the gutter and threw himself over so as to hang from the edge by his hands. The gutter was filled with boiling tar, and although his hands were badly burned he managed to cling to the roof until rescued. Many firemen were badly scorched and blistered by the heat.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—A. T. Rosen's fur factory at South St. Paul was burned today with its contents, the fire being started by sparks from a passing locomotive. The machinery was valuable and included the only seal fur clipping machine of its kind in America. The loss is $30,000, of which $24,000 is on the building and machinery, which were uninsured, the policies having just expired. The only insurance was on $5,000 worth of furs.

Erie, Pa., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The bedstead factory owned by E. T. Petterson and C. H. Wasson, in Corry, was burned this morning. The hose had been disconnected and the doors opened to give draft by the incendiaries. The loss will be $12,000 over the small insurance. This is the third time the plant has been fired.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 11.—The fertilizer factory of Joshua Horner Jr. & Co. was burned today. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $50,000.

Maryland Organ Factory Burned.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 11.—The burning of M. P. Mollor's organ factory at Hagerstown, Md., caused a loss of $30,000; insurance $2,000. Mr. Mollor will rebuild.

Excursion to the East Over the Pennsylvania Lines.

Aug. 19 to 25, inclusive, account Knights Templar Conclave. Stop-over privileges and first class accommodations. Excursionists have choice of returning via Hudson River, Niagara Falls, and other routes. For details apply to H. R. Dering, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

$6.00 to Louisville and Return.

On Tuesday, the 13th, the Monon Route will sell excursion tickets to Louisville and return at rate of $6.00 for the round trip. Tickets will be good returning from Louisville on all trains until Friday, Aug. 16, inclusive. City Ticket Office, No. 232 Clark street. Depot, Dearborn Station.

Bear in mind, no matter what price you pay you cannot obtain better tea than Monsoon.

The best on earth—fifteen cabinet photos, three styles, $3. Stevens, McVicker's Theater Bldg.

MARRIAGES.

LEIB—BROWNELL—Mr. Harry B. Leib and Miss Tessie M. Brownell were privately married Aug. 7, 1895.

DEATHS.

AKINS—Aug. 11, Mary Jane, beloved wife of John J. Akins, aged 50 years. Funeral from late residence, No. 686 60th-st., Tuesday, Aug. 13, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Graceland Cemetery.

BARNARD—Saturday morning, Aug. 10, Mrs. Mary Barnard, wife of Gil W. Barnard and sister of Annie and Ellen Dooling. Funeral at St. James' Church, 29th-st. and Wabash-av., at 10 o'clock Tuesday, Aug. 13. Burial at Graceland.

BARRY—Arthur David Barry, beloved husband of Mary Barry [nee Ahern], at his residence, No. 200 Webster-av., aged 30 years. Rest in peace. Funeral at 10:30 a. m. Tuesday at St. Vincent's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

COLSON—Charles D. Colson, Sunday, Aug. 11, at his residence, 7001 Stewart-av. Funeral from St. Bartholomew's Church, Stewart-av. and No. Normal Parkway, at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday, Aug. 13. Burial at Mount Greenwood.

GEORGE—Rose Walsh, wife of H. H. George, Aug. 11, 1895. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HALL—Rosanna Hall died Aug. 11 at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Sarah Gant, 2106 State-st. She was born in New Orleans, La., Oct. 16, 1842. Resided in Chicago, Ill., forty-eight years. Funeral to be held Tuesday, Aug. 13, at 10 o'clock sharp, from St. John's Church, corner 18th and Clark-sts.

HAIR—Aug. 5, 1895, Elizabeth, at 30 years of age, beloved wife of James T. Hair, leaving two little ones, Jamie, aged 4 years, and Enid, aged 2 years and 4 months, at residence, No. 1358 Monroe-st., Chicago. Funeral at 1 p. m. Wednesday, Aug. 7, by carriages to Graceland.

M'GEOUGH—Aug. 11, 1895, at 234 West Forty-seventh-st., Rose, infant daughter of Barney and Mary McGeough, aged 3 months and 26 days. Funeral Monday at 1 p. m. by carriages to Calvary.

MAYO—George A. Mayo, at 4347 Berkeley-av., aged 59 years. Services at above address Aug. 12, 8 o'clock. Remains taken to Ohio for interment.

NORTON—Horace H. Norton, member Grant Post, G. A. R., at the residence of his sister, Mrs. John D. Murphy, 745 Warren-av. Notice of funeral hereafter. Racine, Wis., papers please copy.

PUSHEE—At 1 a. m. Sunday, Aug. 11, Della C. Pushee, nee Hanley, beloved wife of Irving E. Pushee, [illegible] Tuesday, Aug. 13, [illegible] to Calvary Cemetery.

ROBBINS—At Presbyterian Hospital, Aug. 11, Clara Van Ness Robbins, wife of Alfred L. Robbins, [illegible] Funeral Tuesday afternoon [illegible] Train leaves C. & N. W. [illegible]

SNYDACKER—Aug. 11, [illegible]

WILLS—[illegible]

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Aug. 11.—Forecast for Monday:

For Illinois, fair, slightly warmer in extreme northeast portion, westerly winds.

For Eastern Texas, fair, variable winds.

For Indian Territory and Oklahoma, fair, slightly warmer, southeasterly winds.

For Arkansas, generally fair, warmer in extreme western portion, variable winds.

For Ohio, generally fair, except showers in the extreme eastern portion, warmer in the evening, westerly winds.

For Indiana, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

For Lower Michigan, fair in westerly, showers in eastern portion, slightly warmer in the evening, southerly winds.

For Upper Michigan, showers, southwesterly winds.

For Wisconsin, generally fair, slightly warmer in the evening, southerly winds.

For Minnesota, fair, warmer, winds becoming southerly.

For Iowa, fair, variable winds.

For Missouri, fair, southwesterly winds.

For Kansas, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Therm'meter	Maximum temperature.	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitation 12 hours
Abilene	29.84	90	96	S. E.	Clear	....
Bismarck, N. D.	29.86	78	84	N. W.	Clear	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.74	70	82	S. W.	Rain	.32
Boston, Mass.	29.88	70	78	S. E.	Fair	....
Cairo, Ill.	29.84	82	88	W.	Clear	....
Charleston, S. C.	29.94	80	88	S.	Fair	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.80	82	88	S. W.	Fair	....
Chicago	29.78	74	76	S. E.	Clear	....
Cincinnati, O.	29.82	74	90	N. W.	Clear	.20
Cleveland, O.	29.80	70	84	E.	Cl'udy	.84
Davenport, Ia.	29.76	82	88	W.	Clear	....
Denver, Colo.	29.86	82	90	S.	Clear	....
Des Moines, Ia.	29.86	84	88	N. W.	Clear	....
Detroit, Mich.	29.78	72	78	S.	Fair	.16
Dodge City, Kas	29.86	74	88	S. E.	Fair	....
Duluth, Minn.	29.74	70	76	N. W.	Fair	....
El Paso, Tex.	29.82	88	92	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Erie, Pa.	29.78	70	86	S. E.	Cl'udy	.20
Galveston, Tex.	29.92	84	88	S.	Fair	....
Grand Haven	29.76	70	78	N. W.	Clear	....
Green Bay, Wis.	29.74	78	82	S.	Fair	....
Helena, Mont.	29.78	86	88	W.	Clear	....
Huron, S. D.	29.82	70	88	N.	Clear	....
Indianapolis	29.82	78	88	N. W.	Fair	.08
Jacksonville	29.72	80	....	....	Fair	....
Kansas City, Mo	29.88	82	84	S. W.	Fair	....
Knoxville	29.80	80	86	S. W.	Clear	....
La Crosse, Wis.	29.76	80	86	W.	Clear	....
Little Rock, Ark	29.88	84	88	N. W.	Fair	....
Louisville	29.82	82	90	S. W.	Clear	....
Marquette, M'ch	29.70	62	82	S. W.	Rain	.10
Memphis, Tenn.	29.88	82	88	N. W.	Fair	....
Miles City	29.72	92	94	....	Clear	....
Milwaukee	29.78	74	80	S. E.	Clear	....
Minnedosa	29.74	68	70	N. W.	Clear	....
Montreal	29.72	68	78	N. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Moorhead	29.84	74	76	N. W.	Clear	....
New Orleans, La	29.92	82	90	S.	Clear	....
New York City	29.82	76	86	E.	Cl'udy	....
Omaha	29.86	86	90	S. E.	Clear	....
Oswego, N. Y.	29.72	70	82	S.	Rain	Trace
Palestine	29.88	92	98	....	Clear	....
Pierre, S. D.	29.80	86	90	....	Clear	....
Pittsburg	29.80	74	92	W.	Cl'udy	.08
Port Huron	29.82	70	88	S.	Clear	....
Pueblo	29.88	84	84	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Rapid City	29.78	82	84	N.	Clear	....
St. Louis	29.86	86	90	W.	Fair	....
St. Paul	29.80	76	84	W.	Clear	....
Salt Lake City	29.84	82	92	S.	Cl'udy	....
Santa Fe	29.96	66	78	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Sioux City	29.80	86	88	N.	Clear	....
Springfield, Ill.	29.82	84	90	W.	Fair	....
Springfield, Mo	29.88	80	84	....	Cl'udy	....
Toledo	29.76	74	82	S.	Clear	.56
Washington	29.88	74	96	N. W.	Fair	....

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Havre—Arrived, La Bourgogne, New York.
Queenstown—Arrived, Aurania, New York.
Southampton—Arrived, 1:30 p. m., Saale, New York.

West Side—HOPKINS—South Side.

HOPKINS

Two surpassing programs; coolest theaters in Chicago; the favorite family resorts.

WEST SIDE { Formerly Standard. 1 to 11 p. m. daily.
WILLIS SWEATNAM; OLA HAYDEN; Two American Macs; Nicholls Sisters; Burt Jordan, &c. "THE SILVER KING"; prodigal production; 10 special "sets"; Hopkins' West Side Stock Co. augmented to 50. All the favorites.

SOUTH SIDE { State, near Congress. 1 to 11 p. m.
GANIVET; MELVILLE & STETSON; 3 Merrill Sisters; Harry Gilfoil; Fulgora; 4 Angela Sisters, &c., &c.
Stronger than the "White Slave." { MAGNOLIA { Hopkins' South Side Stock Co.
TAKE YOUR CHOICE 10—20—30 cts.

MASONIC TEMPLE ROOF GARDEN.
GEO. A. FAIR, Manager.
OBSERVATORY OPEN DAILY FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M. TICKETS 25c
TONIGHT AT 8:30.
FASHIONABLE VAUDEVILLE.
The Creme de la Creme.
LILLIE WESTERN, Musical Marvel.
DE BESSELL, Clay Wonder.
THE MIMIC FOUR, Burlesque of Trilby.
BURT SHEPARD, Comedian.
MAYS AND HUNTER, Banjo Kings.
PROF. L. FOX, [illegible]
AND MANY OTHER CLEVER ACTS.
ADMISSION..........50 CENTS

OLYMPIC.
OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE
FROM 12 O'CLOCK NOON TILL 11 P. M.
Lew Dockstader, McIntyre & Heath, Fialkowski, Dolph and Susie Levino, Prince Satsuma, De Forrest Sisters, George Davis, O'Brien, Jennings & O'Brien, Fitzgerald, Wills & Barron, Pearl Alexander, The Hewlitts, Vaunetta & Somers, Conkey, and Bates & Bates.
ADMISSION—10c, 20c, 30c. NO HIGHER.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.
Three More Weeks Then Good-By Forever.
ALI BABA 50c Gen. Adm.
Or, Morgiana & the 40 Thieves.
"Ali Baba in strength of cast and in novelty of feature surpasses all Manager Henderson's previous efforts."—Times-Herald.
Get Seats Quick.
Children's Day, Wed. Mat., 50c.

HARLEM RACE TRACK.
HARLEM RACE TRACK
OPENS AUGUST 8th.
And Runs Until Further Notice, Rain or Shine.
Banks Cregier's Orchestra. Admission 50 Cts.
Trains leave Grand Central Passenger Station, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av., at 1:00, 1:40, and 2 p. m.
Trains leave West Fortieth-st. and Randolph-st., connecting with Lake-st. and Metropolitan Elevated and Madison-st. cable at 12, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2, and 2:15 p. m. Cicero and Proviso Electric Cars to gate.

COLISEUM GARDENS—63d-st. & Jackson Park.
Chicago's Big "PASSING SHOW"....
PAIN'S ☆ ☆
GIGANTIC, THRILLING SPECTACLE
VICKSBURG
AND ITS BEAUTIFUL Fireworks. TOMORROW—"Children's Night."
All tickets held for postponed performance Saturday night are good Tuesday.

HOOLEY'S—Evenings (except Sunday) at 8:15. Wed. and Sat. Matinees at 2.
BUT 12 NIGHTS AND 4 MATINEES MORE.
MR. A. M. PALMER'S CO. in Du Maurier's TRILBY
Dramatized by PAUL M. POTTER.
Aug. 26—Daniel Frohman's N. Y. Lyceum Co.

WEST SIDE BALL PARK.
BASEBALL TODAY.
LOUISVILLE vs. CHICAGO.
Game called at 3:45 p. m.

THE SCHILLER—Tonight at 8.
EDWIN FOY
IN LITTLE ROBINSON CRUSOE.
Last Week But One.
SEE THE NEW EDITION. The Greatest of All.
Matinees Wed. & Sat.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—H. R. Jacobs, Mgr.
Matinees—Wednesday, Saturday.
THE FAST MAIL.
Next Sunday Matinee—THE TORNADO.

HAVLIN'S—Jno. H. Havlin, Manager.
This Sunday and during the week.
MILTON NOBLES
IN FROM SIRE TO SON.
Next Sunday—THE PHOENIX.

DAILY TO MILWAUKEE.
The Great Whaleback Steamship
...CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS...
[illegible]
MILWAUKEE
AND RETURN DAILY
[illegible]

The Tribune.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1895.

SPEAKING of the weather—but it would be unfit for publication.

IT is not soft coal that has gone down to $2 a ton just when we don't need coal. This is hard.

MARK TWAIN has met a more humorous man. He offered Mark $10,000 for twenty lectures.

"TRILBY" is 45,000 words long, not including those used in relieving the reader's feelings about that French.

IF the Democratic party is looking for a good Western man there is a town called Waterloo, Ia., on the map.—H. Boies.

IF the bloomer girls who waltzed in Jackson Park pavilion can survive being called "bag dancers" there is absolutely no hope.

DEFAULTER TAYLOR of South Dakota has evidently been overestimated as to his acquisitive talents. He is going to get only two years.

IF every man who can't please his wife should follow the example of that Washington man and kill himself Mrs. Lease could be elected President.

THE Philadelphia man who kicked himself to death had probably been reading the esteemed Inquirer's opinion of Quay. He wanted to be an angel, too.

COMMISSIONER KENT should know that there is no hope of getting at the Illinois Central through the turnstile. He must batter the legal fences down.

PRINCESS MAUD of Wales, who wears a monocle whenever she appears in public, probably wants to have an eye single to the clothes the other women have on.

IT seems a pity that Holmes should waste time and energy in writing his biography. He can't possibly make it as interesting as the newspaper reporters' version.

EMPEROR WILLIAM refuses to smoke any cigars but those made especially for him. He must have had a friend who was running for Alderman.

ALTGELD IS MUM.

For an entire week Gov. Altgeld has not opened his mouth to abuse either the Republican party or the Legislature. His present silence contrasts strikingly with his former vituperativeness. When the General Assembly adjourned without acting on the subjects which he was pleased to call "extraordinary occasions," he was very vehement in his language. He declared that the Republican party, which was in the majority, was "incapable or unwilling," and that "the lobbyists and the rotten and slimy go-betweens who represented the corruptionists of the State seemed to be able to defeat any measure which they disliked."

It may be that Altgeld has used no bad language of late because it has occurred to him that the more he abuses the Legislature for not passing all the bills he wanted it to the more does he call attention to his own hypocrisy and malicious partisanship. For if as he says there has long been urgent need of a new revenue law and of legislation regarding the police courts and other subjects to which he called the attention of the last General Assembly in 1893, why did not he convene that General Assembly in special session after it had adjourned without paying any attention to his recommendations?

If "lobbyists and rotten and slimy go-betweens" or the incapacity of a Democratic Legislature resulted in the non-enactment in 1893 of laws which he deemed of such great importance, why did not he call that Legislature together and insist on the Democratic majority doing his bidding? The laws he is so anxious to get might have been on the statute books now. His anxiety in 1895 is suspicious when he was so serenely indifferent in 1893. The people know that partisanship and not zeal for the public welfare caused him to convene the General Assembly this year.

His own Democratic Legislature of 1893 made a tax levy which fell short by two or three millions of covering the extravagant appropriations it made. These earnest Democrats ate up the large surplus left in the Treasury by the Republicans and then cut down the tax rate so the people might think Democracy was economy. The result was a deficit the Republicans have to carry. Altgeld knew in June of 1893 that the tax levy was not large enough, but he had not a word of reproof or condemnation. He did not call the attention of his party to its mistake. He connived at it. He encouraged it. He was perfectly willing that the finances of the State should go to smash.

The voters have learned what Altgeld failed to do in 1893, and therefore they give the proper weight to what he has done this year. They know just how much importance is to be attached to the reasons assigned by him for calling together the General Assembly month before last. They see the falsity and the fraudulency of those reasons. He is deceitful now or he was deceitful in 1893. The people are rather inclined to believe he has been deceitful all the time. Altgeld recognizes the fact that he has been unmasked and therefore he has shut up.

The laws passed by the present General Assembly have been printed. It is easy to [illegible] predecessor. The latter was Democratic in both branches. It had the full benefit of Altgeld's constant advice. The best known of its laws are the Congressional and the Senatorial district gerrymanders. Most of the time of Altgeld and his Legislature was given up to the question how to make the smallest number of Democratic voters elect the largest number of candidates, so that that party, though in the minority in the State, might be in the majority in the Legislature and the Congressional delegation.

The Republican General Assembly did not spend its time on gerrymanders. It worked for the real good of the whole people and for the improvement and purification of local government. It passed a civil service reform act. What did the Democratic Legislature, personally conducted by Altgeld, do which compared with that? The distribution of the session laws will be the vindication of this Legislature. As for the Republican party it will manage to get along even if Altgeld does make faces at it. He says:

> Today all the great currents in the Republican party run toward the aggrandizement of the few at the expense of the many—they run toward trusts and universal corruption.

Altgeld's policy through life has been the aggrandizement of himself at the expense of the many, and he seems to have succeeded pretty well. He does not spend his spare time in fighting trusts, but in accumulating a fortune. He couples the Republican party and "universal corruption," and yet he is using the influence attaching to his position to destroy the sound money standard and substitute a "rotten and slimy" 50-cent currency in its place, thus cheating and robbing poor men, bringing on a terrible panic, and prostrating industry. If that is not evidence of a corrupt heart, what is? Altgeld always was a "slimy demagogue," and now everybody knows it.

SUNDAY CLOSING AND THE CATHOLICS.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America recently held its annual meeting in New York City. The delegates were welcomed by Archbishop Corrigan, who told them that—

> The Catholic Church is a temperance society and has been for centuries. The principles of the Catholic Church ever regarded the virtue of temperance as the greatest of all. All others depend upon it. The church teaches her children to be temperate in all things and thus obey the law and be good citizens. I trust you all know and hold this virtue and work for it so as to remember with ardor our silver jubilee.

Then Mayor Strong made a speech in which he told the delegates that they found "the government of the city engaged in a war for the upholding of the interest you represent. We in the City of New York only want to close saloons on the Sabbath. We leave it to you whether they shall ever be opened again."

How much help does any one suppose those who are endeavoring to close the saloons of New York on Sundays and keep them closed will get from the Catholic Total Abstinence Union when it comes to a question of votes? There are many dignitaries of the Catholic Church who inculcate temperance by practice and by precept not merely for Sundays but for all the days of the week. Archbishop Corrigan, who says the church to which he belongs is one great temperance society, is at the head of it in New York. But how many members of that church can he take with him to the polls to vote for the closing of the saloons on Sunday?

There are now from 200,000 to 300,000 voters in the City of New York. According to the census returns of 1890 of the 556,000 church members in that city 386,000 were Catholics. More than half of these are women. Many are boys between 10 and 20. Many are adults who while their names are carried on church books are not amenable to churchly influences. Yet after all deductions are made something like a third of the voters are Catholics over whom their religious superiors ought to have more or less control.

Yet while some foolish people assert every now and then that Catholics do what their Bishops and priests tell them to, even when it is a matter of casting votes, what sensible person imagines that Archbishop Corrigan and all his subordinates could get the members of their church in the City of New York to vote for the closing of the saloons Sunday? They could not get more than half a dozen German, Italian, Bohemian, or Polish Catholics to do so, for they have not been reared in a Sunday-closing atmosphere, and only a comparatively small number of Irish Catholics could be induced to do so. The total membership of the union in the United States is 65,800. How many of these live in New York City is not stated, but it cannot be more than a few thousands. There are not enough of them to carry an election.

So if the Catholic vote is all Mayor Strong depends on to keep the saloons closed Sundays he is in a bad way. After he had finished speaking State Senator O'Sullivan, a Catholic, declared himself in favor of freer excise laws. "In this cosmopolitan town, where there are so many foreigners who are good citizens, many hold that they should not be deprived of what to them has become a necessity." The audience hissed him. It may have been in bad taste for him to talk thus at a total abstinence convention, but he represents more votes than the delegates do.

This union has done much and good work and will do more in the future. But when it comes to a question of open saloons in New York Sunday or any other day, it is not as strong as Tammany is, and will not be until it has converted a great many more Catholics to its views.

THEORIZING ON BIMETALLISM.

In another column Mr. James H. Danskin advocates the coining of silver at its commercial value and the satisfaction of indebtedness by payments made in certificates redeemable half in gold and half in silver. The article to which he objects as not coming up to the full meaning of the Republican platform was simply a criticism on "Coin" Harvey's scheme for alleged "bimetallism," and a statement that a better plan has been proposed—namely: to allow silver to be a legal tender to an amount equal to its commercial value in terms of gold on the day of payment, retaining the gold standard of currency values. THE TRIBUNE did not advocate that scheme for adoption by Congress, but showed that it is far preferable to the one wanted by Harvey. The plan advocated by the latter in his debate with Horr is to adopt (he claims it would be a readoption) the dollar containing 371¼ grains of pure silver as the sole standard of currency value, and then to cut down the weight of the gold coins to correspond with the commercial value of the silver dollar as measured in terms of gold. That would involve not only a debasement of the currency unit but a recoinage of the gold as often as the silver dollar gained or lost in commercial value. THE TRIBUNE took the position that this would put the gold coins into the melting pot so frequently that they would not have time to circulate or even to cool, while the very first recoinage would reduce the gold coins one-half in weight and real value, thus cheating every man and woman who had given a credit in lending money or selling property on time, thereby violating millions of existing contracts, including those made by the Government of the United States.

The plan stated by THE TRIBUNE as preferable to this would not disturb existing contracts. It would not alter the present weight of our gold coins, which has not been changed in the sixty-one years that have elapsed since 1834. It would not alter the value of the currency unit, which has been [illegible] fixed on definitely as the sole standard of measuring values, though the government has undertaken since the passage of the Allison-Bland act of 1878 to keep a limited number of silver dollars commercially interchangeable with gold coin. It has been demonstrated by the experience of this and other countries that under free coinage of both metals no legal tender ratio of weight can be fixed upon which will also continue to be the commercial ratio of values between the two precious metals. One of them always rises to a premium, as compared with the other, and then the debtor always selects the cheaper dollar with which to pay his debts, while the other disappears from circulation as money. This always produces monometallism, and ever will do so while the two metals fluctuate in relative commercial value per ounce or grain. Previous to 1873 we always had but one standard dollar in circulation, first silver on the 15 to 1 ratio, and then gold on the 16 to 1 ratio. Since 1878 we have had a gold standard dollar, with silver dollars on a limited coinage kept up to par with gold by artificial means.

It may be conceded that Mr. Danskin's plan would not be so mischievous as the Harvey plan and that it is not open to all the objections which would attach to a composite coinage. But just as it would be impossible to establish a theoretical ratio that could be depended upon to be the same as the commercial ratio, so it is probable the payment of half in gold and half in silver would be found very awkward. People do not want to handle silver in large amounts. The purchasing power of the "half-and-half" currency standard would fluctuate so much as materially to hamper the transactions of foreign business without helping the domestic, and the great majority of business-men would persist in regarding gold as the standard in spite of the theory. The civilized world has adopted gold as the standard money metal, and certain quantities of all other metals, silver included, and of all other goods, chattels, and more fixed property, are exchanged for gold under the operation of the law of supply and demand, which makes the price for any particular article higher or lower for the time being. Commerce has adopted gold by natural consent and natural selection as the money metal standard; and in all free coinage countries silver is valued and has its buying power fixed by its exchange value per ounce or grain as compared with a stated weight of gold. It is singular that Mr. Danskin does not perceive these manifest facts and understand that the measure he proposes would be a drag on commerce and other business instead of an aid to it. He seems to think that we could advantageously adopt some sort of a mixed metallic money as legal tender regardless of the world's standard, because our foreign trade is only 4 to 6 per cent of the total of our business transactions. But the result would be to compel our merchants and bankers to sell our composite and depreciated currency for whatever the brokers were willing to pay for it in gold or gold bills of exchange whenever their other customers wished to pay for foreign goods purchased. Then the whole volume of domestic currency would bob up and down daily on the same plan, though perhaps not to the same extent, as it did during the war of the rebellion and for more than four years after that war closed.

The only way conceivable in which silver could be made available for money uses to an unlimited extent without jeopardizing the stability of the currency unit would be to adopt the Windom plan, which has been favorably commented on by THE TRIBUNE, though not formally advocated by it. No one has devised a better scheme for real bimetallism. The greatest objection that can be urged against it is that the government might lose money by it. To that it may be answered that the loss indicated would be the cost of the sacrifice that must be made to establish and maintain the free use of both metals at a parity, and that many may claim the advantage would be worth far more than its extra cost. Of course there need be no trouble in securing all the gold that might be wanted for redemption when the government had plenty of silver to sell at its actual commercial value.

FROM THE LAKES TO THE OCEAN.

In the Forum for August Mr. E. V. Smalley discusses the important question of a further cheapening of transportation from the great lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. He says the true ideal of an economic waterway from "the granary of the continent" to the sea is to reach tidewater with unbroken cargoes from the head of Lake Superior and Lake Michigan in the largest vessels that pass through the locks of the "Soo" and the St. Clair flats. The twenty-foot channel from Duluth to Buffalo has taken three cents per bushel from the old cost of wheat transportation, and Mr. Smalley says our mid-continental population never will rest content till there is a channel to tidewater at either Montreal or New York, or both, to correspond with that already obtained from Duluth to Buffalo.

But he does not expect the Erie will be made into a ship canal. The cost would be too great. The first step is to have the United States Government begin the construction of a canal from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario by way of the Lockport route, with a twenty-foot channel, and all permanent works twenty-six feet deep. The new science of canal construction would provide only eight or ten locks for the descent which is accomplished by the twenty-five locks of the Welland system. This new canal on the American side would cost about 23 million dollars, which is no more than it would cost to enlarge the channel and locks of the Welland Canal. When Congress has provided for the new channel we can no doubt count upon the Canadian Government to revise its present plan of fourteen feet depth for the enlarged St. Lawrence Canals, so as to make them correspond in capacity with the rest of the channel from the upper lake ports. It would cost 27 million dollars to open a twenty-foot channel from Lake Ontario to Montreal. From there the grain could be carried to Europe during seven months of the year, but it is wanted also to get to New York City, and on the way thither to skirt with our cargoes the populous New England States. The most favorable route would be one leaving the St. Lawrence above the Lachine Rapids and going thence to Lake Champlain by what is known as the Caughnawaga route, along a canal 32 miles long with only 29 feet of lockage. The enlargement of the present canal between Whitehall and the Hudson would prolong the deep water system to the Hudson, and the deepening of that river to a point about thirty miles below Albany would take it to the ocean. The cost of this enterprise is estimated at 51 million dollars. These figures are very much below the old estimates. They are based on the recent experience of the City of Chicago in excavating its great drainage canal. Remarkable improvements and inventions in machinery for excavating and removing are enabling the contractors to do that work for less than two-thirds the cost per cubic foot of material handled that Manchester paid for her ship canal.

Mr. Smalley says there are other difficulties besides those of a physical and financial nature to be overcome. Montreal fears that with a deep channel vessels would go by that city instead of paying tribute to its merchants. Buffalo is hostile for the reason that the improvement would mean to her a loss of elevator and transfer charges, and New York City is indifferent. But if the route should be perfected to Montreal New York soon would set to work on the Champlain route. He says the West does not look for any further reduction in railroad charges and it must have a free water highway for large vessels from the lakes to the Atlantic if its people are to meet the increasing competition with other countries raising wheat for the world's markets. Apparently the improvement as outlined by Mr. Smalley is far from being all that is contemplated. Mr. C. N. Dutton, a Pittsburg authority on engineering, says as soon as the people in the great lake region get a twenty-foot navigation to the seaboard they will start to dig it out to twenty-six feet, and the canal must follow suit to keep its business, so that "we look forward to a channel navigable for boats drawing twenty-six feet and to an expenditure finally reaching 200 millions." He added in a recent interview with the Washington Star that "the money necessary to open this navigation is much less than the gross earnings last year of a single railroad system," while the great lakes now have a freight ton mileage nearly one-third of the total railroad ton mileage of the country.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION LAWS.

Nobody will be surprised if the reports that there is to be a great exposure of municipal frauds in Philadelphia are true. That city has been ruled by a ring of dishonest politicians for a good many years. While they were in power a city hall was completed at a cost of $20,000,000. There have doubtless been good pickings there, as well as in the carrying on of other public works.

The ring has been assisted in retaining power in Philadelphia by the defective election laws of that city, which seem to have been devised for that purpose. In this city the Board of Election Commissioners selects the three men who have charge of the registration of voters. In half the precincts two of those men belong to one party and in the other half to the other. When they have made out their lists they are printed, and any resident of a precinct can get a copy. Any person feeling himself aggrieved by the action of the Precinct Board can appeal to the Election Commissioners and the County Court.

But in Philadelphia, with its thousand election precincts, one registration officer is elected for each precinct by its voters. Whichever party is in a majority in a district has therefore the absolute control of the registration. No educational qualifications are required of these officers, and they are generally cheap pothouse politicians who do just what the boss orders them. They make up the poll-books for the November election nearly six months in advance, and the day for corrections is two months prior to election. But in order that no one may be disfranchised a person whose name is not on the lists is allowed to swear in his vote. That used to be the law here, and under it the grossest frauds were perpetrated.

The registration lists in Philadelphia are not published, nor is there any publication of precinct boundaries for general distribution. The list for each precinct is to be found before elections on the door of the polling-place, or in the case of a temporary polling-booth at the Assessor's house, but there is no ready way of finding out the location of the polling-place or the boundaries of the precinct.

In Philadelphia the same person who makes out the registration books revises them. There is no provision for informing him as to the names of persons who have died in his division. As an illustration of the character of the Philadelphia registration lists it may be noted that before the November election of last year about 3,000 names were struck from the Assessors' lists, merely as a matter of mutual agreement between party leaders. One of the names registered happened to be that of a pug dog.

Here the clerks of election, each party being represented, make a canvass of their districts and satisfy themselves that the persons who registered are bona fide residents. Philadelphia registration officers do nothing of that sort. Men may have died but their names are retained on the books. About all they do is to put down the names of persons who present themselves, and also those which are handed in by party friends.

Such a system as this is bound to breed fraud. The party which has the majority in a precinct is sure to elect a registration officer who will stuff the books. The ring having the election machinery in its hands can be overthrown only by a revolution. It should be the first act of the Pennsylvania Legislature when it meets to give Philadelphia as good an election law as Chicago has.

NO MAHATMA IN THIBET.

Thibet, which is on the north side of the Himalayas, and the Pamir, or Roof of the World, which is northwest from Thibet, have long been alleged by the Theosophists to be the home of the Mahatma. Situated somewhere on the mountain ridges of that region or in one of the broad valleys between them, that mysterious being has been said to send messages to near and remote parts of the earth instructing the favored few in their duty to vote for this or that person to preside over the musings of the Theosophist or to do some other thing equally of small interest to the other benighted dwellers in different lands. Some people have insisted that the Mahatma was nothing more substantial than a Blavatskian myth, but the faithful say that claim is set at rest by the fact that he has been heard from in the interest of W. Q. Judge since the death of the lamented "Helen P. B."

Now, however, there is another tangle. An explorer named William Woodville Rockhill has published a book describing his travels through that region some three years ago and telling all that he saw during the journey. He did not go there for the express purpose of making a scientific study of the Mahatma, in the singular or plural, but did try his best to see one, or, failing that, to find out something about him from persons who were in a position to know. His most searching inquiries not only did not reveal the existence of such an individual or of any person who had seen one but they elicited the fact that none of the persons with whom he conversed ever had heard of one. The most intelligent among the Thibetians who were asked for information always had to have it explained to them that the Mahatma was not something to eat before they could be brought down to a rational conversation on the subject. The minds of the people were absolutely devoid of any tradition that could be cited to support the theory that the Mahatma ever had an existence as substantial as that of one of the characters in the "Arabian Nights Entertainments."

In the absence of any knowledge as to what the Mahatma is, and having only the vaguest kind of information in regard to what he, she, or it is supposed to do, and in view of the fact that his nearest neighbors never heard of him, the outside world will regard him as a humbug. The theosophists assert that the Mahatma is of such ethereal composition as to be invisible to ordinary eyes, and can be seen only by a chosen few under their own chosen conditions of time and place, but the burden of proof is on the theosophists. It rests with them to show that there is such an entity as a Mahatma, in spite of the inability of Mr. Rockwell to find one, otherwise they cannot expect the rest of the world to accept their claims. They must produce a Mahatma, and while they are about it they might as well let the demonstration take some practical shape. Instead of permitting Mahatmic effort to confine itself to the support and defense of Mr. Judge, they might induce the astral bodies, their friends, to do something the world would recognize as of value; for instance, the discovery of the north pole or of a gold mine, or the invention of some new appliance by which man more fully than now may utilize the forces of nature. If not this, then the announcement of some new truth in physical science, accompanied by sufficient hints at a process by which the statement could be verified in a way acceptable to the reason of scientific men. If they do not achieve something of this kind soon they cannot blame the world if it condemns their Mahatmas as humbugs.

THE New York World says:

> It can be announced as a fact that Frederick R. Coudert can be the successor of the late Justice Jackson on the United States Supreme Court bench if he will accept the honor. A more or less formal tender of the place has been made to him and a cablegram from him in Europe announcing his decision is now being awaited.

If so President Cleveland has made a good selection which no one can take exception to. Mr. Coudert is a jurist of great ability who would do honor to the Supreme Court. It is to be hoped that he will not let pecuniary considerations weigh with him—for his practice is a most valuable one—but will accept.

BUT there are sadder things than this "Bill" Morrison business. Just think of "Bill" Springer out there in the Oklahoma desert, a million miles from the White House, holding court without the least idea where his salary's coming from.

IT sometimes is difficult to fathom the ways of Providence. Why should Lockport be burned up and Lemont left uninjured? But perhaps the Lemont folks' time will come later, in another world.

CONAN DOYLE says that "a good novel cannot be written under 10,000 words." Naming no names, we desire to add that some authors cannot write a good novel over that number, either.

THERE will be more personal glory in making a visit to England at the close of your Presidential engagement, Mr. Cleveland, than in running for a third term. Yes, much more.

COLLISIONS between trolley cars injure a considerable number of persons at one time, but for steady, thorough work in reducing the population there is nothing as effective as the original plan of running over people.

FOR decided expressions of opinion regarding the removal of the time limit of appointments for Methodist ministers all inquirers are referred to the ministers' wives.

THE belief prevails in New York Republican circles that Gov. Morton is several years younger now than he ever was before.

COL. BRECKINRIDGE's recent announcement that he is out of politics seems to show that he has caught up with the procession. He can take a hint if the accompanying kick is hard enough.

THE prophetic afflatus has descended upon Mrs. Bowker of Delavan, Wis. She predicts the end of the world as sure to take place soon, and her prophecy is couched in poetry, of which the following is a sample:

I am waiting and watching
Hourly for the day to come
When this earth will be wiped
Out forever for the
Wickedness the people have done.

People heed this warning and
Prepare for the Judgment day;
For the eve has come and the
Morrow the angels their
Harps may play and say, Jesus has come!

Let us hear now from Prof. E. Stone Wiggins. Has Mrs. Bowker achieved a scoop on him?

AN Eastern paper says it is characteristic of Chicago that a thrifty native has turned the Holmes castle into a museum and exacts an admission fee from visitors. The understanding here is that he is a native of New England.

SOME of the big, full grown men doctors of Peoria who did not want a woman doctor to be made Health Commissioner of that city seem to be making a combined attack in the public prints upon the incumbent of that office, Dr. Emma J. Lucas, for faithfully carrying out the explicit directions of the State Board of Health and prohibiting a large public funeral in the case of a person who had died of malignant typhoid-fever. When a health officer neglects his or her duty the public complains, while an apparent excess of zeal is sure to bring upon the devoted head of the functionary the diatribes of the disgruntled doctors.

CIRCUMSTANCES have driven John Y. McKane to doing the first honest bossing of his career. He is now the boss of a gang of convict stone-breakers.

A LONDON tailor sued a young woman for the value of the presents he had given her, amounting to £5 19s 6d, during the period of their engagement. It was proved at the trial that the father of the damsel had offered him a sovereign not to bring the case into court, but that the young man was obdurate and had insisted on having the full value of the goods. The Judge awarded him 10s, and among the immigrants at Castle Garden some of these days there will be a disgusted young Englishman who has forsworn his native land and resolved to begin the battle of life over again in a country where a poor man has a chance.

IF Sousa will write a piece of music with a lively, staccato movement and call it "The Illinois Central's March from the Lake-Front" it will become instantly and immensely popular in Chicago.

PERSONALS.

Miss Varina Anne Jefferson Davis, the "daughter of the confederacy," has written a novel of old times in Virginia. It is said to be strong and of the emotional type.

Mr. Crockett, the author of "The Raiders," uses a typewriter altogether in his literary work. That doubtless accounts for his proficiency in dialect. It is easier to write almost anything on a typewriter than English.

Gov. Morton is not a literary man in the general acceptance of the term, but he has in his library a book compiled by himself. It is a handsomely bound blue-covered volume, and the letter-press of several hundred pages deals with the genealogy of the Morton family.

The poet Swinburne is 58 years old and in the prime of physical condition. He is an unimpressive figure. He is scarcely five feet in height, his face is ghastly pale, and his head, which is large in proportion to his body, is covered with a thick shock of uncombed hair.

President Diaz of Mexico is described by a recent eyewitness as purely Aztec in appearance. "His color is almost that of the Indian. His hair is black and straight and falls a little over his temples. His strength lies in his chin as clearly as Samson's strength lay in his hair."

Mrs. Sarah Parker of London, England, the Oriental lecturer on harem life, is dead. Her life was devoted to the uplifting of her sex in the Far East, and besides lecturing in various languages she was an authoress of some note, having written several books on harem life. She was 70 years old. She will be buried in Wareham, Mass., and later her body will be taken to Ireland, where she was born.

CURRENT NOTES.

Some Chinaman's yellow jacket needs dusting, and it will probably be done.—Baltimore News.

It is just possible that Adlai has gone to Alaska to train for an ice wagon campaign.—Kansas City Journal.

Tommy—"Paw, what sort of prices are 'fabulous prices?'" Mr. Figg—"Well, actors' salaries as published in the papers are usually that kind."—Indianapolis Journal.

Unless the American dramatist of next season weaves his love story about a wheel and introduces his heroine in bloomers he is doomed to failure.—New York Mail and Express.

It will be noticed that the first act of every free silver organization is to take up a collection. A great many played-out politicians seem to be making a fair living at the business.—Washington Post.

Jones asked his wife—"Why is a husband like dough?" He expected she would give it up, and was going to tell her it was "because a woman needs him," but she said it was because he was "hard to get off her hands."—Town and Country Journal.

WRITE LETTERS WELL

THEY ARE THE TRUEST INDEX OF OUR BEST THOUGHTS.

Good Letters Are Better than Songs, Because They Are Not Evanescent and More Sincere than Conversation Because They Are Less Subject to Attendant Scenes and Appearances—Care Should Be Taken, Therefore, in Their Preparation—Directions for Placing the Seal.

The most delightfully worth-while, writes Mrs. Roger A. Pryor in the Delineator, of all accomplishments is, to my mind, that of writing charming letters. However sweet a song may be, it is evanescent as a breath, and survives as a divine memory only. Conversation requires the actual presence of those who engage in it, and the pleasure it gives depends upon many things—a melodious voice, an attractive appearance, maybe cheerful rooms, congenial surroundings, freedom from the cares and interruptions of life. But it matters not how cold and bare a garret home may be, nor how forbidding its outlook upon the chimney-pots under a wintry sky; or whether the lodge be in a wilderness or foreign land; given some measure of leisure, good stationery, and a convenient postoffice, all the world may be ours. We may daily send forth, on white wings, our highest thoughts and most gracious words, and a full meed of appreciation will surely return to us.

Such a correspondence may be independent of the formalities of an introduction. No third person is needed if we wish to express our gratitude to a philanthropist, philosopher, or poet. These dwellers in the realms of thought are peculiarly susceptible to this delicate form of flattery. Momentous consequences have occasionally been the outgrowth of acquaintances thus begun. I knew a happy marriage to result from such a correspondence with a poet, and we all have known friendships, ending only with life, which have been nourished as they were begun, by letters only.

Of course in the high thinking that must govern correspondence bringing about such results, formulas of expression and matters of stationery are quite swept into the background. And yet, I fancy, the initial letters in most cases must be immaculate—prim, trig, little affairs, neat and trim as an epigram, producing something like the impression one receives from a perfectly gloved hand extended for its first greeting. The introductory letters must be happily worded—cela va sans dire—but I am sure they should also be neatly written. . . . One should have an alcohol lamp or a roll of the wax tapers sold for the purpose, and still air in the room to properly seal letters. With the seal and envelope before you, turn one end of the stick of wax rapidly over the flame, not near enough to ignite it, until it is creamy and ready to drop, then deftly rub it round and round over the point of the envelope flap until enough is deposited, when the dab of wax may be held a moment immediately over the flame. Then firmly press the seal into it. If a drop of the hot wax is first placed under the point of the flap the seal will be less likely to break. A well-cut seal will never stick, and practice will insure a firm impression, with the wax molded neatly and evenly around the seal. In all this pray be careful. Blazing wax in some hands is dangerous. Remember Mrs. Longfellow's sad fate from the lace of her gown catching fire as she sealed her letters.

Early Italian Gardens.

I should be curious to know something of early Italian gardens, long ago; long before the magnificence of Roman Cæsars had reappeared, with their rapacity and pride, in the Cardinals and Princes of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. I imagine those beginnings to have been humble; the garden of the early middle ages to have been a thing more for utility than pleasure, and not at all for ostentation. For the garden of the castle is necessarily small; and the plot of ground between the inner and outer rows of walls, where corn or hay might be grown for the horses, is not likely to be given up exclusively to her ladyship's lilies and gillyflowers; salads and roots must grow there, and onions and leeks, for it is not always convenient to get vegetables from the villages below, particularly when there are enemies or disbanded pillaging mercenaries about; hence, also, there will be fewer roses than vines, pears, or apples spaliered against the castle wall. On the other hand, the burgher of the towns begins by being a very small artisan or shopkeeper, and, even when he lends money to Kings of England and Emperors, and is part owner of Constantinople, he keeps his house with business-like frugality.

Whatever they lavished on churches, frescoes, libraries, and pageants, the citizens, even of the fifteenth century, whose wives and daughters still mended the linen and waited at table, are not likely to have seen in their villa more than a kind of rural place of business, whence to check factors and peasants, where to store wine and oil, and from whose garden, barely inclosed from the fields, to obtain the fruit and flowers for the table. I think that medieval poetry and tales have led me to this notion. There is little mention in them of a garden as such; the Provencal lovers meet in orchards—"en un verger soz folha d'albespi"—where the May bushes grow among the almond trees. Boccaccio and the Italians more usually employ the word orto, which has lost its Latin signification, and is a place, as we learn from the context, planted with fruit trees and with potherbs, the sage which brought misfortune on poor Simona, and the sweet basil which Lizabetta watered, as it grew out of Lorenzo's head, "only with rosewater, or that of orange flowers, or with her own tears."—Vernon Lee in Longman's Magazine.

Aristocrats of Palma.

Before I had been many hours in Palma I discovered that sharp lines of demarkation are drawn between the upper and lower classes of the inhabitants. There still exists a tolerably unadulterated feudalism, a recognizable remnant of the ancient vassalage, with a broad impassable gap between the owner and the tiller of the soil, the señor and the occupier. The pride of family, which used to be carried to a ridiculous point, is, in these days, but slowly giving place to modern influences and is still hardly inferior to that of MacDermot, Prince of Coolavn, who objected to his lowly born wife sitting to eat at the same table with him.

At the present moment there are no fewer than three dozen members of the Spanish peerage who draw their titles from the Balearics. The nine Solars or Barons who fought with Don Jaime at the siege of Palma founded families that are still flourishing like petty soverigns as a separate class from the rest of the nobility, and only in rare and recent instances have they taken wives or husbands from beyond their own "set." They regard themselves with far greater veneration than that with which they are looked upon by the classes whom they despise.

They are known commonly as Butifarras, literally a "large sausage"—a term used in a sense corresponding to our slang "bloated swell." Beneath the ennobled class comes the commercial body, under whom, in gradation, are the farmers, the farm laborers (who retain certain Arabic characteristics), shopkeepers, artisans, and—longo intervallo—the Chuetas (long-eared owls), a name of contempt given to the descendants of Jews who are now Christians, but still live apart from the rest of the community in a separate quarter.—Chambers' Journal.

Sir John Franklin.

It was in Warwickshire that I made the acquaintance of Sir John Franklin, while I was still quite a child. The stout, good-humored gentleman, whose image appears before me as I write his name, is associated in my mind with an event in which he took the keenest interest—a total eclipse of the sun; but the amusement afforded by a rather absurd incident connected with it I am afraid engrossed my childish mind more than all the scientific explanations of the phenomenon which Sir John Franklin was so well qualified to give.

In those primitive days it was held that the best mode of witnessing the obscuration of the sun was to watch it through pieces of smoked glass, with which we were all duly provided when we sailed forth to an open piece of ground where nothing impeded the view. The result was that in the course of a few minutes the noses of every one present were severely blackened—unconsciously to themselves—and the appearance of the whole scientific party was irresistibly comic.

Sir John Franklin appeared then so full of life and energy and high spirits that it was difficult to think of him afterward as the worn-out suffering hero of that last fatal voyage, which held the country in suspense as to his fate during a period cruelly long and trying to his wife, and to all who had relations among his companions in the [illegible] bound vessels. One of my cousins was of the number, and I well remember the sensation in his home when some of the relics of the disastrous expedition, afterwards brought back, were identified as having belonged to him.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Animals Understand Hygiene.

Enough is now known of the nature of animal materia medica to excite interest and curiosity. There is abundant evidence that many species know and constantly make use of simple remedies for definite disorders, and at the same time observe rules of health to which only the highest civilization or the sanction of religious prescription compels man to conform.

It has been noted that the general condition of animal health, especially in the case of the herbivorous creatures, corresponds not inexactly with that of such tribes as the Somalis, men feeding almost solely on grain, milk, dates, and water, living constantly in the open air, moderate in all things, and cleanly, because their religion enjoins constant ablutions. Like them, wild animals have no induced diseases; the greatest number do not eat to excess; they take regular exercise in seeking their food, and drink only at fixed hours. Many of them secure change of climate, one of the greatest factors in health, by migration.

This is not confined to birds and beasts, for the salmon enters the soft water partly to get rid of sea parasites, and returns to the sea to recruit after spawning. With change of climate, change of diet, and perfectly healthy habits, their list of disorders is short, though they readily fall victims to contagious disease, just as recently numbers of the Hamran Arabs of the Soudan, as healthy livers and good Mussulmans as the Somalis themselves, friends and fellow-hunters with Sir Samuel Baker, perished of contagious fever on the banks of the Nile tributaries.—London Spectator.

Water as an Electric Conductor.

Mr. Edison's inventive faculty often runs in fanciful grooves. Some time ago he evolved an elaborate scheme for the electrical defense of a fort. He contended that half the ordinary complement of guns could be dispensed with, and in their stead he would install a powerful dynamo. Current from this machine would be conducted by wires to the nozzles of hoses, carrying a heavy stream of water under high pressure. These would be placed on the ramparts, and as the enemy approached the jet would be turned on. As water is a good conductor, the stream would be heavily charged with electricty of fatal power and every man within its radius would be killed. An Auburn ex-Alderman has just escaped what might have been unpleasant consequences from seeking to experiment in the same field of electrical conduction. He was wetting down his lawn with the garden hose when he became suddenly possessed with a desire to "shoot" at the trolley wire, and he would have done it but for the timely arrival of the lineman, who advised him not to. He has since been consulting electrical authorities on the subject, and, although there is no certainty that a person who throws water on an electrical trolley wire will get a shock, the Alderman has come to the conclusion that he will not try it.—New York Times.

Breton Superstition.

Although nominally converted to Christianity in the same century as the Irish, the Sein Islanders continued many of the practices of Druidism down to quite modern times. In the seventeenth century, when Père Maunoir undertook their reconversion, the paganism of the old Celtic world was still strong upon this rock. It was after his mission that the church was built. Even now there is a current of Druidism that runs side by side or mingles with the fervent Christianity of the people. They imagine that they hear their dead speaking to them by the voices of the waves, and the fancied messages that they thus receive from disembodied spirits tinge their interpretation of the doctrine of the communion of souls sanctioned by their missionaries with a superstitious mysticism that is only tolerated by the Roman Catholic clergy, because any violent attempt to correct it might do more harm than good.

This habit of living with the dead and looking for signs from them is to be especially observed among the women, who fall so under the sway of it that most of the time that many of them spend in prayer is in the cemetery, not in the church. The men attach great importance to birds as omens of weather. There is a beautiful sea bird with black and white plumage and an orange colored beak, shaped much like a parrot's, which in their belief always brings fine weather. The notion is probably warranted by the bird's habits, but the name which they give it, Douëic, "little god," is a distant legacy of paganism.—Temple Bar.

Paying a King's Doctor, 1540.

The first notice we find of royal payments to a physician was when Nicholas de Ferneham was called to the Court of Henry III., at a salary, until he became Bishop of Durham. In the accounts for the royal household, which date from the thirty-third year of Henry VI., and continue during the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., we find no regular allowance was made to the royal physicians—they were given a "reward," i. e., honorarium; the royal apothecaries, however, were paid as in the form of a legal demand. Among the Cottonian manuscripts in the British Museum are the Accounts of Henry VIII. May 16, in the twenty-first year of his reign, we note: "To Cuthbert, the King's Apothecarie, in full: xxx.l. xii.s vi.d."

Oct. 13: "To the Sergeant Apothecary, his bill xxviii. ll. iii.s x.d."

In the twenty-third year of his reign, Feb. 1: "In reward to Dr. Yakesley and another physitian, iiiii ll."

March 30: "Paid to my Lady Princess phisitian, in reward, xxvi. ll. xiii.s."

Oct. 5: "To Dr. Butts, phisitian for ye use of Dr. Thurleby, Bishop of Ely, by King's command, x ll."—The Gentleman's Magazine.

The Seeding Oak.

On this side, by the hedge, the ground is a little higher and dry, hung over with the lengthy boughs of an oak, which give some shade. I always feel a sense of regret when I see a seedling oak in the grass. The two green leaves—the little stem so upright and confident, and though but a few inches high already so completely a tree—are in themselves beautiful. Power, endurance, grandeur are there; you can grasp all with your hand and take a ship between the finger and thumb. Time, that sweeps away everything, is for awhile repelled; the oak will grow when the time we know is forgotten, and when felled will be the mainstay and safety of a generation in a future century.

That the plant should start among the grass to be severed by the scythe or crushed by cattle is very pitiful; I cannot help wishing that it could be transplanted and protected. Of the countless acorns that drop in autumn not one in a million is permitted to become a tree; a vast waste of strength and beauty.—The Late Richard Jefferies in Longman's Magazine.

The Salvation of St. Sophia.

On the morrow, at the first capture of the city, the janissaries rushed to the great church, which they conceived was filled with gold, silver, and precious stones. They found the doors fastened, but broke them open and at once began to pillage. The Sultan, as soon as possible, rode to St. Sophia. Dismounting on the threshold, he stooped down, and, collecting some earth, let it fall on his turbaned head as an act of humiliation. Then he entered the edifice, but stopped in the doorway some moments and gazed in silence around him. He saw a Turk breaking the floor with an axe. "Wherefore dost thou do that?" inquired the conqueror. "For the faith," replied the soldier. Mohammed, in an impulse of anger, struck him, saying, "Ye have got enough by pillage and enslaving the city; the buildings are mine."—The Church of St. Sophia, Lethaby and Swainson.

A Written Lullaby.

A quaint custom practiced by Chinese mothers when a child is restless and does not sleep is to write the following verse and pin a copy of it on each of the four corners of the house that the passers-by may read and the child find rest. Literally translated the verse reads:

"Brilliant sparkling heaven,
Brilliant sparkling earth,
In my house there is a child who cries at night;
The gentlemen coming from the four quarters behold
Peaceful sleep till break of day."

—New York Times.

Use Knives Now.

A Scottish paper says that the natives of Skye now use knives to spread their butter, but that one old lady declines to go to parties where she is not allowed, according to the old habit of the island, to spread her butter with her thumb. Another inhabitant of the island was heard declaring to a friend the other day that having sold his horse [illegible] must now get a wife to do the spring [illegible] ago.

NEW POLISH CHURCH.

FOUNDATION STONE OF ALL SAINTS' LAID WITH CEREMONY.

Lubeck Street Is Gayly Decorated in Honor of the Occasion and the New House of Worship Is Started on Its Way Amid Scenes That Are Pleasant—Hints of Unpleasantness May Not Amount to Much—Echo of the St. Hedwig Strife Is Heard.

Lubeck street was gayly decorated yesterday in honor of the laying of the corner-stone of All Saints' Church. The white, red, and blue bars of the Polish flag, with the white eagle in the red field, floated from nearly every window. Strung across the street between Hoyne and Robey streets in the vicinity of the new church were also a number of American flags and ropes of evergreen.

All Saints' parish is presided over by Father Anton Kozlowski, who was a former assistant priest at St. Hedwig's parish, before the recent internecine warfare which precipitated a number of riots and called for armed guards.

The new church is independent and, though calling itself Roman Catholic, does not recognize the Pope, and in turn has not been recognized by Archbishop Feehan. Yesterday's exercises, it was thought, might fan the smoldering discord into a flame and if a body of parishioners from St. Hedwig's had marched upon the crowd there would have been no surprise. A few Central Detail policemen were on the ground, but there was no occasion for their services. The only disturbance was caused by M. Ozechowski, who belongs to an opposing faction and who lives next door to the new church. He was recently arrested for creating a disturbance, but secured bail and was on deck yesterday. So also was his accordion, an asthmatic instrument, which he persisted in playing during early mass and at every other time when he thought he had a chance of drowning the voice of the priest.

Description of the Church.

The walls of the new church are up to the second story and when completed in about sixty days will be a substantial brick and stone structure 68x96 feet in size, two stories high, and costing about $25,000. The upper floor is to be used for a parochial school.

At the southeast corner of the pressed brick front was placed the corner-stone of white sandstone bearing the simple inscription:

† ECCLESIA OMNIUM †
SANCTORUM.
A. D.
MDCCCXCV.

Against the blank wall near the corner-stone was a huge cross composed of evergreens and sun flowers. Father Kozlowski was unassisted in the exercises and there was no Bishop present. A Polish newspaper was circulated in the crowd which charged in scare headlines that the exercises were without authority or sanction of the church, and warning the congregation against a "fake" Bishop whom it was said Father Kozlowski would try to "ring in."

No less than 3,000 people filled the street and surged about the edifice and all were stanch adherents of the officiating priest. Uniformed members of the Society Krakusy, Polish Cadets, Russian Society Postep, and St. Joseph and St. Peter surrounded the corner-stone when Father Kozlowski sprinkled it with holy water and burned incense. Cemented inside the stone was a copper box in which were placed all of the American coins from one cent to $1 and a parchment containing a statement as to why the church had been organized.

Archbishop Is Criticised.

Father Kozlowski performed the service of laying the stone with a new trowel, the handle of which was decorated with the Polish colors. Then a bouquet was placed over the stone at the foot of the cross and I. Stefanowicz, editor of the socialistic paper Reform, read an address setting forth the causes which led to the organization of the new church and condemning Archbishop Feehan for not being present. The paper hinted at a severance of all relations with the Church of Rome and papal authority and intimated an alliance might be formed with the Greek Church and that the Czar of Russia instead of the Pope would be recognized as the source of denominational authority.

After the ceremonies were over the parochial band escorted Father Kozlowski to his residence, where he entertained his friends.

The new society has a membership of 1,200. Father Kozlowski said he should probably ask Bishop Villate of the Russian Church to dedicate the new edifice when completed. He had no fear whatever but the services of a Bishop satisfactory to his people could be secured.

Some of his followers intimated, if the proper overtures were made, Archbishop Feehan might yet be called upon to bless the new church.

MISS BALLENTINE IS FOUND DEAD.

Daughter of a Prominent Board of Trade Operator Dies in Her Sleep.

Alice May Ballentine, the 14-year-old daughter of Robert M. Ballentine, a prominent operator on the Board of Trade, was found dead in bed at an early hour yesterday morning by her younger sister, Audrey Ballentine, with whom she had been sleeping.

Heart disease was the cause of death. The child had seemed well and had played with her companions all day Saturday, retiring at 9 o'clock in unusually good spirits. When it came time for the two girls to arise yesterday morning Audrey, the younger sister, made vigorous attempts to awaken her sister, but without success. Finally, becoming alarmed, Audrey ran with much alarm to her mother and said something was the matter with Alice. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ballentine hurried to the bedside and found that the child was dead.

Dr. F. A. Campbell was immediately sent for, and, upon his arrival, said that death had been due to heart disease, the child having died in her sleep. The girl was a pupil at the Hyde Park High School and was possessed of fine capabilities as a musician and artist. The funeral will take place from her parents' residence, No. 3611 Lake avenue, Tuesday.

CHARLES BRUNNER STILL MISSING.

No Trace Is Found of Him—He Was Treasurer of Two Societies.

Charles Brunner, No. 10 South Morgan street, Treasurer of the Brewers' and Maltsters' Union and Treasurer of Goethe Lodge No. 55, Order of Mutual Protection, has been missing since Thursday night. Unless he returns today detectives will be put on his trail by Aloies M. Hofmann, President of the Brewer & Hofmann company's brewery, who signed Brunner's bonds as Treasurer of the organizations. Brunner is supposed to have $1,100 in his possession.

He left home Thursday afternoon and at 2 o'clock called for his two weeks' salary at the Brewer & Hofmann brewery, where he was employed as night foreman of the kettle department. As he left the brewery he said he was going to pay some lodge bills.

Brunner was a man of steady habits and during his seven years' service with the Brewer & Hofmann brewery has not missed a day's work. Some of the brewery employés think Brunner has met with foul play.

PAULINE RANDALL TAKES HER LIFE.

Has a Quarrel with a Man and Then Swallows Morphine.

Pauline Randall, 17 years old, whose father is a printer at Decatur, Ill., died at noon yesterday from the effects of morphine poisoning. She lived at No. 2131 Wabash avenue. Bert Hale, bartender in Schultz's saloon, No. 196 Twenty-second street, and Thomas Cain, a baker at No. 2236 Indiana avenue, are locked up at the Cottage Grove Avenue Police Station. They are held as witnesses at the inquest to be held today.

It appears that the young woman's suicide was due to a quarrel with Hale, with whom she had been acquainted a few days, and that Cain procured the morphine which she took. Sunday night she was arrested in Cottage Grove avenue by Patrolman Garrity, who says she had been drinking and was acting in a disorderly manner. She was taken to the station, where, after a short time, she secured bail.

She went to the saloon where Hale was working and upbraided him for not being on hand to furnish bail for her release. He spoke harshly to her and she left the saloon in an angry mood. She tried to buy some morphine in a State street drug store, but it was refused her. She met Cain, who was an old friend, and persuaded him to buy the drug for her, saying she only desired to use it to frighten Hale with. Cain procured the drug and she went to the saloon again and in the presence of Hale took the poison. She was removed to No. 2114 State street and a physician summoned. He worked over her for five hours, but could not save her life. The body was taken to No. 11 Adams street. She came to Chicago from Decatur ten months ago.

DR. MORAN MAKES A SERIOUS CHARGE

Says the Health Department Failed to Attend to a Call.

Dr. M. C. Moran, No. 231 Milwaukee avenue, says the officials of the Health Department, by refusing to respond to a call for aid in a contagious disease case, have rendered possible in a thickly-populated portion of the Northwest Side an epidemic of malignant diphtheria.

Dr. Moran was called yesterday afternoon to attend Katie and Mamie Bernplau, sisters, 16 and 20 years old, respectively. They live with a married sister in a basement flat at No. 193 West Erie street. Both young women were ill with diphtheria of a malignant type. Katie was in the eighth day of her illness and her condition was dangerous. Dr. Moran recommended that she be taken to the County Hospital. He made a report of the case to Capt. Larsen of the West Chicago Avenue Police Station. Capt. Larsen called up the Health Department and requested that an ambulance be sent.

The health official who answered the telephone said they could not handle such a case unless it was reported in detail by a physician. When told the report in writing made by Dr. Moran was in Capt. Larsen's hands it is said the official said the case was one for the County Hospital to look after and did not send the contagious diseases ambulance or any one to disinfect the basement where six other persons were living.

A sum was contributed by neighbors and a carriage procured and late yesterday afternoon the patients were taken to the hospital. Katie, the younger one, was said to be in a critical condition. Dr. Moran said the action of the Health Department was without excuse and a great damage to the health of the city.

Arrested After a Row with His Wife.

W. S. Keith was locked up in the Englewood station last night on a charge of abandonment. The complainant was his wife, from whom he had been separated some time. Yesterday the couple met at Cottage Grove avenue and Sixty-first street, and Keith refused to go home with his wife. This made her desperate. She took a bottle containing carbolic acid from her pocket and tried to swallow the contents, but her husband took the acid from her. While they were disputing Keith was arrested.

Say Hellman Had No Other Family.

Charles W. Hellman, No. 206 Webster avenue, a brother of Fritz Hellman, the contractor who killed himself and his family some time ago, denies absolutely and emphatically that Fritz had another wife and family in Germany. Other relatives of the dead man also deny the report and prove that it would be impossible, owing to the age of the man when he left Germany. The story, it is said, was started in a saloon the day of Hellman's funeral.

Items.

Potter Palmer left the city last evening for Bar Harbor, Me. Mrs. Palmer has been in the East for some time.

John Walsh, a sailor on the steamer Petoskey, whose home was in Cincinnati, died on board the boat at the foot of Michigan street at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

Warren avenue police arrested four men at No. 802 West Madison street Saturday night and charged them with gambling, as they were playing cards. S. H. England was booked as keeper.

Gus Hellwig, a slater of No. 825 Hermitage avenue, died at the County Hospital at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon from injuries received the day before in falling from a building at No. 618 West Eighteenth street.

A sailor who was known as "Tom" on board the lake steamer Mystic was found drowned at the foot of Superior street at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He is supposed to have fallen into the water while intoxicated.

During the last week several thefts of bicycles have been reported to Chief of Police Barton, but no arrests have been made. Walter Bartlett, No. 905 Church street, and M. C. Harper of Judson avenue, each lost a wheel Saturday.

Charles Howard, 19 years old, whose residence is unknown, was arrested yesterday morning while attempting to enter the residence of H. K. Brunie, No. 505 Evergreen avenue. He will be arraigned at West Chicago Avenue Police Station today.

A man supposed to be Stephen Fulton, a laborer on Section 6 of the drainage canal, was injured by a Santa Fé engine at Willow Springs yesterday. He was brought to the city on the train and taken to the County Hospital. His skull is fractured.

Chin Koo, John Yan, Minnie Smith, Birdie Burns, Maggie Brown, and Will Johnson were indulging in a quiet opium smoke at No. 459 State street yesterday afternoon when Officers Rosenthal and Dailey of the Harrison Street Police Station arrested them.

George Willetts, 63 years of age, residing at No. 2743 Cottage Grove avenue, fell from a south-bound cable car at Forty-third street and Cottage Grove avenue yesterday afternoon, receiving a severe injury to his right hip. He was removed to his home by the Hyde Park ambulance.

Charles Berg, No. 9617 Avenue J, South Chicago, and Annie Swanson, No. 7654 Drexel avenue, were crossing the Illinois Central tracks at Seventy-fifth street when a train approaching struck them. Each suffered a fractured leg and several bruises. They were removed to St. Luke's Hospital.

TO HELP THEM WHILE FIGHTING FIRE

A New Respirator Added to New York Firemen's Equipment.

New York Journal: An invention has just been approved by the fire department which will enable the firemen to work in the densest smoke without being smothered.

After trying many kinds of asbestos suits, rubber suits with cells containing water, and other inventions, the fire department has decided that the only practicable protection for firemen would be something in the form of a respirator.

The respirator which has just been approved consists of a reservoir strapped on the fireman's back, which is to filter and purify the air conveyed to his mouth by a hose. The filtration is accomplished in three parallel tubes which constitute the reservoir. The tubes are about eight inches long and three inches in diameter. The two outer tubes are charged with layers of bone coal and cotton, the smoky air going through them being cleansed of its smoke and passing into the middle tubes to be cooled. This cooling is effected by glycerine, which also further purifies the air and absorbs all chemical poison.

From the glycerine tube the air passes up the hose into the valve box and thence to the mouth through a rubber mouthpiece. When the air is inhaled it passes from the hose into the mouth. All air exhaled simply goes out through an opening in the mouthpiece. Thus the fireman need never remove his mouth from the mouthpiece.

In other respirators each exhalation is accomplished by taking the mouthpiece away, expelling the air from the lungs, and replacing it for the next inhalation. There is danger in this method of the fireman making a mistake and filling his lungs with smoke. The simple process of drawing in the breath sucks the smoky air up through the purifying tubes, up the hose, and through the mouthpiece into the lungs.

The eyes of the fireman are protected by a heavy pair of closed spectacles, which rigidly exclude the smoke. A spring clip placed on the nose closes the nostrils and prevents the accidental inhalation of smoke.

When thus equipped a fireman can work for nearly an hour, it is said, in an atmosphere which would choke him in twenty seconds if unprotected. The whole apparatus only weighs five pounds and can be adjusted in a few seconds.

A test of the apparatus was made some time ago at Fifty-eighth street and Broadway. In a temporary wooden hut a lot of rags, sulphur, and grease was ignited and the door closed, so that the interior soon became full of gas and stifling smoke. An ordinary citizen would have been instantly overcome by the fumes, and the firemen who tried it could not stay more than a few seconds.

Sleep a Serious Matter.

The natives of the Philippine Islands have many peculiar notions and practices. One of the rudest acts in their eyes is to step over a person asleep on the floor. Sleeping is with them a very solemn matter. They are strongly averse to waking any one, the idea being that during sleep the soul is absent from the body and may not have time to return if slumber is suddenly broken.

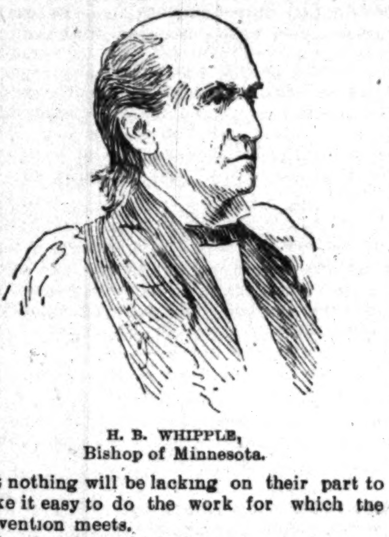
Population on English Soil.

The British Empire doubles its population in Europe every fifty-five years; in the colonies every twenty-five years.

Convention of the Episcopal Church.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 9.—[Special Correspondence.]—Minneapolis, and Minnesota as well, is already making elaborate preparations to entertain the next general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, which will be held in this city next October, beginning the first of the month and lasting three weeks. The meetings will be held in Gethsemane Church. The sessions of the House of Deputies will be held in the church proper, while the House of Bishops will meet in Knickerbocker Memorial Hall, immediately adjoining.

This is the first time this body has met west of Chicago, and aside from this the gathering is expected to be remarkable in many ways, and it will certainly become historic. The churchmen of this State are proud of the fact that they are to entertain so distinguished a body, and are doing all possible to make sure that nothing will be lacking on their part to make it easy to do the work for which the convention meets.



H. B. WHIPPLE,
Bishop of Minnesota.

The church in which the main meetings are to be held has had a remarkable history in many ways. It is the oldest church but one in the city of Anglican faith. Its first rector and founder was the Rev. David B. Knickerbocker, under whose self-sacrificing ministry it flourished greatly. He was a zealous missionary, and for more than a quarter of a century in this city and adjacent places he worked with never faltering will. Once he declined a bishopric, and afterwards he accepted the Episcopate of Indiana. His successor, Dr. Graves, is now the Bishop of the Platte in Nebraska, and the present rector, the Rev. J. J. Faude, is well known in church circles. Under his ministry the church has come to large things and greater power than in any by-gone day of its glorious service. Gethsemane parish is the largest in the State and one of the largest in the West.

The Bishop of the diocese is that man of renown, H. B. Whipple, D. D., probably the most remarkable personality in the American church and certainly its best known missionary. His coadjutor is the Rt.-Rev. M. N. Gilbert, D. D., whose training was received in Minnesota, and the main part of whose work has met the approval of churchmen who know of it.

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The churchmen in this vicinity are taking hold of the preparations for the convention with a will. The church in Minneapolis will not attempt to do all the work, and St. Paul has been drawn on for assistance, in order that the work may be more sure. The general arrangements are in the hands of twenty-five men, of whom the Rev. H. P. Nicholls is Chairman. On the various committees will be found some of the best-known businessmen in the Twin Cities, the full list being as follows:

On Ways and Means—Col. George O. Eddy, Chairman; George H. Christian, Treasurer; Isaac Atwater, William R. Merriam, the Rev. Y. Peyton Morgan, the Rev. William Wilkinson, Cavour S. Langdon.

On Transportation—Fred Farrington, Chairman; John H. Ames.

On Hospitality—The Rev. Frederick T. Webb, Chairman; George S. Grimes, Dr. W. D. Lawrence, Frank O. Osborne, Frederick Paine, R. A. MacGregor, W. C. Edgar, W. H. Ritchie.

On Place of Meeting—The Rev. J. J. Faude, Chairman; A. G. Dunlop, George C. Farnham, the Rev. C. Edgar Haupt, William H. Lightner, Charles E. Purdy.

Every attention is being paid to details which do so much to make or spoil great public assemblies and the committees at this early date announce they have everything well in hand. It was a great task to undertake, but Minneapolis will be able to care for this great body as it has seldom been cared for before.

This is the legislative body for the whole church in the United States, and it meets but once in three years. To its keeping and care are committed the highest interests of the general church, for it is the law-making power. To it the Board of Missions, whose headquarters are in New York, is responsible. The Rev William Langford, D. D., is the chief Secretary of the board, and his Assistant Secretary is the Rev. J. Kimber, D. D. They will both be present, though they have no seats in the convention. Yet there are a thousand things in regard to the progressive work of the church to which they can attend and upon which their advice, the result of long experience, intimate knowledge, and deep sympathy, is invaluable. These men will be welcome attendants and receive the attention due their past service and position.

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The women of the church in this State are ready to take up their share of the work. The Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions is one of the mightiest forces for good in the whole church. It has an efficient organization in every State and Territory in the United States. Its Secretary is Miss Julia C. Emery of New York. It is a body which engages in every kind of work open to women in the church, and it not only finds large sums of money every year but it does a vast amount of personal work. Many of its warmest friends are women of the highest social eminence, of wide culture, and great personal devotion to the service of the church. There is to be a great gathering of these noble workers who come from every walk of life; who have come from every part of the Union with only one object: to help in the spread of the gospel through the means of the church. It is certain the convention meeting of the woman's auxiliary will be the most notable in all its history.

The great educational boards and interests will all be represented, both by men of repute on the floor of the convention and men who come as special representatives to see what can be done for the good of the causes they represent. For all such and many others ample committee-rooms will be provided, in which they may meet and confer with whoever they desire to consult. The telephone and telegraphic facilities are all being arranged. There will be a daily lunch at the West Hotel, where many of the members of the convention have already secured rooms. The pulpits in Minneapolis and St. Paul are to be filled by preachers whose names are familiar to all intelligent churchmen and by some men who have more than a national reputation.

It is not a little matter that can bring from New York for twenty days such men as Pierpont Morgan, Stephen B. Nash, W. B. Cutting, and F. L. Stetson. The clerical delegation from New York is a body of remarkable men, to whom churchmen in Minnesota look with anxious eyes. The Rev. Dr. Dix is the rector of Trinity parish. The missionary work done by Trinity parish is of many kinds. Dr. Dix is in deep sympathy with it all; himself a finished scholar and an able writer who has long been Chairman of the convention and who will without doubt preside over it again by the unanimous choice of its members. He will preach one sermon in the city. He usually does so in the church in which the convention is held. The next man is the Rev. W. R. Huntington, D. D., rector of Grace Church, whose work for Christian unity, for Swedish missions, and his service on the Prayer Book Revision committee are historic. The next man on that delegation, the Rev. D. Hoffman, Dean of the Theological Seminary, the richest priest in the church, is a man with a warm heart and level head. The eighth man is the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., rector of St. Bartholomew's Church. It has a mission house fitted up with every requisite for nearly all conceivable service. It helps people to help themselves and was the gift of the Vanderbilts. Dr. Greer is a great preacher and what is rare with great preachers a greater administrator. He will be a marked man.

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The growth of the church is so rapid that every general convention has more work pressed upon it. Since 1830 the church has multiplied about fifteen fold. In that time the population of the United States has increased about five fold. Now the church has a clergy list of 2,529, it has 6,000 parishes and missions, the number increased 200 last year. This growth of course makes it needful to take in hand new plans every three years. Three years ago a number of missionary Bishops were appointed. At this convention, divisions of the dioceses will have to be discussed and acted upon. Minnesota and California at least are expected to each ask for division. The growth of the church in Minnesota has been so great that the demand for a new division is almost unanimous. The proposition is to divide the State from east to west a little below the central portion. Division committees are already at work, as there is believed to be no doubt about the action of the convention. It will be necessary to secure an endowment fund, and J. J. Hill, the great railroad President, has subscribed $5,000 as a starter on it.

The convention is a body of great dignity. Dr. Dix never for an instant loses sight of law and order. Many of its members are adepts in parliamentary arts, and the House of Deputies is open to the public. The Bishops form one house and sit alone. The Deputies are considered the Lower House and sit alone. This house has both clerical and lay delegates from every diocese. There are eighty-four clergy and four laymen, who have been chosen by the councils they represent. There is a council representing the diocese held every year and at the meeting of the council preceding the general convention deputies are chosen. It is open to any member of the convention to call for a vote by orders; that is, he may ask to have the clergy vote separately, and the laymen in like manner.

A law to pass must have a majority of both orders—of dioceses and of the House of Bishops. Thus a change can never come suddenly. Slow, leisurely movement and considerate action is intended in all cases.

One subject which will come before the convention, and which is expected to excite much interest, is the revision of the constitution and canons of the church. A committee has long been at work on this subject, and its report is now in the hands of all the members of the convention and others. That committee is remarkable for the brilliancy and strength of the Bishops who are upon it, but not so remarkable, it is said, for the ability of its other members. They were appointed by the general convention, but such a paper as the Church Standard, of which the Rev. John Fulton, D. D., is editor, himself considered one of the best authorities on the canon law of the church, has called attention to this. There is in some quarters an apparent desire to see this report laid aside. It is said it enlarges the power of the Bishops in several ways and on several accounts is not desirable. What will be done with it no one can prophecy. That it will lead to serious, long, and able debate is certain.

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Among those who have been in Minneapolis recently looking out for the interests of the convention are the Rev. Dr. Hart, Secretary of the House of Bishops, and the Rev. Dr. Hutchins, Secretary of the House of Deputies. One of the duties devolving on Dr. Hart was to find a secure place for keeping during the sessions of the convention the great gold alms basin, which belongs to the House of Bishops and which is always brought out when they assemble. It is a beautiful piece of silverware and has a history of its own. In 1851 the great missionary society of the Church of England celebrated its 150th anniversary, its third jubilee, in Westminster Abbey. It was the year of the first Crystal Palace and many Americans were in England during that year. The society, which is known as the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, had sent missionaries to America before the Revolutionary War, and the Bishops of the United States were invited to send representatives of their number to be the guests of the society on the occasion of this jubilee and to tell what had resulted from the seeds sown in the early days. The Bishop of Michigan, the Bishop of Western New York, and the Rev. Dr. Wainwright were chosen, and they brought back with them the alms basin which will be put on exhibition here. It was the gift of the English Bishops to the American Bishops and when desired can be sent for by a Bishop-elect to be used at his consecration service. It is of solid gold, with the adoration of the magi in raised work in the center of the bowl.

As the convention of 1895 is to be the first ever held in Minnesota it is not only churchmen here who are interested in its success, but men of every class who care for the honor of the State and the good of the Commonwealth. No doubt the churches not allied to the Protestant Episcopal Church in anything but the spread of the gospel will give that hearty reception to all members and visitors which members of the Anglican Church have given to members of other bodies.

THE WORLD GROWS BETTER WITH TIME

Growth in Church Membership Optimistically Viewed.

Albany Evening Journal: The Interior Department recently issued a digest of the church census returns of 1890, which should be highly encouraging, especially to persons who have been impressed with the contention that the world was becoming materialistic, skeptical, and getting away from the moorings of Christianity. This claim has been made in all generations. A hundred years ago it seemed as though the wave of materialism would grow in an alarming manner. Later there was a development of the anti-Sabbath, anti-Bible, and anti-temperance elements. Previous to this even a worse condition of affairs prevailed. The Rev. Richard Watson in discussing religious affairs in England says: "In a great many instances the clergy were negligent and immoral; often grossly so. The populace of the large towns was ignorant and profligate, and the inhabitants of the villages added to ignorance and profligacy brutish and barbarous manners. A more striking instance of the rapid deterioration of religious light and influence in a country scarcely occurs than in our own, from the Restoration to the rise of Methodism."

In our own country there was not much difference of custom. "It is easy to praise the fathers of New England," says Theodore Parker; "easier to praise them for virtues they did not possess than to discriminate and fairly judge these remarkable men." Another writer is more specific. "Licentiousness," he says, "for some years greatly prevailed among the youth. The Sabbath was extensively profaned and the decorum of the sanctuary not infrequently disturbed." Bishop Meade discussing the state of the Virginia colony said: "The Lord's day was generously profaned; religion was despised and all notorious vices committed. . . . The clergy were remarkable for their laxity of morals and scandalous behavior." In 1779 the Presbyterian Church in its synod deplored the spread of "gross immoralities" and the "prevalence of vice and immorality that obtain throughout the land." Profanity abounded and was not regarded as ungentlemanly. To get drunk did not injure a man's reputation or influence.

Since the beginning of the present century there has been a change for the better. At one time, especially in the South and Southwest, the only recognition of Sunday was a general devotion to pleasure, gaming, and visiting. Now there is a change. What it is is best exemplified by the statistics which have been compiled by the Interior Department. From these it appears that in the ten years between 1880 and 1890 the total membership of the Protestant churches in this country had decreased from 9,263,334 to 13,158,363, or an increase of over 42 per cent.

Midsummer Excursion to the Sea Shore.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad company announces an excursion to the popular New Jersey sea coast resorts, Atlantic City, Cape May, and Sea Isle City, at the extremely low rate of $18 for the round trip from Chicago. Tickets will be sold for both morning and afternoon trains Thursday, Aug. 15, and will be valid for return journey until Aug. 25 inclusive.

This is the height of the season at these famous resorts, and the present opportunity of visiting them at so small an outlay is an unusual one.

Tickets, sleeping car space, and full information can be procured at B. and O. R. R. ticket office, No. 193 South Clark street.

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SOMMER, W. C., with Hyman, Berg & Co., Cor. State and Washington-sts.
WATRY, N., Scientific Optician, 99 E. Randolph.

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ABE LIPMAN, 99 Madison, Inter-Ocean bldg.

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TROOPS STOP A MILL.

"SPORTS" SCATTER BEFORE A CHARGE OF CAVALRY.

Ring Pitched in the Woods Near Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Evade the County Officers—Referee Just About to Give the Word When the Soldiers Come Dashing Through and a Mad Flight Begins—One of the Principals and Many Spectators Are Soldiers.

Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—A troop of cavalry clattered out of Fort Leavenworth at top speed this afternoon into the woods on "Sheridan's drive." As they dashed through the trees, above the thud of the horses' hoofs and the clanking of the sabers there arose a shout of alarm, swelling to a roar, from several hundred throats.

There was a wild rush for the brush; a confusion of legs and coatless bodies among the trees, rapidly disappearing, and a prize-fight was over before it was begun.

George Stout, a middleweight of Omaha, had won distinction for his prowess, and was to try conclusions with Mike Cassano. Cassano is a soldier of the Sixth Infantry, and both had been in training for the bout and incidentally a purse of $200, for six weeks. Cassano's reputation had spread beyond the reservation limits, and the announcement of the proposed mill brought together today a goodly aggregation of sports from the neighboring cities.

A secluded spot was selected for the encounter, but when the brute host left the city this afternoon it was followed by Sheriff Rothenberger and ten deputies, and a forceful injunction against attempting to fight in this county. A council of war was held with the Sheriff excluded, and it was determined to pitch a ring on the government reservation.

The Sheriff's desire for peace and order, however, was not confined to merely looking after his own county, so he promptly notified Col. Hawkins at the fort of the projected encounter.

Col. Hawkins has on many occasions proved himself a man of action and he lived up to his record on this occasion. With the message in his hand he gave a hasty command, the order "boots and saddles" rang out immediately after, and a troop of the Sixth Cavalry under Lieut. Hayward was galloping out to meet the "sports."

Within the woods a babble of dispute as to the respective merits of the two contestants had barely been hushed to hear the oracular words of the referee. The principals sat on stumps at opposite points in a circle of grass. Defining the ring was a mass of men wedged in closely to secure the best points of observation. In the center, with his hat off as a tribute of respect to nothing in sight, the referee was giving his final instructions. Stout looked calmly superior. Cassano nodded assurance to his soldier friends, many of whom were among the spectators. All was ready for the word to begin.

And then came the cavalry.

And the "sports," where were they?

Some led by Stout and his seconds escaped into a cornfield that skirted the woods. Some became panic stricken and rushed aimlessly through the maze of trees and not only escaped, but got lost. Some dropped to the ground and crawled with commendable rapidity into the thick brush. Some rushed for the edge of the bluff, scrambled, slid, tumbled, and rolled down to the bottom, took to the Missouri River and swam to the sandbar, vainly fearing the pursuit that was impossible for horses.

But the soldiers in the audience were less alarmed and more unfortunate. Cassano and thirteen more of Uncle Sam's regulars fell into the hands of the raiders, and, gathering up the fighting traps, ropes, and clothing abandoned in the mad rush to escape, the procession wended its way back to the fort.

Cassano will be court-martialed.

There will be no more attempts to fight while Col. Hawkins is in command.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP IN GROVES.

Two Thousand People Attend Camp-Meeting at Joliet—Other Services.

Joliet, Ill., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Over 2,000 people attended the Centenary camp-meeting of Joliet and Chicago District, Rock River conference, at the New Lenox camp grounds today. The love feast was led by Dr. Cady of Aurora, the morning sermon by Lewis Curts of Chicago, children's meeting by Mrs. Amanda Smith, a negro evangelist; forenoon sermon by the Rev. O. F. Matteson of Aurora, afternoon meeting by Amanda Smith and the Rev. Northup, Chicago, and evening services by the Rev. E. B. Crawford, Aurora.

Boscobel, Wis., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—One of the largest Methodist camp-meetings ever held in Southwestern Wisconsin is being held at Viroqua. Representatives are there from all over the State.

Dixon, Ill., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The Rev. O. H. Cessna of the Methodist Episcopal church delivered the baccalaureate sermon to the graduates and students of the Northern Illinois Normal and Business College at the Methodist Episcopal Church tonight. The crush was so great that many were turned away. The Aurora and Vespera societies of the college held their anniversary meeting Friday and Saturday. Beginning Monday the college alumni will hold their annual banquet at Assembly Park Hotel. Dr. W. H. Wynn of Denver class of '90 will deliver the oration.

Eagle Lake, Ind., Aug. 11.—[Special Correspondence.]—Foreign mission week commenced at the assembly today. Dr. Marshall, Field Secretary, preached at 11 o'clock. The Rev. R. M. Nyce, pastor of the Warsaw Presbyterian Church, preached in the evening. Other interesting religious services were held during the day. At 3 o'clock each afternoon special meetings will be held under the direction of Mrs. D. B. Wells, President of the Indiana Synodical Missionary Society.

Mascoutah, Ill., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The second annual camp-meeting at Okawville Springs closed a successful ten days' revival tonight. The Rev. Sam Small of Georgia was advertised to preach, but, owing to a failure to make connections at Cincinnati, he was unable to be present. The services were conducted by the Rev. Harry Davenport, the boy preacher, and his preceptor, the Rev. C. W. Bonner of Lebanon. An association has been formed and camp-meetings will be held at Okawville annually hereafter under the direction of the Southern Illinois M. E. Conference.

ARRESTED FOR "RIOT."

Prohibitionists Object to Beer Drinking at a Reception.

Adrain, Mich., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Clayton, a village of 500 people, twelve miles west on the Lake Shore, has just been the scene of a queer social commotion. Three weeks ago Maud Hawkins and Charles Brough were married. They were popular young people, he a railroad man and she preceptress of the village school. There was great public rejoicing, and to cap the whole thing the bride's father tapped a keg of beer at his place of business, and there were "sounds of revelry" that night, to which nearly the whole male population contributed.

The next day the local "Law and Order League," composed of prohibitionists, caused the arrest of eleven citizens on charges of riot. John Avis, the leading miller, making the complaint, a prohibition Justice, Aaron Abbott, issuing the warrants, and a sympathizing Deputy Sheriff, Fleming McMath, since removed, serving the process. This fell through, owing to irregularity, and the league then commenced action against the following for disorderly conduct: S. Cole, the Village Marshal, and several business-men.

The trial was held in the village opera-house, commencing at 9 a. m. and ending at midnight with a verdict of acquittal. The town was thronged all day and wild scenes followed the finding. The defendants have retorted by having Abbott and McMath arrested on capiases for false imprisonment, and a petition for Abbott's removal has been sent to Gov. Rich.

CAUGHT A BURGLAR JUST IN TIME.

Janesville Man Discovers a Robber Under His Counter with His Money.

Janesville, Wis., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—E. W. Lowell, the proprietor of a department store, captured Edward Porter, a burglar, by a clever ruse last night. After Porter had succeeded in opening the safe, which contained $150, Mr. Lowell went to the main store about 11 o'clock to put the cash receipts from another department into the safe, but found the safe open and the cash drawer gone.

He glanced about the floor and saw a shadowy form beneath the counter. "I will be through in a moment," he called to Mrs. Lowell, who was waiting at the front door. "Just as soon as I can pile up the things about the desk." Then he stepped boldly to the drawer in the counter and secured a 38 caliber revolver and wheeling about commanded the man under the counter to come forth.

Porter emerged with his hands above his head, and Mrs. Lowell was sent for an officer while her husband watched his captive. At the jail Porter admitted his offense, but said his family were starving. The police claim that Porter is an old hand at the business and they were so notified when Porter came here from Chicago.

MILWAUKEE BEGS HARD FOR MONEY.

Needs $25,000 for Her Celebration and Passes Around the Hat.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The Financial committee on the semi-centennial celebration has estimated that at least $25,000 in ready cash will be needed to make the affair a big go. The committee is experiencing some difficulty in securing money, and after some deliberation the following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That all newspapers, clubs, societies, banks, factories, and other places of business be requested to open books in which subscriptions may be registered for defraying the expenses of the Milwaukee semi-centennial celebration.

It was also decided to post conspicuously about the city the following notice:

NOTICE!

To employés, visitors, and citizens: Do you not want to contribute to our city semi-centennial celebration fund?

This notice has been the subject of considerable comment, as the employés of factories and stores say the merchants will get the benefit of the celebration and they can pay for it.

IOWA KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS IN CAMP.

Biennial Encampment of the Uniform Rank at Marshalltown.

Marshalltown, Ia., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The biennial encampment of the Uniform Rank Iowa Brigade, Knights of Pythias, is in session here and will continue until next Friday. Tents are pitched on the fair ground for over six hundred uniformed men.

The annual Grand Lodge of the State also convenes the first of the week, and the Rathbone Sisters will hold their regular annual conference at the same time. From 1,200 to 1,500 delegates are expected from all parts of the State during the Grand Lodge session and the school of instruction beginning Tuesday.

Brigade Commander-General J. C. Loper and staff, with the Des Moines Division, arrived tonight, also the Radcliffe crack team, prize winners at Washington, D. C., and the Second Regiment, comprising companies from Muscatine, Ottumwa, Eldon and Oskaloosa.

JOHN STEVENS' DEATH A MYSTERY.

Died in a Poorhouse Without Investigation and His Body Cut Up.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—A man died in the poorhouse Tuesday under circumstances indicating foul play. He came from Toledo Monday evidently drugged. He died and was turned over to a medical college without investigation.

He has since been identified as John Stevens of Kalamazoo, who, with his brother-in-law, Frank Clancy, went to Toledo last week in search of Clancy's wife, who eloped with a Kalamazoo married man named Pat Boyle. The guilty pair were traced to Toledo under the names of "James Dillon and wife."

Mrs. Boyle thinks they are now in Chicago, and hence not connected with the crime. Clancy is still missing, and Stevens wore his clothes and carried his grip. The mystery does not clear away. The final inquest will be held Wednesday. A post mortem examination was held today, but there were no discoveries.

TO CLOSE AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Receiver Will Be Asked for the Great Western Mutual Benefit.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 11.—State Auditor Parks announces that he has determined to begin legal proceedings against the Great Western Mutual Benefit Association to compel it to close its doors and go out of business. While obliged to pass into the hands of a receiver the association, through Secretary Northrup, still continues to solicit business. Many complaints are received daily against Northrup and his company by Deputy Insurance Commissioner Walpole. They come from every part of the United States and many develop the most distressing incidents.

TO END THEIR LIVES WITH POISON.

Wilson Downey and His Wife Discovered in Time Probably to Save Their Lives.

Yale, Mich., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Wilson Downey and his wife, after one week of married life, were found unconscious last night. They had taken poison. This afternoon Downey recovered somewhat, but before any explanation could be obtained from him his father and brother hurried him off to their home in Sanilac County. It is known they were decidedly opposed to his marrying the girl. She still lives in an unconscious condition, with small chances for her recovery.

Talk of Forming a Brigade.

Camp Douglas, Wis., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The First Regiment, W. N. G., arrived in camp today at 1:30 in command of Col. S. P. Schadel of Monroe. This regiment has eight companies, and like the Fourth has but two battalions. There has been for some time a great deal of talk about forming a brigade in this State. This, it is said, would necessitate the consolidation of this regiment and the Fourth Infantry of Milwaukee, but whether the project will go through or not remains to be seen.

This regiment has a total enlistment of 538. Out of this number there are present 462, a percentage of 86. Considering the size of the regiment this is a very good attendance.

Cannot Get His Money.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 11.—Contractor Dorgan left the State Prison today for good, taking with him his household goods and personal property. His $33,408.90 warrant, however, still remains in the hands of State Auditor Moore. Dorgan secured the penitentiary contract from Bank Wrecker Mosher when the latter went to the Sioux Falls penitentiary for stealing $1,000,000 from the Capital National. The State purchased his interest, but his creditors tied up the warrant.

Northwest Gleanings.

Grant Hutchinson was drowned while swimming in the river at Milwaukee.

Allie Glenn, 10 years old, was drowned in the ice harbor at Dubuque, Ia.

Thomas Wilson killed himself by drinking carbolic acid at Iron River, Minn.

The Western District Conference of the German Y. M. C. A. closed at Quincy, Ill.

The Henry County teachers' institute will commence at Kewanee, Ill., tomorrow.

Three unknown men were arrested at Prairie du Chine, Wis., charged with burglary.

C. W. Smith, formerly of New York, was arrested at Denver for killing an old horse in a long distance race.

Nicholas Farrell, an Italian cornetist with the Barnum-Bailey show, was drowned while bathing at Shelbyville, Ind.

The annual camp-meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the district of Dixon, Ill., commenced at that place yesterday.

George Hall, an insane tramp, attacked Robert Smith, a farmer, at De Witt, Ia., and was fatally shot by John Lucas, a neighbor.

The La Fontaine Big Four Fair Association has been organized with a capital stock of $10,000. The first fair will be held next year.

The Illinois State Board of Equalization will begin its annual session at Springfield tomorrow to make assessments for the ensuing year.

Fifteen thousand bushels of new wheat were shipped from Yankton, S. D. The yield is estimated at eighteen and one-half bushels for the State.

Judge Jenkins of Milwaukee is in Tacoma with Receiver Payne of the Northern Pacific, and outlined extensive improvements to be made in the roadbed.

W. E. D. Nickerson, claiming to be from Chicago, was arrested at Cincinnati for jumping a hotel bill. He gave up his watch and diamonds and was released.

Ex-Conductor William A. Buntin pleaded guilty to stealing goods from the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad at Green Bay, Wis., and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Father Brueck of Towas City, Mich., is on trial for libel. Last spring he demolished a pew of Edward Provost, a parishoner, and the latter claims the priest called him vile names.

The Clark O. N. T. company has sued Specker Bros. for $1,776, donated by it for a boys' home at Cincinnati. The company claims the money was obtained by Specker Bros on misrepresentations.

W. H. Varner, once a wealthy citizen of Wichita, was arrested there charged with embezzling $2,000 from Mrs. Moir, a hairdresser. He came to Wichita from Colorado to attend the wedding of his daughter, which was postponed on account of the arrest.

GOLD FINDER A MYTH.

DOWNER'S GROVE'S DIVINING BOTTLE FAILS IN ITS WORK.

Messrs. Kearney and Hoover, Who Say They Possess a Marvelous Secret Compound Which Will Locate Gold, Make a Public Test and Fail to Do What They Declared They Could—Mysterious Reasons Are Given for the Failure of the Queer Little Bottle to Come to Time.

The would-be Midases of Downer's Grove, P. J. Kearney and F. H. Hoover, used their "gold-finder" yesterday and with varying success. Some skeptical bystanders also took a hand. Their efforts made the whole matter a roaring farce. Kearney is the man who claims to possess a wonderful mixture in a closely-corked bottle which he alleges is an infallible index to the whereabouts of any gold deposit.

It prefers, he says, to point to gold, it may be influenced by silver; but it draws the line at a Waterbury watch. Kearney said the strain on his nervous vitality was too great. When near the gold the attraction was so great that, like an ostrich, he felt an almost irresistible desire to bury his head in the sand. The principal test was made on J. B. Huling's lot. Here an irregular trench betrayed a previous wild goose chase.

The "gold finding" began at Carpenter's drug store. Mr. Kearney successfully located the cash drawer, and later $20 in a man's hand, visible to nearly all the spectators. These tests took place opposite the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, a fact which caused the bottle to occasionally "gravitate," as Mr. Kearney called it, toward the greater deposits of precious metal across the road.

Bottle Makes a Scene.

A move was then made to J. B. Huling's house and lot, Maple avenue and Washington street. Somewhere on this property Huling had concealed $250 in gold. Prof. Kearney's mission was to find it with the wonder-working bottle, bequeathed him by the departed "Jim McGroot." Half the inhabitants attended the seance, and as the interest waned injected merriment into the proceedings.

"Midas" Kearney took a proffered chair and prefaced his operations with a disjointed and, at times, incoherent harangue. Producing his bottle, he suspended it a few inches from the ground, holding the string with both hands and resting his elbows on his knees. The string vibrated and the bottle began to move. It swung slowly towards the southwest. The direction was marked and the gold finder tried another "draw." The machine of mystery swung this time towards the northeast. The angle of intersection was noted. The trial grew hot and the fun began.

The millionaire maker told his audience that directly the plummet-like bottle ceased to swing in any specific direction and took a circular course, then the "gravitation" denoted the location of the treasure to be directly beneath the bottle. Like the spiritualists he required favorable conditions and indorsed the objections of the bystanders to the proximity of the two red-headed men. The auburn-hued couple blushed to the roots of their hair and took back seats. The professor said that the presence of "three of a red head kind" would at once locate the gold.

Then the bottle became erratic. Kearney thought the aggregate wealth of the reporters who crowded round him exceeded in value the hidden wealth and caused the bottle's course to be deflected. It was so near payday that his fears were without foundation.

At last he worked to a hole with a broken stake therein immediately in the rear of Huling's house. W. S. Alden was then selected to hold the bottle. It resolutely refused to move. The crowd got impatient.

Turns Into a Farce.

"Got a bite yet, Wek?" asked a nearby disciple of Izaak Walton. The gold fisher looked sheepish and the crowd roared. The flies on settling the bottle seemed to impair its utility. Erratic was a mild name for its career. Kearney attributed his bottle's uncouth behavior to the fact that Huling had made a hole at this spot intending to bury the $250. The existence of such an intention in the air was sufficient to affect his divining bottle. Then a doubting reporter took a hand. By slowly and skillfully manipulating the string he made the bottle swing in every direction. It boxed the compasses better than a man-of-warsman can.

North and south, crisscross, round, and oval courses took the bottle. The will power was perfect, and the gold finder was tickled to death. He opined that the operator knew the whole "mobus opurenda." This the bottle holder modestly disclaimed, but the professor was too lazy to dig under where the bottle holder's will power (and fingers) had made the "gold finder" circle round.

Ald. Wetten, who blushingly denied any relationship to England's Queen, and Mayor Carpenter then asked Kearney to described his bottle of mystery. He began with the story in THE TRIBUNE Friday, and then lost himself in a maze of words. It depended on the center of "gravitation" and on his vitality. A "basis of concession" was required, and this was wanting.

Inquiry was made of the professor as to the symptoms present in the bottle-holder when the coin was close at hand. They took the form, he said, of a supreme sense of attraction. The holder felt irresistibly drawn to the concealed coin, a desire to possess it supervened and superseded all other senses.

"Would not this machine be dangerous to a degree in the hands of a bank cashier when cash was heavy and Canada handy?" asked a bystander.

Big Words Come Handy.

"The psychic significance of those prognosticated addenda are indications and exemplifications which I am not at present prepared to resolve," responded the gold finder without a moment's hesitation.

The farce dragged on. In the hands of the owner or his friend Hoover the machine described staid movements. When unbelievers got hold of it it cut loose and played high jinks with the professor's every proposition. Even the "obviation of the gravitation," as he called it, failed.

There Were Believers in the Crowd.

John M. Wells, the Village Clerk and Collector of Downer's Grove, said:

"I buried $150 in gold and silver, mostly gold, and a gold watch in a cigar box in Gallup's store in this village. I hid it under the counter among many boxes and bags. I locked Kearney up in my office next door while I hid it. P. C. Gallup was with me. None of Kearney's friends saw me hide the money. He was admitted when it was hidden and made three or four casts. He found the money in three minutes. There are more things in this world than are dreamt of in our philosophy. I think there may be something in this."

Ald. James Chilvers of Downer's Grove also had faith in the finder. He said: "I hid $250 in gold in the basement of my new store in Main street and Kearney found it speedily."

Six o'clock came and out of consideration to the Chicago visitors "Goldfinder" Kearney gave up the chase. Huling then produced the gold from behind a steam-pipe in his basin. Then Kearney had a thousand and one reasons to adduce why his machine failed to find it and how near he actually came. He refused fabulous offers for a portion of the bottle's contents and went away to form joint stock companies to win all the wealth of the Indies with his wonder-working bottle and string.

READY TO TALK TWO HOURS OR WEEKS.

Long-Winded Debates Threatened by the Rival Messiahs at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—A war has broken out between rival Messiahs. Dr. Cyrus R. Teed of Chicago, the renowned Koresh, and C. T. Russell, leader of the Russellites of Allegheny City, cannot agree, and the charges and countercharges that are made range all the way from points on religion and science to accusations of indecent conduct.

Teed's Florida colonization scheme looks like a winner and the Russellites have been flocking to the banner of Koresh in such numbers as to alarm their former chief. He issued a circular the other day that brought Teed here today. Koresh made reply in the shape of a challenge to Russell to debate the whole question of Messiahism. He is willing to make it a debate of two hours or of two weeks.

If Russell consents they will outdo Horr and Harvey in point of wind spilling. Local theatrical managers are vying with each other to secure what they believe will be the strongest attraction of the year.

GOLD WHICH CAME FROM THE GLACIERS.

Explanation of the Deposits Found Along the Lituya Bay Coast.

Two claims that are working on Lituya Bay, in Alaska, are attracting a good deal of attention. They are about four miles up the beach from the bay, and are said to contain as much pay ground as any on the beach. The prospector who is working them says that there is plenty of territory along the beach that has not been prospected at all, and, as far as he knows, there is no reason why just as good ground cannot be discovered as any that is worked at present.

Several interesting theories are advanced to account for the presence of gold on this beach. A writer in the Alaska Mining Record says the first theory, that had many advocates at the time of the discovery of the diggings, was that the sands out in the bed of the ocean contained the gold and the constant rolling motion of the water carried the gold to the beach. Another theory was advanced by a man who is at present on the coast of Oregon testing machines of his own invention for separating gold from black sand. He stated that all sea water contained gold in solution, and that the gold, coming in contact with mineral or minerals which act as a precipitate, is turned into a solid state and settles in the sand. The minerals having this effect upon the gold solution may exist only at certain places along the beach, and this would explain why gold is not found at all points along the coast. The most recent opinion advanced in regard to the Lituya Bay diggings is that the gold was carried to the beach by glaciers which once extended to the seacoast, but, owing to the action of a milder climate, have receded to the mountains. The richest sand is found at the mouth of the old glacial channels, which cut entirely through the coast range of mountains and back into the interior ranges. Ruby sand, identical in every way with that mined on the beach, is found in the glacial deposits and even on the ice far from either of the side walls, and entirely back of what is known as the coast range. All the sand carries gold and can be traced in a direct line to the beach, and must, therefore, be the source of the mines now worked. Nobody has penetrated far enough into the mountains to find the true source of this sand, as the journey is long, and almost insurmountable barriers stand in the way.

The greatest drawback to this country is the difficulty of access. In the violent storms which at times prevail on this coast no vessel could enter the harbor, and if a vessel should happen to reach the entrance of the bay a short time after the favorable stage of the tide it must lie outside for ten or eleven hours. This is dangerous, as the shore is rocky, and the crew of a vessel wrecked there would have little chance of saving even their lives.

SPLIT OVER STATE CONVENTION CALL.

Kansas Republicans Divided Over the Advisability of Holding One.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The Republican State Central committee will meet in this city Tuesday to determine whether or not a State convention should be called to place in nomination a candidate for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. There being no opposition to the nomination of David J. Martin, many members of the committee do not think it necessary to call a convention. The advocates of free coinage of silver and the anti-administration men favor a convention. The indications are that the anti-convention forces will be in the majority and that no convention will be called, the committee nominating Martin by petition. Gov. Morrill and all of the officeholders, many of whom are members of the committee, are opposed to a convention, fearing it will breed dissatisfaction and discord in the party.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 11.—Many county conventions were held throughout the State yesterday to select delegates to the Democratic State convention which meets at Springfield Tuesday, Aug. 20. The business-men selected sound money delegates in Marion, Preble, Hancock, and Allen Counties. The free silver men carried Washington, Lorain, and Greene Counties. The sound money men have two of the delegates from Greene County and the free silver men two from Preble County. Walter B. Richie of Lima, the manager for Brice, denies that the Senator was defeated in his home of Allen County. The Allen County convention reaffirmed the platform of 1892 and selected Brice delegates.

Ottumwa, Ia., Aug. 11.—The Representative convention at Rolfe, Ia., has been deadlocked two weeks and has adjourned till Aug. 17. The district consists of two counties, each with an equal number of votes and a candidate. Five thousand three hundred ballots were taken.

GREWSOME RELIC OF BRITISH WAR.

Skeleton, Hessian Boots, and Saber Found in Lake Sinnipink.

New York, Aug. 11.—[Special.]—There was a singular discovery made on Sinnipink Lake, not far from West Point, today. Assemblyman Louis F. Goodsell and John Eaggart of Newburg, Ebenezer Likely, Joe Miller, and George Flood were on the lake fishing for black bass. Mr. Likely's hook became fastened in some object on the bottom of the lake and he could not get it loose. With his friends' help he succeeded in pulling the skeleton of a man to the surface. When it came in contact with the air it went to pieces.

The bones were gathered up and placed in a corner of the boat. The bottom was dragged and a pair of big Hessian cavalry boots were brought up from their century resting place. The spurs had become imbedded in the leather, but were otherwise in good condition. An enormous saber was also fished up. The local Coroner is much excited over the find. He says he will present the skeleton to the museum at Newburg.

At the time Fort Montgomery was captured by the British the heaviest part of the fighting occurred on the banks of the lake, and on its quiet waters were flung the Hessians who were slain. Since that time it is known as Bloody or Hessian Lake. The Indians called it Sinnipink and the native mountaineers have named it Highland Lake.

RANCHES IN DANGER IN WASHINGTON.

Fire in the Timber Spreading and a Large Territory Is Threatened.

Olympia, Wash., Aug. 11.—In the burned district near Summit, west of here, much timber has been laid waste. In the logging camps of Mason County men are still guarding against flying embers, while others are rebuilding burned-out camps.

The big fire started twelve miles from here, where the flames had full play and are raging all the way to Elma over a large territory on both sides of the road. Several ranches are in danger and the occupants are using every means for protection from the flames. In most cases they are fighting fire, and many of them have buried all their valuables, clothing, etc., to save them in case they are obliged to flee.

Several shingle mills are in imminent danger, the only hope of salvation being that the wind will not spring up before rain sets in. Residents of Summit, a small settlement supported by the shingle industry, had a most exciting experience. They say the flames came on them with the speed of a racehorse. Men were forced into the mill to escape the fierce heat. One man, trying to save his household effects, staid by the fire when others had sought shelter, but finally he started to retreat, but fell between the house and the mill, and several men rushed out and dragged him inside.

HE DECLINES TO TALK ABOUT COUDERT.

Cleveland Is Mute on Reported Proffer of Supreme Bench Position.

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—President Cleveland, who remained at Gray Gables today on account of the excessive heat, declined to talk about the report that a position on the United States Supreme Court bench had been offered Frederic R. Coudert.

An Old Woman's Pluck.

A plucky old lady is Mrs. Mary Ann Smith of East Lyme, Conn., who has lately celebrated her 94th birthday. Four days before this interesting event she led forth a party of women to mend the roads she had vainly petitioned the Selectmen to repair. One petition after another had been presented to the town fathers without avail; but the women and children, with old Mrs. Smith at their head, cleared the loose stones from the road and made a safe passage of what had for weeks been a perilous track.

Insane Woman Commits Suicide.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 11.—Alice Jewell, 25 years old, who was stopping with her father and mother at the Windsor Hotel, committed suicide today by throwing herself from a third-story window into the courtyard of the hotel. She was instantly killed. Miss Jewell had been insane for some time. She lived at New Brighton, Staten Island, and was prominent in society.

Harbingers of Peace.

The field of Waterloo is covered with a crop of crimson poppies every year.

STOP A SILVER TALK.

POLICE INTERFERE WITH ADVOCATES OF THE WHITE METAL.

Street Corner Harangue Raises a Crowd in Washington and the Meeting Is Called and Listeners Ordered to Move On—President Cleveland's Love for Children Prompts Him to Issue a Command to Permit the Burial of a Dead Little One in Arlington Cemetery

Washington, D. C., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Free silver was talked about last evening at the corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue by some of the advocates of the new financial school. How long the open air congress would have lasted or what words of advice might have been uttered are questions that cannot be answered on account of the interference of the police.

The meeting had been advertised to take place at a quarter to 8, but it was an hour later before the advocates of free silver put in their appearance. At the head of the detachment were Maj. Flood, who frequents the National Hotel; Col. Ellison, editor of a local weekly paper; Mr. Baldwin, and Oliver P. Jackson, a Justice of the Peace. When Maj. Flood ascended the steps of the drinking fountain and commenced his harangue several passers-by stopped to see what the fun was and this increased the crowd to about a score. The Major said the object of the meeting was to have an investigation into the whole question of gold and silver currency and for that purpose he invited all those present to give their views on this question.

At this time a couple of policemen arrived on the scene and ordered all present to move on. Maj. Flood was indignant at this indirect method of shutting him up and told the people to stay. It was outrageous that peaceable citizens could not congregate in a public place and debate. No objection was made when the Salvation Army held its meetings, and the cases were similar. But the policemen were inexorable. The Major must show a written permit or he must move on. He had determined to be arrested so as to make a test case, but when he asked who would testify in the police court in his favor no volunteers were forthcoming, so he abandoned his project of posing as a martyr and moved on.

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President Cleveland has a tender spot in his heart for any one in trouble on account of children and when a case of this kind is brought to his notice he never fails to act in the promptest and most satisfactory manner. This phase of the character of the President of the United States was exemplified in a forcible manner lately and the circumstances of the case were such that up to this time not a suggestion of them has been heard. Among the army contingent living in Washington is the family of a retired officer who recently lost his youngest child. It was his desire to have his child buried in Arlington Cemetery beside his little boy, who a few years ago was run over and killed by a passing wagon. Application was made at the War Department, but to the officer's surprise and sorrow the application was refused, the reason assigned being that the official had "no intention of allowing Arlington to be filled up with babies."

This decision, however, was not taken as final by the retired officer. His plan of action was as quick as that of the War Department official. Without a word of expostulation he turned and left the room, going at once to the White House. Sending his card to the President with a request for an audience upon a matter of importance the officer was admitted to the President's private office and told his case as briefly as posible. The President was a most interested listener as the bereaved officer told of the loss of his baby in quiet but tender terms. When he had finished the President stretched out his hand, took up a pad of official paper, and wrote a note which read:

General ——.—Dear Sir: It is my wish as well as my command that Col. —— be allowed to bury his child at Arlington. Grover Cleveland.

"I think you will have no further trouble in the matter," remarked the President as he handed this note to his caller.

⁂

Washington is going to have more granolithic pavement put down this year than has been laid in any previous year. It has been decided that this is the pavement for Washington in the future.

These pavements will not be so wide as the ones already laid. The Commissioners think if they are not made so wide they will not be so apt to sink and need constant repairing, and by not allowing them to go within three feet of the curbing tree space will be increased. Trees will have more moisture and a better chance to develop. It has been thought by the Commissioners that composition pavings should be kept away from the trees. As granolithic paving is put down under contract by the square yard, owners of abutting property paying half the cost, the price can be diminished by narrowing the paving, and more owners will make application for the paving to be laid in front of their property. Grass will be planted on the tree spaces in the future, and there will be little paving between the trees, thus making an almost continuous tree space along the streets, which will add to the beauty of the city.

The Commissioners will order these pavements laid whenever they have the authority, and when it is found necessary to renew paving the granolithic will be substituted for the old brick paving. They expect to put down no less than 50,000 square yards this year, beginning from the 1st of last month. In 1895 26,000 yards were laid; in 1894, 6,645; in 1893, 8,751; and in 1892, 5,285.

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"'Romances of Crime' would be a good title for three cases now on my desk," remarked Attorney-General Harmon, "for outside of fairy tales I do not remember of having heard or read such fascinators. They relate to opium smuggling, the Peralta-Reavis case, and outrages by white-caps.

"The Peralta-Reavis case is probably the most interesting of the three to which I have referred, and it shows a remarkable condition of affairs. This man Reavis could have made his mark in any profession, but he preferred swindling and forgery. Whenever he wanted a patent, whether for nobility or land, it mattered not which, he would simply go to the records and fix matters. Then when an examination would be made there was apparently irrefutable evidence of authenticity. But he has reached the end of his rope and will not bother the authorities any longer after his trial.

"Opium smuggling and white cap outrages will furnish material for a most interesting narrative, especially if told by a Collector of Customs and a United States Marshal as they were to me. It seems almost incredible that such things could be perpetrated in this age, but the testimony is overwhelming and unquestionable. These are subjects which I propose to go into fully with a view to making recommendations to Congress when that body meets in December, and I am collecting all the documentary evidence possible."

HORRORS OF A SEA BATTLE.

Fighting on an Ironclad Described by One Who Has Taken Part.

Boston Journal: Few people, even naval men, realize what fighting on an ironclad really means. Capt. McGiffin, who was an officer on board a Chinese man-of-war at the battle of the Yula River, gives an English exchange, however, a most vivid description. He tells, among other things, that the din made by the impact of heavy projectiles against the metal sides of the vessel is awful beyond description. He wore cotton in his ears, but in spite of that is still deaf from the noise. The engineers in the Chen-Yuen stuck to their work, even when the temperature of the engine room was above 200 degrees F. The skin of their hands and arms was actually roasted off, and every man was blinded for life, "the sight being actually seared out." Late in the action, after his hair had been burnt off, and his eyes so impaired by injected blood that he could only see out of one of them, and then only by lifting the lid with the fingers, he was desirous of seeing how the enemy was delivering his fire. As he groped his way around the protected deck a hundred-pound shell pierced the armor about 18 inches in front of his hand. In a second his hand touching the steel was so burnt that part of the skin was left on the armor. That shows how intense is the heat engendered by the impact of a shot, and how rapidly the steel conducts that heat.

Not for Rowdies to Settle.

Chief Badenoch of Chicago punishes rowdies who assault women in bloomers. He shows gentlemanly instinct. The question of what is a proper costume for a woman is not to be settled by rowdies on the street.—Evening Wisconsin.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Railroad Competition Felt.

Railroad competition is making itself felt more in lake traffic this season than ever before. Just now this competition is showing itself in a most serious way in the anthracite coal trade. The shipments from Buffalo and Erie to Chicago by lake continue at a low ebb, but large quantities of coal are daily arriving by rail. The companies having big dock facilities are being forced to meet the sharp competition of hundreds of small dealers, who are receiving their coal by cars and whose equipment consists of a little office and a few teams.

What rates the railroads get on this coal is not known, but the coal companies surmise it is somewhat less than by lake route, and certainly far below what the published tariff of the railroads would indicate. "I confess," said a big coal shipper yesterday, "that the outlook is not all favorable to vessel interests in the coal trade this fall. I am afraid that this rail competition is going to keep up right along."

Since the railroads to the seaboard ceased their warfare the grain movement by lake has steadily improved, and the advance of last week is certain to be maintained this week. Indications now point for a better grain movement for the rest of August than has been experienced since the opening of navigation. The lines are also securing far more general merchandise to the seaboard than they did during the railroad war. Iron ore continues to be the backbone of lake traffic, and notwithstanding the stupendous amounts being carried weekly the iron mining companies are constantly in need of more boats than they can obtain. Grain shipments out of Chicago last week were:

Destination.	Flour, brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
Buffalo	16,090	183,000	1,304,333	178,886
Ogdensburg	555	......	194,450	13,000
Erie	5,054	10,000	110,000	......
Kingston	......	......	104,000	......
Port Huron	......	......	25,056	......
Toledo	......	72,000	......	......
Totals	21,699	265,000	1,737,839	191,886

Capt. Hansen's Body Found.

MANISTEE, Mich., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—While working in the slip at Peters' Dock this morning the crew of the tug Barnes discovered the body of Capt. Hansen of the schooner Goodman of Chicago, who disappeared Wednesday. It is thought he fell in while trying to board the boat.

Appointed Captain.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 11.—J. Peters, formerly first mate of the steamer Alaska, has been appointed Captain of the steamer Gordon Campbell, vice Capt. Z. Duerker, who has resigned.

Vessel Movements.

RACINE, Wis.—Arrived—Wall.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Arrived—Hinton.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Gordon Campbell, Forest City.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Pentland, German, Stampede.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—Arrived—Robbins. Cleared—Hanscomb, Manistique.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Paris, Harvey Brown, Chippewa, Cherokee.

CHICAGO—Arrived—H. E. Packer, Ionia. Cleared—Sunrise, Port Edward; Omaha, Kingston.

CONNEAUT, O.—Arrived—Iron Age, Hope, Fitzpatrick, McGregor. Cleared—Iron Age, Ashland; Parks Foster, Duluth, light.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Schlesinger, Nipigon, Melbourne, Delaware, Manchester, Farwell. Departed—Ketcham, Owen, Escanaba.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Seattle, Mather, Wotan, Gardner. Cleared—Coal—Birkhead, Chicago; Commodore, Racine; Williams, Toledo.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Arrived—Surprise, Venture, George Marsh. Cleared—Lumber—L. M. Davis, Muskegon. Light—Washburn, Ashland.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—J. C. Lockwood, Maritana, Roman, Tasmania, Iron Queen. Departed—Ketcham, Montgomery, Marquette, light.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Williams, Curry, Vega, Presley, Republic, Siberia, Redington, Hawgood, Bottsford. Cleared—Lumber—Mowatt, Chicago.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Austin, David Macy, Waukesha, Merrimac, Paige. Cleared—Peck, Marcia, Mariska, Two Harbors; Manhattan, Escanaba.

TWO HARBORS, Mich.—Cleared—Pathfinder, Sagamore, Chicago; Choctaw, City of Cleveland, Masaba, Malta, Matoa, Pontiac, Ranney, Cleveland; Ely, Detroit.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Missoula, Elfin-Mere, Hoyt and consorts, Helena, Jackson, Celtic, Leuty, Northern King, Southwest. Departed—Lumber—Canisteo and consort, Shores, Naiad, Chicago. Ore—Glidden, Sage, Mitchell, Harper. Wheat—Uganda, Buffalo. Flour—Nicholas, Buffalo.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Down—White Star and consort, 10:30 last night; Dyer, 6:20 a. m.; Davidson, 9:50; Veronica and consort, 10:10; St. Paul, 10:30; Harvey Brown, 11:30; Manitou, 1 p. m.; Wilbur, 1:40; Isabella Boyce, George Boyce, 2; Washburn, 2:30; Keystone and consort, 3:20; Cambria, 4:15; Vail and consort, 4:30; Flower, 4:40. Up—Iosco and consort, 10:20 last night; Plankinton, 9:20 a. m.; Curtis and consorts, 10; Pope, 10:20; Andy Johnson, 10:40; Averill, Owego, 11:30; Waverly and consort, 12:30 p. m.; Pewaukee, 1:30; Manitou, 3; City of Milwaukee, Neshoto, 3:20; Flint, Oceanica, 4.

Down—Friant and consort, Selwyn Eddy, 5:20; Maxwell, Abercorn, 6:40; Scranton, Wissahickon, 7:10. Up—Raleigh, Tokio, Typo, Clarion, 5:30; Maggie Duncan and consort, 7. Wind, northeast, fresh, cloudy.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Down—Adams, Foster, 1:10 p. m.; Northland, 2:10; Sacramento, 2:40; Outhwaite, Barr, 3; Havana and consorts, 3:20; Buffalo, 3:40; Colgate and consorts, 6; Sawyer and consorts, Hiawatha and consort, 6:40; Armour, 7:30. Up—Clarion, 9:30 last night; Buttironi, 11; America, Madden and barges, 11:30; Ford, 1:30 p. m.; Alfred Wright and consort, Badger State, 4:40; Commodore, 5; Pillsbury, 7; Haskell, 9; Houghton and consorts, 9:10; Schuck and consorts, Bielman, 9:40; Northern Light, 10:40; Chas. Eddy, noon; Alaska, 12:20 p. m.; Corsica, 12:30; Tampa, 12:40; Elphicke, 1; Sitka, Yukon, 2; M. T. Greene, Continental, Holland, 2:10; Joliet, Centurion, 4; Rosedale, Clyde, 5; Calvin and consorts, Harlem, 7. Arrived—Sachem, Sturges, Osceola, Rogers, Mont Blanc, Sonoro, Jackson.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Alaska, 12:30 p. m.; Rochester, Harlem, Fayette Brown and consorts, 12:50; Roumania, Barnum, 2:30; Tuscarora, 3:40; Maritana, 4:10; Tuttle, Halleran, Schenck, Groton, Mineral State, Neosho, 4:30; Arizona and consorts, 5. Down—Robert Packer, 8:40 last night; Hope and consort, Iron Chief and consort, 9:50; Whitney, Wayne, 11; Algonquin, midnight; Hudson, 2 a. m.; Delaware, 2:30; Wilson and consorts, 2:40; Mary Boyce, Iron King and consort, 3; Hopkins, Kelley, 3:30; Chemung, 4:30; Pueblo, Janes, 5:20; Roman, Hurlbut, Clint, 5:30; North Star, 6:30; Lyon, Foster, Sheldon, Lackawanna, Kearsarge, 7:30; Toledo, Ogarita, 8; Marion, 9:20; Ward, 10; Spokane, 10:30; Maryland, 11; Parnell, noon; Norseman, 1:30 p. m.; Erin and consort, 1:40; Argo and consorts, Portage, 2; Conestoga, 4; Atlantis, 5. Arrived—C. C. Barnes.

Up—Coffinberry, Camden, Pandora, Venice, 6:20; Loretta, 7:20; Jewett, 8; Aurora, Adams, Viking, Flint, Maxwell, 8:10. Down—Tom Adams, Foster, 7; Sacramento, 7:40.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Mahoning, Ira Owen, 11 last night; Devereux, La Salle, 1 a. m.; Kershaw, Moonlight, Kent, 2:30; William Chisholm, W. B. Morley, 4; Monarch, 5; Hayward, Burton, Colwell, Lady Franklin, Atmosphere, 6; Two Parkers, 7:30; Wawatam, City of Genoa, 8:30; London, Colorado, 10; Mariposa, 11; Naples, Nicaragua, 12:30 p. m.; Maruba, R. L. Fryer, 2; John Owen, Reynolds, 3:30; Northwest, 4:30; Grover and whaleback, 6. Down—Mark Hopkins, Bourke, Nestor, 10 last night; Olympia, 12:30 a. m.; Spinner, Godfrey, Page, 1:30; Wallula and whaleback, 3; Kirby, Linden, 4:30; Onoko, Fred Kelley, India, 7; Weston, Eleanor, Jennette, 8; Andaste, Wilhelm, Nirvana, 9:30; Iroquois, Potter, Reitz, Mark, 10:30; Emory Owen, Nicholson, Michigan, noon; Madagascar, Neil, Stephenson, Parana, 1:30 p. m.; Briton, Business, 3; Trevor and whaleback, 4; V. H. Ketcham, Wadena, Becker, 5:30.

Up—Bradley, Woolson, Brightie, Galatea, 7:30; Edwards, Golden Age, 9. Down—Thomson whalebacks, 6:30.

Chicago Port List.

Arrived—Lumber—Lotus, E. R. Blake, Garden Bay; L. A. Simpson, Manistee; G. L. Wrenn, Ludington; Butcher Boy, Marinette; Cape Horn, Traverse City; John Spry, Emerson; John T. Johnson, Cheboygan; Morning Star, Frankfort; Kate E. Howard, Muskegon; George Burnham, Scott's Point; America, Gladstone. Coal—H. E. Packer, Buffalo; Ionia, Erie. Salt—M. Marshall, Manistee. Merchandise—Jay Gould, Duluth; Florida, Susquehanna, Buffalo.

Cleared—Grain—Sunrise, Point Edward; Omaha, Kingston; Mohawk, Buffalo. Light—Richard Mott, Garden Bay; A. Soper, Marinette; K. E. Howard, Muskegon; H. B. Pereue, Empire; L. A. Simpson, M. Marshall, Manistee; G. L. Wrenn, Ludington.

"DOING" EUROPE CHEAPLY.

Deception That Is the Product of a Parisian Brain.

A very ingenious device has been introduced in Paris for enabling American tourists of small means and big ambitions to "do" Europe without doing it.

The device, invented by a French artist, is to cover one's trunk and valises upon his return to America with pasters, such as are used by express and transportation companies, which purport to certify that they have been "checked," so to speak, at all the great capitals and leading places of interest.

One may thus hide in Paris in some cheap lodging all summer, live in small restaurants, and upon his return the folk at home will fancy that they have convincing evidence of a great American traveler. While in retirement in Paris one has ample time to study all the guide books of places indicated by the pasters and come home well posted on all the sights and scenes to be found abroad.

This plan seems to have many advantages over living in the back room of some nailed-up residence all summer. If both imply deception the new Parisian scheme at least leaves the would-be tourist in possession of much valuable information at minimum rates.—Boston Globe.

Sustaining Power of Australia.

Australia has a population of less than 5,000,000, but economists declare it could support 100,000,000 with ease. As a means of showing how far the world is from being overpopulated they assert that the entire population of the United States could live comfortably in the single State of Texas.

England's Largest Prison.

Portland Prison is England's largest prison. Nearly 2,000 convicts are located there, being employed chiefly in the "Crown quarries," from which something like 50,000 to 60,000 tons of Portland stone are annually exported.

Victoria's Domestic Affairs.

Queen Victoria's household is a large one, consisting of just under a thousand persons, for the maintenance of whom the nation sets apart the sum of $2,500,000 every year. Most of the offices are sinecures or fixtures for life.

OUT OF THE ASHES.

WORK OF REBUILDING BURNED LOCKPORT WILL BEGIN TODAY.

Thousands View the Ruins While the Sufferers by the Fire Plan to Raise the Town Again from the Debris—Arrangements Made for Immediate Work—Use the Street for a Calaboose—People Not Discouraged, but Take a Hopeful View of the Situation.

There were more people in the unfortunate village of Lockport yesterday than there ever were before and more than it is likely to have within its gates in many a long day. They came to view the ruins of what had been the fairest business block in the town—now a desolate waste of tottering walls and smoldering ashes. They came by thousands, 30,000 it is estimated, by rail and by every kind of vehicle to be found in all the country round. They came from Chicago, Aurora, Lemont, Joliet, and from all the villages and farms for miles in every direction. It was like a county fair or circus day in a country town, but it was a sad show that was presented to the spectators, for the best commercial interests of the little city were razed to the ground.

However, the people of Lockport are in nowise cast down by the calamity which has befallen them. Nearly all the owners of the property destroyed by Saturday's fire have expressed a determination to rebuild.

Mayor McDonald called a meeting of the Village Board yesterday morning to see what steps could be taken to replace the Town Hall and lockup. The board decided to proceed with the work of putting up a new building as soon as plans could be prepared. It was agreed that the new structure should be of a different design from the old one—larger, more ornamental, and more convenient.

The loss of the lockup was a serious matter in a place like Lockport, situated as it is on the Drainage Canal and liable to invasion at any time from the turbulent characters employed there.

Street for a Jail.

Mayor McDonald made arrangements Saturday night to turn the street in front of the village hall ruins into a jail in case of necessity by resorting to the ball and chain method. He only had occasion, however, to shackle one man, who became intoxicated and boisterous. Mayor McDonald said he would send to Chicago today for several steel cages to be used until the new calaboose is ready.

J. A. McDonald, father of the Mayor, will let a contract for the reconstruction of the Opera-House Block in State street as soon as the owner of adjoining property returns to town so that an agreement concerning party walls can be reached.

When the Mayor was asked if the Phœnix would resume publication he said:

"She wouldn't be the bird she is if she couldn't stand one fire at least."

It was his intention, he said, to make a temporary office within the walls of the old building, some of which are still standing, if upon inspection they should prove to be safe. The rebuilding of the entire structure would not be undertaken until the Opera-House Block was well under way.

G. M. Lynd, who occupied the building in Ninth street occupied by Hutton & Co., was in communication with Frank Hutton yesterday and assured him he would put up another building for him without delay.

Starts Rebuilding Today.

W. A. Myers will start in this morning with a force of men to clear away the débris where his two buildings stood in State street, and they will be replaced by new ones as rapidly as the work can be pushed.

Though the situation is admitted to be a bad one, Mayor McDonald takes a hopeful view of it. He said the amount of losses as first reported would not be greatly changed by the final estimate. The damage amounted to between $200,000 and $250,000 He had not received any information as to insurance.

"I have no doubt," said the Mayor, "we will recover from the blow. The people here are enterprising and good business-men. I suppose that some of them will have to ask accommodation from the business-men of Chicago, but I believe their credit is good and there will be no difficulty in that direction. I want to say that everybody in Lockport realizes and feels grateful for the great work done by the two fire companies from Chicago."

Praise for the Chicago firemen was heard wherever people were gathered together to discuss the fire—and that was everywhere.

A meeting of the School Board, consisting of J. L. Norton, Mrs. G. B. Norton, Miss Genevieve Parker, and F. F. Stowe, was held in the morning. Important action was taken in reference to repairing the schoolhouse. Experts will be employed to examine the walls, and if they are found to be in good condition the third story will be taken off and the building reconstructed two stories high. By the use of electric lights so that the work can be carried on day and night it is hoped the school will be ready for occupancy within sixty days.

Chicago Firemen Praised.

F. F. Stowe, besides being Secretary of the School Board, is owner of a building that narrowly escaped the flames.

"If the Chicago engines had arrived ten minutes later," he said, "my building would have gone too."

Mr. Stowe is in the insurance business and says the total insurance will not exceed $100,000.

A member of the firm of J. L. Norton & Co., which owns the Holly system, explained why there was such a sudden scarcity of water during the fire. He said when the blaze started the pumps were worked so hard that a journal burned out and they had to switch to the planing mill. The pipe leading from the pumps was four inches in diameter, while the one from the mill was but three inches. They had to pump from the three-inch pipe into the four-inch pipe, and thus the pressure was lost.

One of the sufferers by the fire, whose name did not appear in yesterday's list, was Policeman James O'Berne, who is also in charge of such fire apparatus as the town owns. When the flames were raging in the Phœnix Building and Village Hall O'Berne was working manfully to prevent them from spreading to the dwellings to the east. Meanwhile O'Berne's own house, in the rear of the Phœnix Building, had caught fire and was destroyed before he knew it. All his household goods were burned except a bed, which was carried out and subsequently disappeared.

O'Berne said the fire equipment of Lockport consisted of 1,250 feet of hose and three hand-chemicals.

Police Justice C. F. Voight had the only humorous side of the fire to present. He said: "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and there are a lot of people who will devoutly bless this catastrophe. My old docket, with $3,000 worth of judgments, fell victim to the flames. Not a cent can be collected. Two other people bless their lucky stars. They were in the calaboose which burned."

Linemen of the Western Union were busy yesterday replacing the burned poles along State street, and by night had completed all the broken connections.

The Veiled Singer.

Paris Letter: Once and once only was it given to Paris to be puzzled by a street singer. The apparition only lasted three months, but while it lasted it was most perplexing to us. One evening all the loungers on the boulevards, who were sipping their beer or "strangling a parrot," as the French phrase hath it to describe the process of imbibing a dose of that subtle poison absinthe, were mildly bored by observing the approach of three street musicians. One man trundled a piano, a second carried a violin, and a third, a tall, slight woman in deep mourning, her crape veil sweeping over her face, took up her station between them. They paused and prepared for action, whereupon many people, knowing the vileness and discord of street music, made ready to leave, when, to the utter amazement of all to the accompaniment of two fairly good instruments arose in the night air an exquisitely modulated and very powerful female voice, singing, with a heartbreak in every note, the wild wail of Traviata over her approaching death, "Gran' Dio, morir si giovane." Perhaps the voice gained by the surprise of the public; perhaps it was aided by the stillness of the sultry air, but certainly it sounded most divine. Thunders of applause and a rain of coin, both gold and silver, rewarded the trio's efforts; but they never gave but two songs per evening and then disappeared. The adventurous men who followed the supple grace of the woman's tall figure returned discomfited, scared away by the truculent aspect of her two companions. During that whole summer the strange band would reappear every night and every night would reap a harvest, but when the summer departed they, too, vanished and never again reappeared. The veiled songstress, as she was called, came from the darkness and vanished into the night, and who she was or where she vanished is a mystery. Of course the police knew, but the archives of the Prefecture are sacred from the gaze of the profane, and as that is the case and as Paris forgets as speedily as she adores wildly we had the arithmetical puzzle, Inaudi, the lightning calculator, to distract our attention that autumn in front of the cafés, so the veiled songstress sank out of sight and the waves of oblivion have closed over her now and forever.

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FIGHT ON HIS HANDS.

GOV. MATTHEWS OF INDIANA HAS STRONG OPPOSITION.

His Own Party in His Own State Is Not for Him for the Democratic Nomination for President—He Flukes on the Currency Question, and Is Now an Out-and-Out Gold Man—Senator Turpie Is His Most Bitter Opponent and Senator Voorhees Has No Love for Him.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 9.—[Special Correspondence.]—There is growing opposition to the candidacy of Gov. Matthews for the Presidential nomination next year within the Democratic party of this State, and the time is not far distant when an open revolt will be made against the scheme. The cause of this is due largely to the course the Governor has taken on the financial question. A few months ago he was an out-and-out free coinage advocate and as such was the choice of nine-tenths of the Hoosier Democracy and a like proportion of the Indiana Populists. It was then his Presidential boom had its greatest swell and it seemed he might, indeed, become a possibility, but his recent trip to the East has changed matters. It was while in the land of the gold bugs the Governor so changed his views that his Populistic friends in Indiana saw that he was unsafe as a leader for them and they are turning against him every day in consequence.

Even United States Senator David Turpie is looking upon the Matthews Presidential boom with a scorn that will not soon pass away. It will be remembered that Senator Turpie was the Chairman of the free silver convention recently held at Memphis, and he was prompt to say while there that Indiana was solid for free coinage and that Gov. Matthews was all right on the question. Now that Matthews has modified his views and is leaning strongly toward the Cleveland idea Turpie is ready to declare war upon him.

Few men are such haters as is David Turpie. He has been brought up in the most virulent school of Democracy, and has always been one of the most radical of his class.

Turpie Has Great Influence.

In the early days of the war, when Jesse D. Bright was expelled from the United States Senate for treasonable acts, the Indiana Democracy, then controlling the Legislature of this State, selected David Turpie as Bright's successor for the reason he was just as radical as Bright, but he seemed to have more discretion. He was elected to the United States Senate again in 1886 by the Gray faction of the Indiana Democracy over Joseph E. McDonald, between whom and Isaac P. Gray there was a deep-seated feud, and in March, 1893, he was reëlected without opposition. These elections of Turpie can best be accounted for by reason of his radicalism and hatred for everything pertaining to the Republican party. He is the most conspicuous of the old Indiana butternuts, and this memory is yet dear to the Hoosier Democracy.

This gives Turpie a wonderful influence in his party. He and ex-Attorney-General Alonzo Green Smith are the closest of friends, the latter naming his only son after the Senator, and if there is one man above all others whom Smith hates it is Gov. Matthews, hence it will be most convenient for him to join Turpie in the anti-Matthews movement. The ex-Attorney-General has a wide reputation as a bulldozer, having, as President pro tem. of the Indiana Senate a few years ago, prevented the Republican Lieutenant-Governor from taking his office. For this Smith was made Attorney-General by his party, and he is now a man of wealth and great influence in political affairs. The trouble between Smith and Matthews arose over a disagreement some months ago on the question of fees belonging to the Attorney-General of Indiana, and for a time the entente between them threatened to become sensational, but, Smith's term as Attorney-General expiring, actual hostilities were averted. It will be seen, however, that the Turpie and Smith combine is a natural one, a fact Matthews has not failed to note long since.

Voorhees Dislikes Matthews.

Nor will it take much coaxing to get Senator Voorhees to come out against Matthews. They are rivals for the Senatorship, and Voorhees only hesitates in an open declaration against the Matthews Presidential scheme because he wants to induce Matthews with this phantom into an agreement to keep out of the Senatorial race altogether. In this way Voorhees once fooled Isaac P. Gray, and he hopes to have the same luck again, but Matthews may refuse to be hoodwinked. When it is remembered that Gray and Voorhees were most hostile toward each other, and that Gray and Matthews were the closest of political friends, it will be seen there is no natural political affinity between Voorhees and Matthews. The rising of Matthews into national prominence has been a matter of the keenest chagrin to Voorhees. Only a few years ago Matthews was elected to the Indiana Legislature as a greenback inflationist in order to vote for Voorhees for United States Senator. After that he retired to his farm, where he remained until 1890, when Voorhees again brought him forward for Secretary of State, to which office he was elected. Then Matthews became a disciple of Isaac P. Gray, who had him nominated for Governor in 1892, since which time Matthews has been as big a man as Voorhees or any one else in the Democratic party of this State. His action in maintaining law and order during the strike of last year brought him general commendation, until his friends have started him for the Presidency. This was more than Voorhees or Turpie ever expected, and hence they are anxious to see the Matthews boom fall down.

Has an Opponent in Shanklin.

Another opponent of Matthews is John Gilbert Shanklin, editor of the Evansville Courier. He was defeated for the nomination for Governor by Matthews in 1893, and he is now a candidate for the same position. He is rabid for free silver, and in his newspaper criticizes Cleveland without stint by reason of his position on the money question, and from time to time he has prodded Gov. Matthews most annoyingly. Col. Shanklin is one of the good fellows one meets in politics, and but for this fact he would have been Governor of Indiana today. He sacrificed himself in 1892 for Grover Cleveland, but he is anti-Cleveland now as well as anti-Matthews. He belongs to the Turpie-Smith-Voorhees element, and will be with them in any movement to retire Matthews to his Vermilion County farm.

Another newspaper man who is strongly opposed to Matthews as a candidate for President is Jacob P. Dunn, formerly leading editorial writer on the Indianapolis Sentinel. He is a man who treasures up a wrong done him and has declared over and over again that Gov. Matthews failed to keep his promise to appoint him one of the State Tax Commissioners. This was several months ago and was something of a sensation at the time, but Mr. Dunn is waiting for next year to set things even between himself and the Governor.

Josiah Gwin, editor of the New Albany Press, is another anti-Matthews newspaper man, and keeps up a running fire on the Governor in the columns of his Democratic sheet. Mr. Gwin is one of the most independent of Democrats and is after Gov. Matthews, as Mr. Dana of the New York Sun has kept after Grover Cleveland, with all the cutting sarcasm and effective wit at his command.

Liquor Men Down on Him.

Outside of the opposition Matthews will meet with from these Democratic leaders there is another source that is more general and far more effective. It will be from the liquor men of the State, because Matthews, as Governor, signed the Nicholas anti-saloon bill passed by the late General Assembly, which was Republican. This was an unpardonable offense and now in all parts of the State the saloon men are talking against Matthews and will oppose him for anything he comes up for. Crawford Fairbanks, head of the great distilleries at Terre Haute, a man of great wealth and potential in Democratic politics, is ready to spend a big fund to get even with Matthews, "the Republican-Puritan," as some of the liquor men call the Governor. The railway men who were in sympathy with the strikers last year are also hostile toward Matthews. They will never forget the fact that troops were sent against them and whatever others may think of Matthews' action the railway men who lost their strike will hold their defeat against the Governor.

It will be seen, therefore, that it is no smooth sailing the Matthews boom is having even in Indiana, and there are those who believe there is little doubt it will be rent in twain by the time the national convention meets unless the Matthews men show themselves more powerful than ever before. One of the most influential of the Matthews leaders is James Murdock. He is a resident of Lafayette, where he is a banker, but he is best known as the ex-Warden of the Michigan City Penitentiary. He is a stoutly built Irishman who possesses an abundance of wit and good sense, and, along with his wealth and great skill as a politician, he is easily the most important of the Governor's friends in this State. At present Mr. Murdock is in Europe, and only recently was the guest of Richard Croker, the ex-boss of Tammany, who is stopping in London.

Murdock Talked for His Man.

It may be these two Irishmen didn't talk American politics when they were together, and it may be Murdock didn't tell Croker what a fine fellow Matthews is and what a great candidate for President he would make, but this is not likely. On the other hand, Murdock without doubt got down to business with Croker on the proposition, and time will show how well he succeeded. Mr. Murdock was the leading Hill supporter in this State in 1892, and he is close to the New York Senator at this time.

In a business way Mr. Murdock is associated with United States Senator Calvin S. Brice of Ohio, and they with others have large interests together in the gas-belt of this State. This necessarily brings them closely together in party politics so that Brice will hear much about Matthews from Murdock in the next few months.

In this Brice-Murdock combination is Simon P. Sheerin of Logansport, Secretary of the National Democratic committee, and he is thoroughly devoted to Matthews. Mr. Sheerin was clerk of the Supreme Court of Indiana a few years ago, but since retiring from office has been with Mr. Murdock in various business enterprises and has become wealthy. He has a wide acquaintance in Indiana and can help the Matthews boom a great deal.

These Are Strong Friends.

James W. French, who was recently appointed Warden of the new National Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kas., belongs to the Murdock combination, and on that account he was chosen Warden. His application was indorsed by Murdock, who sent it to Mr. Brice, who, in turn, forwarded it to Attorney-General Harmon, and as he was a Brice appointee to the President's Cabinet he of course named French for Warden without much delay. If there are any Kansas delegates solid for Matthews in the convention next year Mr. French may be given credit for them.

Capt. David F. Allen of Frankfort is the man on horseback for Matthews. Capt. Allen is State Tax Commissioner and wealthy, so that he can devote himself to the cause of Matthews without inconvenience, and he is doing this right along. Already he has made several trips to other States and has spent some time in the East in behalf of Matthews as well as looking after affairs in this State.

Maj. Gustavus V. Menzies of Mount Vernon is another strong supporter of Matthews for President. If Matthews should head the National ticket he will name Maj. Menzies as the candidate for Governor. He is one of the ablest Democrats in this State and was a naval officer during the war. His wife is the daughter of Gov. Hovey and no one would better grace the position of first woman of the State. From many sections of Indiana the sentiment for Menzies for Governor is asserting itself and there are those who believe the Matthews men are sowing this seed.

ELECTION PROSPECTS IN NEW JERSEY.

Republicans Hope to Succeed in Electing a Governor This Year.

Cape May, N. J., Aug. 7.—[Special Correspondence.]—New Jersey will elect in November a Governor, seven State-Senators, which is one-third of its Senate, and a full House of Assembly of sixty members. The present Governor, George T. Werts, is a Democrat, who three years ago had a majority over ex-Congressman John Kean Jr., Republican, of 7,625. Four of the Senators whose terms expire are Republicans and three are Democrats, leaving twelve hold-over Republican Senators and two Democrats. Last year the seven Senators whose terms expired were Democrats, and they were replaced by six Republicans and one Democrat. In the present Assembly, elected last year, there are only six Democrats, all the other fifty-four being Republicans, and taking the Republican majorities last fall for Congressmen, who are for the first time in the history of the State solidly Republican, the combined majority for the Republican ticket was 48,478.

But this great turn from almost as great a plurality the other way two years previous was due to the immense popularity of the candidates, the corruption of the State-House Democratic ring in New Jersey, and the general depression of the country caused by the sitting of the Democratic Congress. The Republicans got more at the last election than their leaders expected, but the result was made all the more uncertain by a decision of the Supreme Court which wiped out the Assembly districts in the counties and made each county elect on a general ticket all the members to which it was entitled. That took away the surety of some of the districts which from time immemorial had gone one way or the other and which gave politicians some basis for reckoning.

The City of Newark is in Essex County and Jersey City in Hudson County, each of which has eleven members of the Assembly. For the first time in ten years they elected the full twenty-two members, all Republicans, and of course the remainder of the State acted in union. The result of the Legislature was the election of Gen. William J. Sewell to the United States Senate to succeed John R. McPherson, who had been eighteen years in that body.

Because of the condition of affairs in the State the Republicans have great hopes of electing a Governor. The last Republican Governor was Marcus L. Ward, who gave up the office to Theodore F. Randolph, Democrat, in 1869, the latter afterward going to the Senate, and being succeeded by Gen. Sewell in 1881. Since 1869 the nearest the Republicans came to electing a Governor was in 1880, when George C. Ludlow defeated Frederic A. Potts, Republican, by only 681 votes. There are several Republican candidates. John Kean Jr., who was defeated three years ago, wants the nomination again; Frank Magowan, ex-Mayor of Trenton, who had a large following in the last convention, has his eye on the prize, while ex-Senator John W. Griggs, a prominent corporation lawyer; Foster W. Voorhees, a young leader in the State Senate; and ex-Congressman George Hires of the First District are all candidates for the office. Gen. Sewell favors Kean or Griggs, it is said.

South Jersey is united on ex-Congressman George Hires, but as they only have about one-quarter of the delegates, they do not count for much, except in case of a close vote on the other candidates.

SPARROWS WAGE WAR ON A CAT.

Maltese Robbed a Nest and Was Promptly Set Upon by the Birds.

Indianapolis News: A hundred Andersonians witnessed a lively encounter this morning between a large Maltese "Tom-cat" and a score or more of English sparrows that took place in the heart of the city. "Tom" invaded the nest of a sparrow in the loft of Merrick's livery barn, that stands across the street from Hotel Doxey. The mother of the young birds showed fight, and her piercing cries soon brought a score or more of other sparrows to her rescue. "Tom" beat a hasty retreat, but the birds followed him out into the street, where the battle waxed hotter and hotter.

The sparrows swarmed about the despoiler of the nest in dozens, pecking at his head, ears, and back, and then darting away before he had a chance to claw them. Occasionally "Tom" would stop, and rising on his hind legs make a wicked lunge at the birds, and several were sent to the earth as the result of his sharp claws. The air was filled with the little excited birds, and their chatter could be heard a block away. By this time "Tom" was squalling at the top of his voice, and his eyes glowed like coals of fire. The fight continued up the street till the hotel was reached, when "Tom" made a dive for the office, but was headed off, and at last found refuge under a cab that stood in front of the door. A large crowd gathered and saw the fight waged by the birds on the common enemy. Under the cab the birds could not reach "Tom" without subjecting themselves to great danger from his sharp claws, and soon flew back to the barn, chattering and making every possible manifestation of delight over the victory. When the noise was stilled the thoroughly whipped "Tom" crawled from under his retreat and scurried down an alley.

Where the Worm Turns.

Man asks for protection against mercenary woman in Bengal. Babu Rasik Lal Roy wants the government to help him to suppress the excessive expense of Hindu marriages, and especially the dowry of the brides, as "the temptation of selling the son to the highest bidder has become too great to be resisted."

IN A CHARNEL HOUSE.

ALLEGED HOLMES MURDERS RECALL A TENNESSEE CASE.

Men and Women Murdered in a House in the Mountains While Their Murderers Remained Unsuspected and Respected—James Allen Was the Murderer's Name—Experiences of Dr. Hickman, One of the Intended Victims, Told Again—How He Escaped.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 6.—[New York World]—It has been asserted that in the annals of modern crime nothing more atrocious or more diabolical is known than the wholesale murders now being attributed to Holmes, but that there is nothing new under the sun in plots and fiendish crimes is conclusively proven by the authentic story of a charnel house in the East Tennessee mountains, where men and women were murdered for years and years, and their bodies either burned or buried, while their murderers walked not only unsuspected, but respected, through the land.

I heard it around a campfire one summer night about three years ago while hunting in the Cumberland Mountains.

As the morning dawned I went with eagerness, at the invitation of our guide, to see this charnel house, where human lives had been ruthlessly sacrificed to appease the greed for gold.

With its windowless walls and severe style of architecture the hovel was dreary and uninviting enough in itself.

The house was a low, one-storied structure, originally erected as a smoke-house for the curing of country hams, but subsequently converted into a chamber of death.

At the time of the murders there was situated in front of it, but about 50 yards distant, a commodious frame house built in the old Southern style of architecture, which secured roominess at the cost of coziness, but that dwelling had been destroyed by fire and only the blackened, tottering chimneys remained to mark the ante-bellum home of the man who was probably guilty of more murders than any man that ever walked on Tennessee soil.

James Allen was this man's name. He settled in the neighborhood about 1840 and a few years after that began to run a road house for the accommodation of men traveling through the sparsely settled country. It so happened that the house was located at a spot which made it very convenient to travelers passing either north or south or east and west by the two big roads that crossed each other near that point.

Allen's family consisted of his wife and two grown daughters, who were considered in those days of primitive education to be very accomplished girls, and were certainly attractive enough in face and form.

In 1849 and 1850 considerable excitement was created in the neighborhood by the discovery of oil, and speculators began to pour into the section from Knoxville and Nashville, hoping to find a gusher.

Among those who struck a paying well was one Dr. Hickman of Nashville, and the product of his well, hauled forty miles over the mountains to McMinnville and thence by rail to Nashville, began to make him rich.

Every six months he made a trip to the capital of the State to receive payment for his shipments, the amount sometimes approaching $10,000.

On each of these trips he made it convenient to stop, going and coming, at the Allen house, and as early as the second trip Hickman had fallen very much in love with one of Allen's fair daughters, and in a spirit of confidence he told the family what a rich thing he was making out of his oil fields and how he expected to come back from Nashville on the next trip loaded down with gold.

When the too confiding gentleman stopped at the house about six months afterward on his third trip to Nashville he was literally received with open arms.

The young ladies were most attentive and almost affectionate, and the visitor was flattered beyond measure. When he drove away he promised with the greatest pleasure to stop with the family for several days on his return.

But the settlement of his business affairs in Nashville detained him for more than a week longer than expected, and the Allens were not expecting him when he arrived at the road house late one night.

After partaking of a cold lunch he was informed by the host that the house was crowded, and that it was now too late to make a place for him except in the stone house, which had been fitted up specially for the accommodation of travelers in just such emergencies.

Seeing no other alternative Hickman consented, and the host led the way with a lantern. The door was fastened by a padlock and clasp, which Allen unlocked, telling his companion that he would find a comfortable bed within, threw the door open, and directed him to enter.

As soon as Hickman stepped inside the landlord pulled the door shut and quickly locked it. Seized with an awful fear of something he knew not what Hickman sprang to the door and yelled loudly to the landlord.

The heavy walls of the room merely echoed his cries in a mocking confusion of sounds, and all was dead silence without.

More and more crazed with fright the imprisoned man pounded on the rough door with his fists until the blood came.

As time passed he grew quieter and began to think of some way to escape. Fortunately he had a box of matches, and he cautiously struck one of these. By its feeble light he made some startling discoveries. He saw that the strong walls of his prison were without windows, and the only opening to the place was the door through which he had entered, now closed and securely fastened.

Not satisfied, however, Hickman struck another match and began to walk around the room close to the wall, and this finally brought him up against a bed in the corner. As he held the sputtering match above him the flickering rays revealed a sight that literally froze the blood in his veins.

Lying in pools of clotted blood, their arms around each other, were the forms of a man and woman. By the light of another match Hickman discovered several small holes, or openings, in the walls of the room just above the bed and on a dead line with the sleepers. He later saw that these holes ran all around the room at regular intervals, and at once divined the purpose for which they were used.

Though appalled at the situation Hickman resolved to escape the death for which he seemed doomed if he could by any possible ingenuity or bravery.

Feeling that nothing more could be gained by an investigation of the apartment he sat down in a corner to quietly await developments. Shortly after midnight he saw through the little portholes on the other side of the room the reflections from the rays of a lantern, and this warned him that his would-be murderers were approaching. The next instant the muzzle of a gun was cautiously slipped through one of the little holes and the thunderous discharge that followed almost deafened him.

Another and another followed, each fired from a different point until every portion of the apartment was swept with the leaden hail. But the prisoner was on the alert, and by lying flat on his back close up in the fireplace remained uninjured.

He uttered no cry or sound throughout the firing, but immediately after it stopped crawled noiselessly to the door, feeling sure that the fiends on the outside would enter as soon as they thought their dirty work completed.

He was not mistaken in that. Presently he heard a noise that indicated the door was being unlocked. Arising from his prostrate position he prepared for a desperate struggle with his foes.

Slowly the door opened and swung inward. As it did so Hickman stepped behind it and saw the landlord enter with a gun in his hands, his wife following with a lantern to guide their footsteps. As they passed the portals of the door the quick-witted and desperate prisoner kicked the lantern from the woman's hand, throwing the room into total darkness, and, springing out of the room, pulled the door to and quickly locked it, with the murderous man and his wife on the inside.

He knew what to do and there was not a moment to lose.

Stealthily securing his horse from the stable he mounted the animal and rode at breakneck speed to the nearest settlement, three miles away.

In two hours he was back at the road-house with a dozen men behind him. The day had hardly dawned and the guests in the house were still sleeping when they were awakened by the screams of a woman and the curses of a man.

By the time they had jumped into their clothes and reached the scene Allen and his wife were swinging from the limb of a big oak in the backyard and writhing in the agonies of death.

This tree is still standing and is pointed out to travelers and visitors as being one of the most interesting features of the county, which is rich with blood-curdling histories.

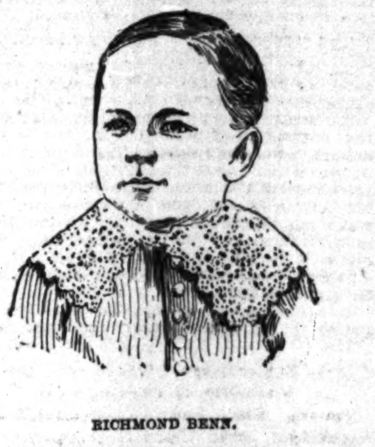
Beneath the floor of the stone house where Hickman had been entrapped were found the decomposed and mutilated bodies of six men and two women, not counting the bodies of the man and woman discovered on the bed by Hickman, and which Allen evidently had not had time to put away.

Aside from these bodies a pile of bones was discovered in a cellar beneath another corner of the house, indicating that more than a dozen people had been murdered in the apartment at some time between the years of 1840 and 1850, thus accounting for the large number of persons who had mysteriously disappeared in that section during those years.

THIS BABY READS LATIN AND FRENCH.

Phenomenal Powers of a Kansas Product Whose Portrait Is Given.

One of the most remarkable children on record lives at Wichita, Kas. His name is Richmond Benn, and he was 4 years old Oct. 14 last. He is a natural reader, and his parents do not know when he learned. When he was about 3 years old he saw the name of a soap emblazoned on a blank wall and asked his father what it was. His father spelled the word and pronounced it for the baby, who, several days after, repeated it after him, along with other words which he pointed out. Upon investigation it was found that he could spell and pronounce many words. If he saw a word in print and heard it pronounced he never forgot it. And before the parents knew it he was reading in the papers and books about the house. This remarkable child is also a mathematical prodigy, but, unlike the majority of phenomenal calculists, uses pencil and paper to perform his arithmetical problems. A reporter called at the residence of Mr. Benn and asked to see the infant phenomenon. The child is rather shorter than most children of his age, but otherwise appears normal. He has light complexion and large, intelligent blue eyes, and a well-shaped head. A book, which proved to be "Rosenthal's French Method," was produced from the reporter's bag. From the preliminary instruction, in English, he read the following paragraph: "In our times, when international intercourse is constantly increasing, when steam and electricity are uniting the whole world into one great brotherhood, when the deep thoughts of philosophy and the marvelous discoveries of science are no longer confined to any one tongue, but are simultaneously expressed and carried out by all the great civilized nations, the practical mastery of modern languages has become a necessity." He read eagerly, pronouncing each syllable distinctly and stopping at a period. At the word "electricity" he read "electric," but corrected himself immediately.



RICHMOND BENN.

"Try this," said the reporter, pointing to a sentence in French, "Me comprenez-vous quand je parle français?"

He read slowly, pronouncing as if spelt in English.

"I don't know what that means," he said.

The sentence was then read for him and the meaning explained, when he immediately read it correctly.

"Show me some more of that kind of reading," said this remarkable infant.

Richmond Benn is undoubtedly a freak, yet he does not appear to lack any of the other faculties of a normal mind. Phrenologists would say that he possesses enormous development of the organs of form, size, calculation, and imitation.

WERE INVENTIONS OF ANTIQUITY.

Most of the Implements Used Today Existed Centuries Ago.

St. Louis Republic: "There is nothing new under the sun" is an axiom that is as true today as it was when uttered by King Solomon a thousand years before the birth of Christ. The above remark is suggested by reading catalogues of the British Museum and our own Smithsonian Institution, from which we learn that many, if not all, supposed modern inventions were thought out and applied centuries and scores of centuries ago. Examples are so numerous that we hardly know which to select for our first illustration. Hat pins with glass heads, lead pipes and burned clay tiles for conveying water, stamps for making pottery ware, safety pins with a little coiled spring at one end and a catch at the other were as well known in the Pompeii of 2,000 years ago as they are in the St. Louis or Chicago of 1895. Razors with modern handles, telescopes, fish hooks exactly like those of today, with their barbed points and flattened or loop-end shanks, were known and in general use in the Babylon of 1,500 years B. C. Thimbles, which are usually referred to as inventions of the middle ages, when they were called "thumb-bells," have been found in prehistoric mounds and graves of the bronze age. Not something that resembles thimbles, but real bronze articles of that character containing the customary indentations so nicely done that it appears to be the work of machinery.

In the Smithsonian collection are a variety of combs, hair pins, tweezers, strainers, door hinges, locks, and kitchen utensils that are known to date back over twenty centuries. Lamps exactly like those used in colonial times were in use in Egypt 4,000 years ago, and knives, hatchets, sickles, scythes, etc., were made then in exact resemblance to those used today. Bronze beads, awls, bodkins, needles, etc., were made and used by the men and women of the Bronze Age, which probably began 5,000 years ago. The "nickel-in-the-slot" machine was used in ancient Egypt, the telephone in China a thousand years ago, and the magnetic telegraph in England and France nearly 300 years ago.

Bulgaria and Prince Ferdinand.

The Mir is the organ of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and "Mir" means "peace." "Si vis Mir, bella para," appears to be the Prince's gloss upon its title. Monday it came out with an article on the situation in Macedonia. "Now that the movement has taken active shape," it euphemistically remarks, it looks for the help of civilized Europe. The Porte ought to understand that any improvement in Armenia ought to find its parallel in Macedonia. It hopes that "civilized Europe will take cognizance of the just demands of Bulgaria." As long as Bulgaria goes on in her present mad policy of embroiling herself with the Porte and fawning on Russia civilized Europe will probably take no cognizance of her at all. With the true Bulgaria as opposed to the official caricature Prince Ferdinand is just now publishing to the world we have of course every sympathy. But the true Bulgaria of M. Stambuloff—though of course its eyes are fixed intently on its fellow-countrymen across the Turkish border—can wait, and is far too wise to set Europe in a blaze just now. We shall now see whether the advent of Lord Salisbury will not do something to pull this true Bulgaria to the front.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Weekly Corporation Report.

The United States Corporation Bureau, The Temple, Chicago, reports the weekly list of newly completed corporations in the United States for the week ending Aug. 10, 1895: Total corporations, 228; total capitalization, $38,366,180; distributed as follows: Mercantile and manufacturing companies, 113, $10,333,500; banks (not national) and investment companies, 7, $80,000; gold, silver, and other mining and smelting companies, 26, $12,803,000; coal and iron companies, 3, $2,500,000; light, heat, power, and transportation companies, 15, $7,296,000; building and loan associations, 4, $2,090,000; irrigation companies, 6, $563,000; miscellaneous companies, 54, $2,700,680.

Justly Brought to Book.

It has cost a Brockton bicycler $25.08 to ride on the wrong side of the road, that being the amount of damage he caused by collision with a rider who was on his own side. Small sympathy for him. Let us have some more prosecutions of the same sort. Welcome the law-abiding bicycler, but down with him who brutishly disregards public rights and public safety.—Boston Transcript.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A Crude and Unworkable Scheme of Bi-metallism.

Jacksonville, Ill., Aug. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your editorial of first instant on "Scientific Bimetallism" is certainly worthy of the consideration of those who desire the solution of the question upon a plan which will not be destructive of values and will not involve a breach of faith as to outstanding contracts. The free coinage of silver at its bullion value on a par with gold and the issuance of certificates against the bars of silver, such certificates being redeemable at their face in gold or an equivalent in gold value of silver, would be a practical way of relieving the tension or demand upon gold and so obviate the danger to our currency from a threatened corner on gold and a consequent rise in value of the dollar from a slump to 50 per cent monometallism. It would seem to be a sufficient act of justice to thus guard against the future rise [fall to 50 cents] in value of the dollar, without attempting to adjust the inequalities which may now exist from the slow and gradual appreciation of the gold dollar during the last twenty years. [Slow and gradual depreciation of gold as measured by labor it buys.] After a few years' operation under such a system it might then be possible to carry out fully the idea conveyed in the Republican platform, which declared for "both gold and silver as standard money," and for a dollar which will be of the same value at all times—of no greater nor less value when the debt is to be paid than when it was contracted.

Your method does not, it is clear, make standard money of silver, and so fails to come up to the full meaning of the Republican platform; yet after silver had reached its normal value by your process a ratio could then be stated which would be equal to the commercial ratio, and these silver certificates as well as gold certificates and all other descriptions of paper money might then be declared by law the only legal tender and redeemable half in gold and half in silver at such established ratio.

If the ratio be 25 to 1 a paper money demand would call for twenty-five parts silver and one part gold. This would be complete "scientific bimetallism." Silver and gold would both be standard money. The slow rise in value of the dollar [fall] would be stopped, as the dollar could neither rise nor fall except it be pari passu with the combined gold and silver bullion of the world. At the ratio of 25 to 1 the dollar would in fact be 322.5 grains of silver and 12.9 grains of gold, standard fineness. At the ratio of 25 to 1 the equivalent of a gold dollar of 25.8 grains would be 645 grains of silver; $20 in paper money redeemed on this ratio would be worth 258 grains of gold plus 6,450 grains of [standard] silver. One-twentieth of both would be the value of one dollar, or, as above stated, 322.5 grains of [standard] silver plus 129 grains of gold [or a little more than half the value of a present gold dollar].

That a more stable currency would be obtained than that which we now have is clear from the analysis of it. Suppose under such a system gold should rise ten points. The dollar would rise only five points, with silver stationary. Suppose silver should fall ten points, gold remaining stationary, the dollar would fall only five points. Suppose gold rises ten points and silver falls ten points, the dollar occupies the midway point and has not changed its value. Suppose gold and silver both should fall in value, the probability is they would be falling with all other property, or the average of other property, and no one is wronged, as general prices would be at par [par of what?]. If, however, both gold and silver should rise in value [compared with what?] the rise is not likely to be so great as would be the case of one metal alone, for the cause must be more powerful or more widespread to produce a rise of two metals together than of one metal alone.

By this analysis it appears the new currency would not rise or fall with one metal alone, but would rest upon the combined value of both. [Gold being the standard of all civilized nations the silver, being quoted in terms of gold, would continue to fluctuate according to its commercial value in gold.] If it be said this currency would not harmonize with international money based on gold, it may be replied that no harm but a positive benefit would result to us. Only 4 [to 6] per cent of our transactions are with foreign peoples or countries. [The price of all our billion of imports and billion of exports is on the gold basis of values, and this Nation cannot afford to change to another standard of values.] A protectionist believes in buying as little as possible abroad [of goods that can be profitably made at home], and if the above scheme would result in less buying abroad [by the financial panic it would cause] no believer in protection need complain [?] As to selling our products abroad, we receive our price in foreign money—in England gold, in China or Japan or South America it would be silver. [We now receive our price in gold or gold exchange for all of it.] This gold in one case and silver in another case we could receive and readily convert the gold and silver into our own money of account. [Our export merchants would require the buyers to pay in gold value same as now.] It thus appears that bimetallism is the hand maiden of protection [not your scheme of bimetallism], while a single gold standard is a fit consort for free trade [or protection, as now practiced all over the world].

As a firm believer in bimetallism, yet opposed to the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, I think I can safely say I represent a large number of Republicans, who will feel gratified to see you pursue the subject further on the line of "scientific bimetallism." The Republican platform declares the true principle, and the solution of it is not along the line of the single gold standard as the ultimate result nor on the line of immediate free coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

JAMES H. DANSKIN.

Electricity Vs. Steam.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—[Editor of THE TRIBUNE.]—In THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Aug. 3 appeared an article (credited to the Boston Transcript) captioned, "Will o' the Wisp," being the views of a Boston writer on electricity, motive power, etc. This writer, after breathing a benign spirit of commiseration for the ignorance of the rest of the world touching their conception of electricity, announces in an abrupt manner that "Electricity is not a motive force, or mechanical power at all any more than a shafting, or a belt, or a geared wheel is, being simply and only means employed for the transmission of power; in other words, electricity is the medium largely employed for transmitting and applying, i. e., expressing the power of the steam engine, hence is it not ridiculous to imagine that electricity, the product, will supersede steam its source and origin. But there are many who are actually so unfortunate as to believe that there is more available energy in electricity than in the steam engine producing it."

I contend that there is available energy in electricity, and that electricity is a motive power, and that it will as surely supersede steam as that steam superseded the hand and horse mode of power. There is no "available energy" in the steam engine. It is, per se, simply inert matter, and as such possesses no more active quality for producing power by its engine shape than when its metal parts reposed in crude ore form in the hillside. The steam engine is merely a vehicle of convenience used in transforming the motion of heat from one form to another more available form for mechanical application. The whole steam system or method is merely a manner of making available the power of heat, to apply it through mechanical devices to the purposes of machinery product, transportation, operation, etc. Even as the water used (in the form of steam) is a mere means for compatibly applying the force of heat to the insentient steam engine, so the furnace, grate, boiler, engine, belt, shaft, etc., are all simply components of the steam system, and without the proper application of heat are all as incompetent to produce power or motion as any other inert matter is. Heat alone is the source of all motive power. All energy, either potential or actual, comes solely from heat.

The Bostonian further says: "Electricity is the medium etc., expressing the power of the steam engine." "Since the steam engine possesses no power we will assume that he means that electricity is the medium, etc., for expressing the power of the motion of heat after its transformation by the agency of the steam engine etc. Now I maintain that electricity, per se, is a form of heat, wherein the property of energy, demonstrated by the feature of attraction and repulsion, is active, while the property of fire, with its features of radiation, temperature, and others incident thereto, is inert. Such being the fact, electricity is a motive power, since it is one of the several forms of heat. Of course this assertion is open to discussion, but there being no known definition for electricity the burden of proof must rest with those who assert that it is not a form of heat. Heat is a form of motion; such is the accepted dynamical theory as embraced in physics. Heat has distinctive forms, because it has various properties, and under certain conditions and influences some of these properties remain passive while others are active and vice versa. Motion or moving force, overcoming resistance, produces friction. This obtains whether the force is composed of matter, liquid, or gas, and the friction thus produced is attended by heat in several forms, but inevitably by that form known to us as electricity. Such being the fact I contend that it is more ridiculous to imagine that electricity is not available energy and that it will not supersede steam than to imagine the contra.

Our Boston friend further says: "Here is the motive power problem in a word: the starting point in the matter of power is from the heat and power units in the fuel, etc." The starting point in power is solely from heat—per se: fuel is simply a means of producing heat; it is but a component in the scheme of the steam system, along with the water, furnace, boiler, engine, etc., and a very extravagant, wasteful, and antediluvian means at that. The curse of the present steam system is that it depends entirely on fuel as a means of furnishing the required heat. Now the absolutely uncontrollable waste and loss of potential or stored energy, in the effort to produce available energy by the fuel mode, exceeds 90 per cent; in other words, out of 100 units of heat stored in the fuel less than ten units can be available. Heat can be produced entirely independent of the fuel products. Our philosophers proved that a century ago. The acceptance of the dynamical theory of heat and the law of conservation of energy some fifty years since, should have been followed long before this time by a new and scientific method of producing heat.

The Bostonian reveals a charming ignorance of the cancer in the steam method by claiming that the objection to the steam locomotive lies solely "in its noise of operation, and its show of steam, smoke, and cinders." These are only incidental twigs to the parent stem objection, which is positively the enormous loss and waste of energy involved in the fuel steam method of producing and applying heat for power purposes. The pronounced and unmistakable evidence of the passing away of the fuel-steam method is already seen in the merging of the steam and electric systems together and the favorable symptoms of economy developed thereby, and ere long the electric leaven will electrify the whole loaf of our power method and the fuel-steam mode will be only known and pointed out as one of the several stepping stones used by man in his groping from darkness to light.

T. R. TINSLEY.

Suggestion to Mr. Yerkes.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I go to my home at Edgewater by the electric line from Diversey street. There are four electric lines starting from the "barn." The Evanston and Edgewater lines carry more than all the other electric lines combined from this point. We are compelled to enter the car from the south side of the track, which has a five-foot platform, there being a guard rail on the other side of the car. Now let me suggest to Mr. Yerkes that this guard rail be removed until the car is loaded, and that the motor car that runs to Evanston have letter E painted on front end and thus save crowding of often over a hundred passengers, who cannot tell which line an approaching train is for till they can see the sign on side of car.

EDGEWATER.

JACKSON'S SUCCESSOR.

Minneapolis Tribune: The death of Justice Jackson gives President Cleveland a good chance to place Judge Lochren again on the bench.

New Orleans Picayune: The question of the late Justice Jackson's successor is an interesting one, and should the new Justice, who may possibly be Postmaster-General Wilson, hold different views on the tax law, it may come up again for readjudication.

Brooklyn Standard-Union: As Gen. Harrison was broad enough to appoint a Democrat to the Supreme Court possibly Mr. Cleveland might be willing to name a Republican. Ex-Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy would grace the United States Supreme Court bench.

New York Times: The death of Justice Jackson gives the President an opportunity which he will without doubt embrace to give the chief commercial community of the country a representation upon the bench of its highest tribunal. The argument for the appointment of a New York lawyer to the vacancy is, in fact, overwhelming.

Kansas City Times: Who Justice Jackson's successor will be is beyond the reach of even conjecture, but he is not unlikely to be a Northern man. Justice White of Louisiana was appointed in place of a New-Yorker after two attempts had been made to put men from that State in the place, and it is possible that a New-Yorker may now be chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Jackson.

Philadelphia Telegraph: The death of Justice Jackson creates a vacancy in the Supreme Court which has been expected for some time. The appointment of a successor will not make any difference in the political standing of the court, as the deceased Justice was a Democrat, and no doubt his place will be taken by some one of the same political faith. Doubtless the new member will be taken from the South, as that section has only two representatives—Justice Harlan of Kentucky, a Republican, and Justice White of Louisiana, a Democrat.

Pittsburg Dispatch: Gossip is already active in Washington regarding the late Justice Jackson's probable successor, but the uncertainty about the appointment is indicated by the wide range of speculation. The favorites in the guessing are Wilson and Carlisle, though President Cleveland's past record for looking in out of the way places for men to fill high legal positions does not tend to make the favoritism a certainty. It is altogether probable the President will be in no hurry to appoint a successor to Justice Jackson, and when he does the name may be a total surprise to the public.

New York Sun: The death of Mr. Justice Jackson raises the question whether Mr. Cleveland is under any moral obligation to appoint a Republican to fill the vacancy, inasmuch as Judge Jackson, a Democrat, owed his seat to what has been described as a remarkable act of political chivalry on the part of President Harrison. We should say that so far as the laws of political reciprocity ought to enter into the selection of Supreme Court Justices Mr. Cleveland's obligation to nominate a Republican will begin only after he shall have appointed three Democrats during his present term.

Oshkosh Northwestern: It has been rumored that the President would like to place Postmaster-General Wilson, the much-criticised author of the tariff bill, in some life position, and his eventual elevation to the Supreme bench, if the opportunity offered, has been more or less discussed. In connection with the income tax decision, it was rumored that in case of Justice Jackson's death the President might appoint some one favorable to the law and have the case readjudicated for the purpose of securing a reversal of the famous decision, but it could hardly be expected that a President would resort to this sort of jugglery to vindicate his individual position in regard to a pet Congressional measure.

VARIOUS PICKINGS.

When it comes to protecting American citizens abroad we have got the ships, we have got the men, and we have got the money, too. All we need to get now is the State Department.—New York World.

We are patiently waiting for Mr. Bayard to deny, with righteous indignation, the published reports of his speech of last week at Boston, England. He was represented to have said the President of the United States stood amid people who sought to have their own way, and whom it took a strong man to govern. That would mean that the people are not to have their own way, but are to be ruled by the will of an individual dictator. Surely, Mr. Bayard will make it clear that he is an American, not a Russian.—New York Tribune.

The spectacle of the Vice-President of the United States traveling "dead head" with his family in the private car of the President of the Canadian Pacific railroad is quite abreast of any of the dead-heading done by the President or any Cabinet officer. The Canadian Pacific railway is vitally interested in legislation pending before Congress. It keeps a regularly paid lobbyist in Washington. Any change in the inter-State commerce act is of great consequence to this subsidized British military road. Under the circumstances Vice-President Stevenson is guilty of a wholly inexcusable act.—Philadelphia Press.

To speak plainly: In regard to both China and Japan, it is about time for us to accept it as a fact that the inhabitants of those countries are not yet all converted and only a comparatively small number in either land can truthfully be designated as civilized. As the wise man of the West observed, "Verily, it is of no mortal use to know so many things that ain't so." If the diplomats, merchants, and missionaries who go to Asia to win fame, gold, and souls would only get the single item of knowledge firmly lodged in their minds that Asia and Europe are two different places, inhabited by different races, and needing different treatment, then we might begin to hope.—Boston Transcript.

News comes of fresh confusion and perhaps new massacres of the missionaries in China at the hands of the "Vegetarians," whoever they may be. At the bottom of all the trouble lies the fact that there is no government in China that is capable of asserting itself against either domestic or foreign foes. That which is called a government and wears the insignia of one is a mess of dough. It can neither defend itself against Japanese invasion nor against mobs in its own interior. The consequence will probably be the occupation of some part of its territory by British forces; perhaps by American also, although we hope that no occasion for intervention by us may arise.—New York Evening Post.

QUIPS.

Thin Boarder (delightedly)—"The beef is very tender today."

A bicycle girl says that when her bell breaks she wrings her hands.—Philadelphia Call.

Tom—"Why didn't you go back to college?" Dick—"Deficient in mathematics."

"When he went abroad he threw up his entire business." Gracious! What a passage."—Life.

Mrs. Slimdiet (wildly)—"My goodness! That new girl must have gone to the wrong butcher."—New York Weekly.

Gaylord—"How did the Count strike you?" Youngboy—"O, very lightly. He only wanted a fiver."—New York Herald.

"The coming woman doesn't seem to arrive," said Binks. "No," said Tubley. "She's probably putting on her hat."—Harper's Bazar.

Tom—"How did that happen?" Dick—"I calculated that I could kick the ball clean over the goal, and I didn't reach it by twenty feet."—New York Herald.

Agent—I have called, madam, to see if I could not sell you a summer cottage at Fashion Beach." Mrs. Suddenrich (with crushing dignity)—"We kin afford to go to a reg'lar boardin' house."—Exchange.

"A mortal can never tell where he's going to be next in this life," said the moralist. "No," replied the man with a bandage over his eye, "especially if he's learning to ride a bicycle."—Washington Star.

"Dit yer hear dot Isaacberg vos trownded?" "Unt serf him right. Vot did he vant ter go into de vater for? His fader nefer took a path, nor his grantfader already pefore him. Vot could he expec?"—Life.

Married—"How do you like these photographs of my mother-in-law?" Single—"They are very good of her; I prefer this one." Married—"Yes, so do I. She always looks well in a traveling dress."—Humoristische Blatter.

IN ENGLAND'S BOSTON.

AFTER WHICH NEW ENGLAND'S CHIEF CITY WAS NAMED.

The Old Lincolnshire Town an Odd Mixture of Repose and Bustle—The Birth of Her Great Daughter in America Exhausted Her Vitality—The Old Church of St. Botolph and the "Boston Stump" of Interest to the American Foreign Traveler.

Boston Transcript: Forty years ago Hawthorne described British Boston as appearing to have found the birth of her great daughter beyond the sea as exhausting her vitality. He found in the old Lincolnshire town an odd mixture of repose and bustle. The impression his account leaves is that when he visited British Boston it was living on its history and the fame of the church of St. Botolph. Could he return to earth today he might not find many reasons to change his verdict. Since his time Boston has built a harbor—that is, a basin dock of seven or eight acres—and the town has grown in the unobtrusive way in which an old English community advances. It has now perhaps 20,000 people, and when he was there its inhabitants may have numbered 15,000. The old church of St. Botolph still dominates the interest the American visitor finds in the town, as it did forty years ago, and as it probably will so long as it stands. Its stately and graceful tower, which raises its pinnacle 272 feet in the air and is a landmark seen for fully thirty miles, is locally famous as "Boston Stump." The English have very little poetry in their nature, and "stump" is the name they give to what the dullest American would call at least "Boston Spire." The tower of St. Botolph is fifty feet higher than the tip of Bunker Hill Monument. It can be plainly appreciated from Bunker Hill, Lincolnshire, from which our own mount of glory doubtless took its name. The American who would climb the Lincolnshire Bunker Hill would do well to bear in mind that it is easiest reached from Dogdyke Station on the Great Northern railway, which sends a loop line through Boston.

Church Six Centuries Old.

The church of St. Botolph is not so very old, as age is reckoned in England, for its corner stone was laid in 1309, and though this seems hoary antiquity to an American, six centuries only saves a building from the charge of modernness to an Englishman. The church was scores of years in taking its shape, and lucky it was for the modern pilgrim that the beautiful tower had reached completion before the reformation curbed the fancy and measured the purse of ecclesiastical architects. It has been said that faith built cathedrals, and that opinions are not equal to such tasks. Certain it is that no church of the stately proportions of St. Botolph would today be begun in an English town the size of Boston. When its corner stone was laid Boston, to be sure, was nearer the headship of English ports than it is today, but the pious clerics and laymen who planned it had not statistical position in mind when they reared its arches to 140 feet above the heads of the worshipers, and gave it a width surpassed by York Minster alone. They were warm with the faith that seemed to them founded on the everlasting rock.

Boston lies on the River Witham, a little stream that drifts rather than flows toward the sea. So regular is its course, so indolently does it keep its way between moderate green banks that if you did not know it was a river you would think it was a canal. But if you are familiar with the gentle and dreamy little rivers of England you will not expect to see the sleepy Witham settle down in its bed and go to sleep outright. A favorite amusement of the Bostonians is to see if there are any fish in the Witham. A few miles from Boston the Witham, having grown weary of the fens, throws itself upon the hospitality of the North Sea at the broad pocket that is called "the Wash."

Traces of the Norsemen.

The fens are now mostly reclaimed and bear good harvests where they are not given up to green lush grass, that grows tall and thick and bends and sways and swirls in the winds that tear across Lincolnshire as if they were the spirits of the old Norse invaders that in their pagan fury leveled Saint Botolph's shrine. The Norsemen left their mark broad and deep on Lincolnshire. If the Romans who reclaimed and organized everything wherever they went, built roads and dikes so strong that all the succeeding centuries have had to keep them in repair, the Norsemen gave Lincolnshire its nomenclature, and family names that came over in the Viking galleys linger there and are found common enough in the greater Boston, that calls the town on the Witham its little mother. Indeed, the conquered Saxons made their last rallies in the fens and wrung from the Normans concessions that kept alive the spirit of their ancestors. Only in spots did they yield to the Norman influence.

Boston was a very considerable port in the middle ages, and at one time pressed London hard to keep its maritime primacy of the Kingdom. Its history is, however, not particularly stirring. Its most notable figure is John Cotton, the Vicar of St. Botolph, who left England for conscience sake and made his home and found his grave in New England. He was "the very good friend" of Oliver Cromwell, whose mighty figure for a brief time walked the stage of Boston events in the stormy days of the civil war, when the town was a parliamentary stronghold. In the last century Boston reached a very low ebb in its fortunes and scarcely could be called a port. It suffered from floods, and until far into this century it seemed simply a lethargic town that was satisfied to sleep beside the Witham and content itself with the past. About fifteen years ago it made up its mind to go into business again, and the work of building "Boston dock" was begun. Now its basin is quite lively at times.

As a Commercial Center.

From Boston to Hamburg is a short cut for heavy freight from the Eastern counties for Germany and for coal from the collieries. Long trains of cars stand on the dock and three or four steamers are on the berth at a time. Boston is, moreover, a considerable fishing port and has quite a fleet of its own. Hawthorne found in Boston a resemblance to Salem, and, indeed, there is about as much or little bustle in one as in the other. Salem is indisputably the larger and richer place, but in both there is the same aspect of the calm that comes of a good bank account and its assurance of exemption from absolute want in the very last extremity. Like its American namesake its pavements could be better, and it abounds in narrow alleys that keep going on and on. One is named Greyfriars, another Whitefriars, and these together with Shodfriars' Hall are memorials of that time when several religious communities nestled under the shadows of St. Botolph's tower before Henry VIII. saw a new light and an empty treasury. Boston was once a famous religious center, and made the mistake at one time, apparently, of not taking the same side as bluff King Hal. It must have had a considerable Catholic population, for Bloody Mary and her husband, the Spanish Philip, felt a peculiar tenderness for it and endowed the grammar school, which still teaches the humanities to the youth of the neighborhood.

[New York has run away from old York of England even farther than new Boston has from Old Boston. But New London of Connecticut lays far behind its namesake, Old London of Britain.]

NO CASH FOR THE KANSAS UNIVERSITY.

Legislature's Failure to Make a Tax Levy Causes Much Perplexity.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 10.—[Special Correspondence.]—In spite of all that can be done there seems no way for the State University to avoid suffering from the negligence of the Legislature in failing to levy a tax to meet the appropriation made to defray the expenses of the institution.

The State Board of Equalization at first attempted to make the levy, and when it was found it had no authority to do so the Attorney-General rendered an opinion to the effect that the appropriation might be apportioned among the different counties in the State and County Commissioners be called upon to levy a tax sufficient to raise the amount necessary from the respective counties.

Some County Commissioners have already refused to make the levy, and in counties where the levy has been made injunctions will be resorted to to prevent the collection of the tax. It seems impossible to collect any considerable amount of the tax, so there will be little money at the disposal of the university to be derived from that source.

SOME OF THE SERMONS PREACHED IN CHICAGO.

"WHO are the rich men of Chicago?" This is the question the Rev. Johnston Myers of Immanuel Baptist Church asked a large congregation last night. Then he proceeded to answer the question himself, using as a text: "I counsel thee to buy of me gold tried in the fire that thou mayest be rich." Rev. iii., 18. He said:

"I admire the man whose honest, untiring effort has made him rich. There is no one here who would not have wealth if he could. The wholesale denouncing of rich men is prompted by jealousy. It is the disappointed, unsuccessful men of the world who call men of wealth thieves just because they have money. Like the boys of the street who, failing to catch on and secure a ride, cry 'cut behind' to the driver, so these Anarchists and socialists are crying down with the capitalists. Give them some wealth and their cry will soon cease. Some of the most Christ-like men I have ever known have been men of wealth.

"On the other hand it may be no dishonor to be poor. Some—not all—of the most beautiful characters the world has ever known have been poor. Some disadvantage may have made the acquirement of wealth impossible for them. The great heavenly father may have willed it otherwise for their good. A little, narrow man may be the possessor of wealth and often the greatest intellects of their time may be poor. Yet money is only a minor kind of wealth. It loses its value because of its uncertainty. You cannot depend upon it. It easily reaches its limits. I stood some time ago beside a dying child in a beautiful home. The father had an abundance of wealth, but it was powerless. A man may have a great many dollars and yet be in a hundred different conditions where he had very little.

"The people who own these beautiful homes are not necessarily the rich people of Chicago. Many of them are very poor, God says, and we could say if we knew of some of the owners of these mansions, how very poor.

"I have three nuggets of gold which Christ alone can give—gold tried in the fire. They are the most valuable because they last and help when we most need help. First is heaven. I place it as the greatest possession a human being can have. Here is a man who carries a deed for a beautiful estate, and because of that possession they call him rich. He is not living in the mansion yet, but it is his. You may carry the Savior's promise of heaven with you—yours if you are his disciple. One possession is as real as the other.

"The second nugget is Christian character—Christ makes deeds and words beautiful as nothing else can. He makes a cup of cold water given in his name worth mentioning in heaven. Much good that is done is lost because not done in his name. They say that must be some rich man, his house and his grounds are so beautiful. God sees some beautiful character and says 'great is his reward'—his wealth.

"The third nugget is eternal service for others. To make what we do for others last it must be done in Christ's name, bear his mark. The work of making men Christians is the gold taken from the dross and stamped with heaven's mark of approval. Christ alone can give you these and the soul who has them is one of the rich people of Chicago. You who have money add the Christ life and how rich you become. You who are poor can have the true riches now—can take away the nuggets of gold."

GOOD CONSCIENCE.

AT St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-sixth street, yesterday morning the Rev. William White Wilson preached on "The Testimony of a Good Conscience," from the text: "Herein do I exercise myself to have always a conscience void of offense toward God and toward men." Acts XXIV., 16. He said:

"The hardest judge a man has to meet is himself. While others may overlook his faults and seek to relieve his feelings of disappointment by making light of his failures, he is painfully conscious of his mistakes and mourns over his follies. When he has done wrong he may turn away from people who would condemn, but he cannot escape from himself. The disasters which come upon him only intensify his knowledge of what he has done and keep provokingly alive in his memory his neglect and misconduct. Every man has a moral sense which either approves or disapproves his actions. It is the judgment bar of his own conscience. Before this tribunal his life must pass for review. To the keen unsparing criticism of this stern arbiter within must all his works be submitted.

"Men are led into despondency and despair by the reproofs of their own consciences, or are stimulated to heroic discipline and sacrifice by the encouragements of the same interior monitor. From the tortures which heathen devotees of superstitious faiths inflict upon themselves to the study and mental exercise of men of the highest intelligence we see a recognition of moral accountability which moves men to subdue the evil and advance the good. As men become enlightened they gain higher ideas of morality. Conscience becomes a strong and sober guide as noble thoughts and holy aspirations are developed in the soul. When men act contrary to conscience and seek to avoid its promptings it becomes a most uncomfortable companion. What tortures have men suffered from a guilty conscience! How often have wicked people sought to stifle its rebukes and to fly from its chidings! The pleasures of the world, the dissipations of vice, and the associations of crime are resorted to for relief from duties which conscience tells us we should perform.

"On the other hand, in the performance of right, man is sustained and encouraged by the consciousness of the rectitude of his ways, which his true inner self assures. By listening to this important moral faculty and shaping our conduct mentally and physically by its noble direction we become possessed of that comfort and satisfaction which comes from a conscience void of offense toward God and toward men. We know we shall ultimately attain a glorious success when conscience commends our course.

"No greater possession can a man have than that of a good conscience; one that can stand the criticism of the world and will receive the approval of heaven. We are all now building up such a conscience. Christian truth is intended to promote in man's soul such an inner assurance of good. Man's conscience responds to the teachings of the gospel and thereby he is convinced of the truth of immortality. Conscience may be perverted or subdued for a time, but only to come forth in the future and condemn the wrong which has been tolerated and the sin which has been covered."

HE TALKS OF PRIESTS.

PROF. BENJAMIN S. TERRY of the University of Chicago is occupying the pulpit of the Second Baptist Church during the absence of Dr. Lawrence in Europe. Yesterday morning he preached from the text: "He shall be a priest upon his throne," Zach. vi., 13, and said, among other things:

"The text is one of the many Old Testament prophecies of the coming Messiah, whose office it sets forth in its twofold relation of priest and King. There is a sentiment among some of us in democratic America that the world is through with priests. Right, if you mean the human priests. From the beginning the human priest has been a usurper. God surely never designed that one man, fallable and peccable, should hold dominion over the conscience and soul of his fellow.

"That the world has outgrown the worship of stock or stone does not prove that it has outgrown the idea of God; because men have come to demand something more in the priest than that sacredness imparted by the memories and incantations of superstition, it does not follow that they have outgrown the priesthood. I have no fear of this sad-hearted old world ever becoming atheist. And right alongside of this desire after God, part of it, demanded by it is this other cry for one who shall stand before man and say: 'He that hath seen me hath seen the father,' whose character shall reveal itself in a life that shall be flawless, and a spirit that shall be white as the light. Christ is God's answer to this universal cry. In him, after the minutest search of twenty centuries, absolutely nothing has been formed to give the lie to the words 'I am the truth.' Again, as with the priest, so with the King. The world is through with its Kings. The 'divine right' went down with the Stuarts. The modern King is a President.

"But though through with the human King the world is not through with the kingship. As the world will not become atheist, so it will not become Anarchist. It is not a question of authority or no authority, but who shall possess that authority. The only possible form of government that can abide the awakening of mankind is the republic, but the ideal republic that recognizes no man as master, whose citizens recognize but one Lord and that the Messiah King, to whom every subject is bound by personal and grateful homage and with whom he is bound with personal and vital connection, who turns to his fellow-citizen and says not 'rule thou over me,' but 'rule thou for me. Give thy time and talent to the work of government and I will give thee honor and wages in compensation, but in governing do thou represent those principles which are dear to me as the servant of the King.' And just in proportion as the people of a republic become infused with this principle of personal allegiance to the Messiah King and demand the embodiment of these principles in legislature and in government, in that proportion does it become stable and binding.

"This is the hope of the world today. Every other hope or cherished scheme for the advancement of mankind shall fail, but in the midst of confusion, amid the riot of conflicting issues, when the foundation of society and government are rocking, the eye of every Christian may be lifted to him who is the priest-king. Here, then, is the test of every man's Christianity. It is not in his alliance to this creed, or to that church, but in his loyalty to the King. That man is a Christian who in loyal homage can bow his heart before the Lord Jesus Christ and can say in loving adoration 'My King.' Here is the path of duty marked out for the Christian citizen. Not with carnal weapons does he fight as he would fight for an earthly King, but by seeking to direct those moral forces which the love of his country has placed in his hands, to demand righteousness in high places, and to cast down those who betray the high trust committed to them by their fellows."

CHURCH AND THE AGE.

THE Rev. H. J. Vosburgh of the Normal Park Baptist Church, Stewart avenue and Seventieth street, preached yesterday morning upon "The Church and the Age," and said in part:

"It is the duty and privilege of the church to adjust forms of activity and statements of truth in view of contemporaneous life, culture, and activity. Christianity, on the one hand, insists with the most unyielding emphasis upon the eternally essential and universal elements of morality and religion. On the other hand it allows the widest liberty in regard to methods of work and worship. The methods that would succeed in one generation are futile in another. The church is to seek the guidance of the spirit of God in ascertaining the most available means of proclaiming the gospel in succeeding ages and in varying conditions.

"Sunday-schools, young people's societies, missionary organizations, as now conducted, were not instituted by the Apostles, but were the outcome of the quickened conscience and enlightened understanding of the church. We should remember that history is a revelation of God's will as truly as the Bible, and that, therefore, 'the signs of the times' should be interpreted with the same diligence and reverence as the words of scripture: 'New occasions teach new duties.'

"Christianity should form no permanent alliance with any system of theology, school of thought, or theory of politics. Whenever this has been done, it was the case with the divine right of kings, the Ptolmaic theory of the universe or the extreme Calvanistic system of theology; her power to bless the world has been largely restricted. But because such alliances are not necessary and are, indeed, contrary to the spirit of Christianity, the religion of Christ has been a ceaseless inspiration to the race, and contains within itself potency of limitless progress. It is not implied that we should hastily embrace every new theory. Frequently like Jeremiah we must cry aloud: 'Thus saith the Lord, stand ye in the ways and see, and ask for the old paths where in the good way, and walk therein.' The Protestant Reformation was chiefly a return to 'old paths'; so was the Wesleyan movement of the eighteenth century and the revival of missionary enthusiasm through the efforts of William Carey. A fatuous acceptance of all that is new is as destructive of true progress as the indolent retention of all that is old. We need simply to discriminate sharply between the essential and the nonessential, the eternal and the variable. In the old realm we must be 'obedient children'; in the other we may and should claim the liberty of those who have been freed from law."

IN THE WHIRLPOOL.

"THIS city is full of men and women who have been caught in the 'whirlpool of misfortune,'" said the Rev. P. H. Swift, Ph. D., of the Oakland M. E. Church in his sermon last night. Continuing, he said:

"They have been tempted. They have sinned. They have disgraced themselves. You might have done worse had you been in their places."

Dr. Swift was preaching upon the attitude of the general public toward people in unfortunate circumstances. He spoke from the text: "Send her away for she crieth after us." Matthew xv., 23. Among other things he said:

"This was the recommendation of the disciples to the master when the heathen woman came out of the coast of Tyre to plead with Jesus for the healing of her daughter. Their advice may have been prompted by a desire to be left unmolested, by a misinterpretation of the silence of Jesus, or, which is more probable, they felt that she, being a heathen, had no right to claim a blessing from him who was King of the Jews. She was their inferior, she was troublesome, she was disagreeable, she was persistently unpleasant. They did not want that heathen nuisance tagging them around. And so they purposed to make short work with the troublesome interference. The short cut was to send her away.

"And the world is full of the same species of men today. We are all too prone to take the short cut with disagreeable problems, with annoying pleaders. The air is full of cries. Wherever we go there are pleading hands. Women and children cross our path, clothed in rags, with white faces, out of whose sorrowful eyes the light of hope has died, and they stretch out thin hands and plead that we shall do something to the end that husband and father shall be delivered from the bondage of the rum traffic. The short cut is to say: 'Begone; I am too busy to hear your story. It is probable that the one for whom you plead is a weak man that is not worth the saving. You would be better off without him than with him.'

"The city is full of men and women who have been caught in the whirlpool of misfortune. They have been tempted. They have sinned. They have disgraced themselves. You might have done worse if you had been in their places. They are suffering, and out of the black depths they cry for help. It is an easy matter to close our ears and say: 'They are not worthy of help. They cry only that they may get the better chance to work mischief.' The great problems of civic reform, of deliverance for the slums, of education of the poor and the degraded, of civic misrule, of the salvation of the masses, of the enlightenment of the dark corners of the earth, of the salvation of the world, of capital and labor, of social and industrial reform are crying in our ears today. The short cut is to send them away. We are too busy. It is troublesome to have conscience disturbed. Our interests must be supreme. Our nerves are under too great a strain as it is. Send them away. That is an easy way to deal with the problems. But this method does not solve them. Jesus heard the cry of need. His ear was ever open. He sent no one away. If you would be his disciple you must follow his example."

THE NEW MAN.

J. H. O. SMITH, pastor of the West Side Christian Church, last night discussed "The New Man." He said:

"So much is being said for and against the 'new woman,' that we have hardly taken time to consider the future man who is to be the companion and helpmeet of this last evolution in the progress of the race. God in creation followed a certain law. We see rank rising above rank, rank above rank, from the smallest animalculæ up to the very line which separates the creature from the uncreated. Every rank is full and every creature is just as happy as the circumstances surrounding him can make him and as he has capacity to enjoy. All except man; he is unhappy. He is always longing for something he has not and certain of nothing but disappointment. Every cup he reaches forth his hand to grasp contains bitterness mingled with the sweet for which he is longing.

"The Bible account must be true that man was once happy and by sin lost his adaptation to his environment. Perfect life has been defined as perfect conformity to perfect environment. In God we live and move and have our being. If by some accident the wing of the bird is broken it will not fill the air with song until the broken wing is healed. So man cannot be happy until he is brought into harmony with God. The sublimest display of love man and angels ever witnessed followed the sin of man. God came down. He stooped to conquer. The son of God came within touching distance of every man and every little child. Sin and sorrow go hand in hand. They are joined together as cause and effect. Lord Byron, who could be moved to tears by nature's grandeur, could trample on a human heart as ruthlessly as he would a worm, said after having swept the whole gamut of sin's fascinating charms:

> "I've been cunning in my overthrow,
> The proper pilot of my proper woe;
> Have spent my summer ere 'tis June;
> Have quaffed the cup of life too soon,
> And found its dregs were wormwood."

"Mrs. Browning, who was a life-long sufferer, but whose sweet life was in harmony with God, said:

> "I smiled to see God's greatnsss
> Flow around our incompleteness;
> Round our restlessness his rest."

"God wins our faith; commands us to repent, to forsake sin and turn to God. In Christ's great commission he said: 'Go preach the gospel to every creature; he that believeth and is baptized shall be saved and he that believeth not shall be damned.' We must turn from sin—there's nothing in it."

STRANGE WHEELS OF "YE OLDEN TIME."

Writer in Lippincott's Traces the Origin of the Bicycle.

John Gilmer Speed in the August Lippincott discourses on the bicycling era, showing the growth of this popular sport and convenience from aforetime to its present unexampled prestige and usefulness. He gives these interesting facts concerning the earlier appearances of the wheel:

Archæologists will be interested to know that the first record of a bicycle is that of a stained-glass window in the church of Stoke Pogis, near Windsor, in England. It was this churchyard, by the way, that inspired Gray to write his ever-famous elegy. The rider of the cycle in the picture on the window, which is dated 1642, would be mistaken for Pan with his pipe were it elsewhere than in a Christian church, where Pagan deities are not made at home. But history is silent as to the use of any such vehicle at that time. One hundred and twenty years or so later there was exhibited before the French court a manumotive carriage of several hundred pounds' weight; but the bicycle can scarcely have grown from that. It was much nearer our own time that the first genuine bicycle was invented. It was quite the fashion to ride such a vehicle in England in 1819; the new invention was variously called the "dandy horse," the "hobby-horse," and the "velocipede." There are many allusions to it in the records of the day, and in a letter from John Keats in February, 1819, to his brother in America I find this mention of it: "The nothing of the day is a machine called the velocipede. It is a wheel carriage to ride cock-horse upon, sitting astride and pushing it along with the toes, a rudder wheel in hand. They will go seven miles an hour."

How it would have stimulated the poet's imagination if, in the year he wrote that epistle, he had been granted a vision of the modern bicycle, a thing of grace, swiftness, and outdoor delight. Perhaps a really great poem of the wheel might have resulted. For there is poetry as well as utility in it, and anybody with a spark of ideality must feel this, except in those moments when the mind is taken up with the attempt to escape being run down by one of the reckless flyers.

Think of seven miles an hour and several hundred pounds weight set against the figures concerning the modern "bike!" Verily, the world moves and bicycles move with it. It would be dangerous in the light of the past to say what the machine of the future may evolve into one can hardly believe in an improvement proportionate to that of the last fifty years, but anyway it furnishes another reason for wishing to live a hundred years or so that one might behold the wheel of 2000 A. D. The "nothing of the day" of 1819 has become almost an indispensable of personal business and pleasure in 1895; it must be left to some John Keats of the present to attempt a better prophecy than his fellow bard of England eighty odd years back, whose gifts were not of the kind to give him a hint of the great prospects of the "velocipede."

PRINT CLOTH MARKET IS HIGHER.

Advance Noted at Fall River, with a Spirited Demand.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 10.—There has been a very good week in the print cloth market. The market advanced from 2¾c, plus 1 per cent, to 2 15-16c, and with the new price came a lively demand for both regulars and odds. Manufacturers met the demand freely for a day or two, and the total sales for the week were large. The manufacturers would not go beyond September. As a result of the week's business the production for August and September is well provided for, and the margin for spot business is not large enough to cause trouble. The heavy sales of regulars were for delivery ahead to the 1st of October. Messrs. Remington & Davol furnish the following statement: Production for the week, 220,000 pieces; deliveries, 265,000; stocks [odds, 82,000; 64x64s, 44,000], 126,000; last week's stock, 171,000; sales [odds, 119,000; 64x64s, 209,000], 328,000; spots, 117,000; futures, 211,000. Sales for weekly delivery: August, 155,000; September, 110,000; October, 35,000; November, 19,000; December, 12,000; January, 5,000.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Dry Goods—Yesterday's advance in demins brought in some business this morning, with the result that Otis No. 2 blue and brown demins were advanced to 9¼c and No. 3 to 9c, at which the market closed very firm and a better general inquiry at hand. Otherwise there was very little doing, as the torrid temperature drove all out of town who could get away. The feature of the day was the large advance in cotton, which surprised buyers and sellers alike. Printing cloths very firm at unchanged rates, or 2 15-16c for 64 square spot. Sales for the week 449,000 pieces, of which 330,000 pieces were 64 squares.

Pope Leo's Diplomacy.

Zola has described Pope Leo as follows: "There are two beings in the present Pope—the inflexible defender of dogma and the smooth politician, always urging the policy of conciliation. As a churchman he ignores modern philosophy and believes in the enlightenment of the Middle Ages. As a politician he is one of the most skillful diplomats of Europe. He endeavors to be on good terms with every State, and he succeeds admirably."—Springfield Republican.

The Garcelon Family in Maine.

Boston Transcript: Ex-Gov. Alonzo Garcelon of Maine is 80 years old and a vigorous man. There are nineteen Garcelons in the Lewiston (Me.) city directory now, all of the original Garcelon family, which was very prolific. One daughter of the house, Sally Moody, had twenty-seven children.

Behind the Times.

Snow Salisbury of Canaan, Me., who is 84, skipped the age of steam almost entirely. His sole experience with steam-propelled vehicles was one ride on a steamboat some fifty years ago. He never stepped a foot into a steam car, but has had a ride on an electric car this summer and pronounces it a great institution.

The Hyacinth in the North.

The hyacinth is found in Maine and the lake regions.

BUSINESS IS DULL.

THERE IS NO TONE OF DISCOURAGEMENT IN THE SITUATION.

In Spite of Some Unfavorable Developments the Outlook Is Full of Promise—Clearings Have Fallen Below Last Year—The Money Markets Exceedingly Easy—Arrangements Being Made for Money with Which to Move Crops—Dull Stock Market.

The local financial situation is inexpressibly dull. It was dull at this time a year ago, but it is duller today. The fact that people had their minds well made up for steadily increasing signs of prosperity and industrial activity makes the dullness still more noticeable. Chicago seems to be behind the Eastern cities for the moment. Clearings here are shoing a falling off compared with last year and are far below what they were a few weeks ago In spite of the quietness there is no tone of discouragement in the situation. Everyone feels confident there are good times coming. The industrial revival which came earlier in the year originated in the East and did not reach us in the full force that was exhibited there before the natural check of midsummer came. For the present we seem to be lying midway between two scenes of activity. There is activity in the factories of the East and activity in the cornfields of the West, and Chicago is not yet getting much benefit from either direction. It is only a matter of a little patience, however. The phenomenal corn crop, which for the present seems to be exerting its influence rather over our heads and to the benefit of the Eastern manufacturers, will in due time have its full effect here, and when it comes the results must be more pronounced here than anywhere else.

Discouraging developments have rather predominated during the week. The sterling market kept up to the high point which has marked it for some time. Further gold exports have been made. The United States bonds which were sold abroad were delivered during the week to the individual subscribers in London and elsewhere and they were immediately offered on the market at prices below the New York quotations. This leads to the belief that a good many of them will return to this side and much of the benefit of the arrangement for placing half the issue of bonds abroad may be lost. The first cotton bills of the season appeared in the markets here and in New York during the week, and it is said that the movement of cotton promises to be unusually early. It is to this movement we must look for relief from the present unfavorable foreign trade balance.

The money market the world over continues exceedingly easy. Among the local banks there is already considerable inquiry in advance of the Western demands to move the crops. Arrangements have been made for a good deal of money, which will go out next month, and rates are held pretty firm. Rates are exceedingly easy in the East, however, and abroad the vast accumulations of idle capital continue the most noticeable feature in the financial field. The continued increase in the private deposits of the Bank of England make a significant showing. They now stand at over £41,500,000, against £33,750,000 six months ago. Measured by former years the acumulation is even more pronounced. At the end of July, 1889, for instance, the total was £30,720,000 and in July, 1887, it was about £27,250,000. The addition of nearly £8,000,000 to the private deposits in the last six months is extraordinary, especially in view of the fact that trade is supposed to be expanding and the demand for money increasing.

The week in the local stock market has been uneventful and marked only by its extreme dullness. Business has fallen as low as 2,000 shares a day and fluctuations have as a rule been within narrow limits. Calumet Dock developed considerable strength and has been comparatively active. The company is selling a good deal of land, at least as compared with last year, and investors who can afford to wait hold exceedingly strong views regarding the future of the stock. The cable stocks have declined. West Chicago a week ago touched 132⅝. It closed Saturday three points below that. The fluctuations in North Chicago have been narrower, but the stock closed about one point below the price of a week ago. A sharp drive was made in American Strawboard, and the price was carried as low as 46½, but recovered somewhat.

There have been no developments of importance in the elevated railroad situation. Junior security holders of the Rapid Transit company are working at various reorganization plans, but without much show of cooperation. In the meantime the first section bondholders are well organized and will begin proceedings promptly Oct. 1, unless some acceptable reorganization plan is brought forward and assent given to it before that time. It is given out officially the Lake Street company is now earning the interest on the scaled bonds. There were no new developments in Metropolitan during the week. Figures on its traffic vary widely, according to the source from which they come, and none of the statements bears any official stamp of authenticity.

The feature in the wholesale grocery trade during the week was the effort on the part of the trade to bring about a better condition in handling sugar, so that it might not be sold at a loss, as it often has been. Nothing definite has been attained, but further developments in the line of an arrangement with the sugar trust may become a part of the history of the coming week.

Drugs, chemicals, oils, and hides are ruling comparatively quiet. Hides are still firm at top notch quotations.

According to the Dry Goods Reporter the number of buyers in the market the last week was largely increased, and the showing in the amount of orders taken was good from the fact that the proportion of large buyers was unusual. One important house in making comparison said the business done was 50 per cent larger than for the corresponding week last year, showing that the advice to come to market early has not been in vain. The number of new stocks being sold continues noticeable, and is a strong indication of the growing importance among business-men. As a rule the early buyers are selecting better goods and larger stocks than for two years past. Just now the arrivals are mostly from the far West and Southwest, where the crops are already assured. The disposition is seen all over the West to wait until the crops are assured whenever possible before buying for fall, but the crops being assured, as they now are in the Southwest, great confidence is shown in the prospect. Further stiffening in the prices of staple cottons, prints, and ginghams was the leading feature of the week.

Cargoes of piece stuff are arriving so sparsely that the prices hold firm. The mills in the North are putting out only limited quantities at a time. Within three weeks short dry piece stuff has advanced 50 cents. Common inch lumber is ruling easy. Hemlock is doing slightly better and so is long piece stuff when of desirable grade. It is said that an estimate has been made on lumber cut this season on Lake Superior, and that it was found the cut aggregated about 600,000,000 feet and averaged 12½ per cent better than common. This is a rather low percentage of good lumber, the percentage of good lumber in Michigan being considerably higher. Prices for cargoes were as follows: Piece stuff, dry, $9.25@9.50; short green, $9.25; dry common inch, $11.00@11.50; long piece stuff, $12.00@12.50; cull inch, $7.00@7.50; hemlock piece stuff, short, $6.00; timbers, $11.00@11.50; shingles, pine, $1.70@1.80; cedar shingles, $1.70; pine lath, $1.40@1.50. Quotations at the yards were as follows:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft.	$41.00@47.00
Inch finishing, uppers	32.00@46.00
Siding, first and second clear	21.00@21.50
Common and cull boards	10.00@13.50
Flooring, A and B	33.00@34.50
Fencing, No. 1, 12 to 18 ft.	15.50@16.50
Timber and joist, 2x4 to 8x8, 12 to 16 ft.	11.00@13.00
Timber and joist, 2x4 to 8x8, 18 to 20 ft.	13.00@16.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, 22 to 24 ft.	14.00@16.00
Shingles, choice to extra	2.25@ 2.60
Lath, dry	2.00

The action of all the leading speculative markets last week was disappointing and discouraging in the extreme to believers in higher prices. It was a commentary on the difficulty of bulling a market on statistics alone so long as the volume of outside trade is light. This was especially true regarding wheat. The statistical announcements of last week were of the most bullish character. This was not only the case in regard to statistics of a secondary or incidental nature, but in regard to the figures indicating the movement of wheat and conditions having an equally direct bearing on the trend of prices. The wheat movement figures were bullish in detail and as summarized. They were bullish as regards spring and winter grain. They demonstrated not only that offerings of winter wheat are light, but that the quality is poor and indicated a reason for the continued presence of winter wheat millers in the Chicago wheat market at a season when they are ordinarily supplied with grain raised at home. The receipts of spring wheat in the Northwest in the face of a fine crop which is being harvested rapidly have been surprisingly light, and have run far below those of the corresponding period of last year. There was some talk of poor quality in the Northwest, but local receivers say that some of the spring wheat received here is of fancy grade. Local receipts have only been a small percentage of the quantity received during the same week of 1894, and a much smaller proportion is of contract grade. The same condition of things has existed at other winter wheat markets, which have been running up toward seaboard ranges of prices. In fact, the primary point receipts have been so light that the approach of receipts at any winter wheat point to anything like the 1894 level has been widely advertised by the bears.

Changes were rung on these bullish figures from day to day until at the close of the week a summary showed that while primary receipts had been much smaller than during the previous week shipments from primary markets and seaboard clearances had been larger. A basis was formed for expecting a visible supply decrease today at the season of year when the winter wheat movement should be at its high tide and the visible supply should be piling up. A year ago the visible supply instead of showing a decrease showed an increase of 2,250,000 bu. This would be less anomalous if with the short winter wheat crop the export demand were good. It is not surprising that the bulls are discouraged after a week of statistical announcement favorable to holders to find that the price of wheat has declined fractionally instead of recovering sharply from the depression of the previous week. The difficulty with the market is that there is no outside trade and no inclination shown by outsiders to do business. There is no volume of buying orders to second any effort to advance prices by bullish professional traders. The belief that a bumper crop in the Northwest will be harvested seems to be universal. People do not pay so much attention to what receipts in the Northwest are now as to what they believe these receipts will be in a month. In the case of the winter wheat damage the trade discounted it in the price of wheat long before the actual condition of affairs was known from thrashing returns. It may be that the trade has more than discounted any yield the Northwest may show. The indifference of the foreigners to our offerings of wheat is a reason for discouragement to holders. It is well enough to argue that foreigners cannot afford to be apathetic with the current range of prices. The fact remains, however, that American wheat forms but a small proportion of the fairly liberal shipments each week to European markets. Local cash markets toned up to some extent late in the week, but the transactions are not of particular significance. A little direct export business was done, but in special varieties of wheat. With all the depression here Liverpool is several cents a bushel out of line with the local market on red winter wheat and that is the only grain Chicago has to sell.

In corn the surprising feature is the easiness shown in near-by or old crop futures in view of the excellent cash demand. The inquiry for corn seems to be excellent from all quarters. Local and seaboard stocks are exhausted, and still there is a good export demand and a good demand for local and New England consumption. Not only has the premium on spot corn as against the September future been marked up, but corn to arrive any time in ten or twenty days is at a stiff premium. The prospect for a corn crop exceeding anything before in the history of the trade may be sufficient excuse for selling down May corn, but it looks like tempting fate to sell September corn short below 40c with the existing demand for cash stuff.

There is nothing new in provisions. They are dull on an indifferent cash trade, and such considerations as the lighter run of hogs do not count, in view of the big local stocks. Products have suffered to some extent in sympathy with grain and indirectly in the apathy shown in speculative produce trade.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions for last week:

	Closed Aug. 3.	Price range for the week.	Closed Saturday.	Closed Aug. 11, 1894.
WHEAT.				
Sept.	67⅛	66⅛@ 69⅛	67⅜	55⅛
Dec.	70⅜	69⅜@ 71⅝	70⅜	58⅜
CORN.				
Sept.	41⅞	38¼@ 41⅞	39⅜	54
May	34⅞	32⅞@ 34⅛	33⅞	52
OATS.				
Sept	21⅛	20⅛@ 21⅛	20⅞	30⅞
May	24⅞	24 @ 24⅞	24⅝	35⅞
MESS PORK.				
Sept	$10.32½	$ 9.15 @ 9.95	$ 9.75	$13.35
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
Sept	$ 6.12½	$ 5.92½@ 6.25	$ 6.15	$ 7.42½
RIBS—BOXED 25c MORE THAN LOOSE.				
Sept	$ 5.82½	$ 5.50 @ 5.85	$ 5.80	$ 7.07½

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 12 M.

5000	Atch 4s tr ctfs.......80⅝	5000	NYC 1st cp.123
95000	do 2d 3 4s cls A tr ctfs 1st inst paid..33¼@½	4000	NYO&W refg 4s.......94⅜@95
3000	B&7th av 1st cons 5s.......115	5000	NP 3d cp.... 72¼
3000	BW&W 5s...104	7000	do cons 5s... 42⅜
2000	CanSolst gtd110	1000	do Cal tr nts. 86
2000	CRIF&N 5s. 98	5000	NRy of Cal5s 94¼
2000	C&NP 1st tr ctfs....... 49¼	6000	OSo 1st.88¼@89
15000	CRI & P ext 5s.......106@¼	16000	OImp con 5s ....48@¼
1000	do deb 5s.... 99	11000	ORSL & Un con tr ctfs.51¼@⅜
4000	CD & IR 1st 5s.....110¼@111	5000	Peo&E inc.. 28
1000	D&RG 4s..... 87¾	21000	P&R gen 4s tr ctfs....72½@73
10000	EL&BS 5s..102⅜	2000	P&Wn 1st... 85¼
13000	GH&SA M& P div 5s..93⅜@½	5000	StLSW 2d inc 38
10000	H&TC gm4s. 71¼	8000	SA&AP 4s.... 65
7000	IC 4s.........104¼	12000	Sav&W 1st tr ctfs........63⅜@⅞
2000	K&M 4s...... 81	1000	SoRy 1st 5s. 97½
3000	KC&P 1st... 75½	10000	T&NO con 5s 95½
3000	K&O 1st.....116	40000	T&P 2d inc ....29¼@⅜
5000	Lex av 1st..111½	2000	Tol AA &NM 1st tr ctfs... 86
8000	MexInt 1st 4s 75⅛	1000	UPCal tr 4½ tr ctfs....... 63
5000	M&StL con5s103	5000	USCd 1st.42@43
6000	MK&T 1st 4s .....87⅜@88	11000	Wab 1st 5s. ....107⅜@⅞
1000	MK&T of Tex 5s......... 88¼	2000	Wab 2d mtg 5s.......... 77½
5000	M&O gm4s.. 68	5000	WC1st tr ctfs 58
1000	MC&StL con.103¼		

Stock Sales at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 10.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Op'g.	High.	Low.	Cl'se
Atchison	500	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
American Sugar	1,200	115⅜	115⅝	115⅜	115⅝
C., B. & Q.	600	90⅞	91⅛	90⅞	91⅛
Chi. Junction Ry.	60	103	103	103	103
Mex. Cent.	150	12	12	12	12
Oregon S. Line	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞

BONDS.

90000 Atch 2d..33⅛@33⅜ | 3000 Mex. Cen. 4s....66

CLOSING PRICES OF MINING STOCKS.

Offical Quotations on the New York, Boston, and San Francisco Exchanges.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Bulwer, 4c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.65; Deadwood, 50c; Gould and Curry, 50c; Hale and Norcross, $1.80; Homestake, $19.50; Iron Silver, 30c; Mexican, 65c; Ontario, $9.00; Ophir, $1.25; Plymouth, 20c; Quicksilver, $3.00; do preferred, $19.00; Sierra Nevada, 40c; Standard, $2.00; Union Consolidated, 50c.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 10.—Allouez Mining company, $1.50; Atlantic, $24.00; Boston and Montana, $93.25; Calumet and Hecla, $310.00; Centennial, $1.37½; Franklin, $22.00; Kearsarge, $22.00; Osceola, $38.87½; Quincy, $147.00; Tamarack, $165.00; Butte and Boston, $23.12½.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 10.—Alpha Consolidated, 7c; Andes, 30c; Belcher, 29c; Best and Belcher, $1.10; Bodie Consolidated, 16c; Bullion, 20c; Bulwer Consolidated, 4c; Caledonia, 10c; Challenge Consolidated, 28c; Chollar, 65c; Confidence, 95c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.95; Crown Point, 37c; Exchequer, 1c; Gould and Curry, 57c; Hale and Norcross, $1.95; Julia, 2c; Justice, 7c; Kentuck Consolidated, 1c; Lady Washington Consolidated, 1c; Mexican, 73c; Mono, 63c; Mt. Diablo, 15c; Occidental Consolidated, 31c; Ophir, $1.40; Overman, 16c; Potosi, 59c; Savage, 41c; Scorpion, 4c; Sierra Nevada, 46c; Silver Hill, 2c; Silver King, 20c; Union Consolidated, 50c; Utah Consolidated, 7c; Yellow Jacket, 36c.

IN THE LONDON STOCK MARKET.

Americans Make a Spurt and Kaffirs Are Still Booming.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Americans made a spurt today in view of the settlement beginning Monday and the deferment of gold shipments. The Rothschilds now are prepared to exchange scrip of the United States loan for definite bonds. Kaffirs are booming, though there were stiff sales at the carry over today.

Consols for money, 107 3-16; do account, 107¼.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today was £29,000.

Gold is quoted today at Buenos Ayres at 234.50; Madrid, 14.50; Lisbon, 25; St. Petersburg, 30; Athens, 77; Rome, 104.65; Vienna, 103.

Consols for money, 107 3-16; do for the account, 107¼.

Railway shares Canadian Pacific, 54⅜; Erie, 8⅝; Erie seconds, 69½; Illinois Central, 103; Mexican ordinary, 20¼; St. Paul common, 72⅞; New York Central, 104; Pennsylvania, 55¼; Reading, 9; Mexican Central new 4s, 67¼.

Bar silver, 30⅜d per ounce; money, ¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 9-16@⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three-months' bills is ½ per cent.

It has been a very quiet week in the stock market, except in the mining department, where the feature has been a rise to 7¼ in charted South Africans. These shares, which not long ago were quoted at a sovereign per share, are now expected to touch 10. All the Africans and the Western and Eastern Australian shares are booming on better reports of the gold output. Bulgarians, Chinese, and Argentine were firm.

Americans were again weak on adverse rumors of an assessment on Erie. The failure of the City of Melbourne Bank affected the market but little, as it was fully expected. Increased attention has been paid to industrial shares on the increased dividends of the Guinness brewery.

The following are the decreases for the week: Erie, Norfolk and Western, 2; Erie 2s, 1½; Northern Pacific pfd and Louisville and Nashville, 1¼; Union Pacific, 1; others fractional. Illinois Central advanced ⅝ and Grand Trunk showed a fractional decline.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes as compared with the previous account: Cash in hand decreased 20,000 marks; Treasury notes increased 220,000 marks; other securities decreased 22,240,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 17,320,000 marks.

Exchange on London, eight days sight, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Three per cent rentes, 102f 30c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 28c for checks.

PRICES IN THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

How Values Ranged at the Closing of the Exchanges Saturday.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 10.—The range in the price of wheat today was ⅝c, the highest for September being 64¼@64⅜c and the lowest 63¾@64c. Scalpers sold the market down ¼c from the opening, and they did it with very little exertion, but it reacted on the reported export demand. The country, as usual, did nothing. The movement in price was simply the result of the drift of trade in the pit. Gossip was of the same character as has been coming all week—very bullish. The sentiment among traders is also bullish, but they preferred to operate on a light scale until they get the government figures, due this evening. September wheat opened at 64¼c, followed by 64⅛@64⅜c bid, sold down to 63¾@64c, and closed at 64¼c, against 64⅜c yesterday. December followed September at 1¼c spread. In spot wheat there was considerable activity. Sales were made on the basis of 3c over September for old No. 1 Northern and at from September price to ¼c under for new. Flour easy; first patents, $3.50@3.90; second patents, $3.35@3.60; first clears, $2.85@2.90; second clears, $2.45; export bakers, $2.40@2.75.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Grain—Spring wheat—Not a sale was reported today; limits were only steady; closed, No. 1 hard spot, 73⅝c. Winter wheat in good demand and firm at yesterday's limit; No. 2 red, 70⅝@74½c; No. 1 white, 73½c. Corn—Fair demand; market firm; close, No. 2 yellow, 45½c; No. 3 yellow, 45c; No. 2 corn, 44@44½c. Oats—Stronger; prospects look better for next week; No. 2 white, 26½@28¼c; No. 3 white, 24@27c; No. 2 mixed, 26c. For next week: No. 2 white, 26¼@28¼c; No. 3 white, 24@27c; No. 2 mixed, 26c. Rye—Dull; No. 2, 45c asked on track.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 10.—Grain—Wheat lower; cash and August, 68c; September, 68⅝@68¾c; December, 70⅝c. Corn higher; cash, 37¼c; August, 37¼c; September, 38⅝@38½c; December, 28⅞c. Oats lower; cash, 20¼c bid; August, 20c; September, 20⅝c; May, 23⅝c. Rye quiet, 45c. Pork steady; jobbing, $10.00. Lard easier; prime, $6.50; choice, $6.05. Lead dull, $3.30. Spelter strong; spot, $3.75; November, $4.02½. Flaxseed lower, $1.05.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 10.—Grain—Wheat—Dull, lower; No. 2 cash, August, 72c; September, 72⅝c; December, 74c. Corn—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 42c; No. 3 mixed, 41c; No. 2 yellow, 43c. Oats—Active, steady; No. 2 mixed, 21½c; No. 2 white, 24c. Rye—Dull; No. 2, 48c. Cloverseed—Dull, steady; prime cash, $6.00; October, $5.40. Receipts—Wheat, 52,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 3,500 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 10.—Grain—Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 38½c; No. 3, 38c. Oats quiet and easy; No. 2 white, 23½@23⅝c; No. 3 white, 23@23¼c. Rye dull and nominal. Whisky firm; finished goods on the basis of $1.22 for highwines. Receipts—Wheat, 6,600 bu; corn, 73,500 bu; oats, 101,250 bu; rye and barley none. Shipments—Wheat, 7,200 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 75,000 bu; rye and barley none.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 10.—Grain—Wheat steady; No. 2 hard, 66½@67c; No. 2 red, 70¼@71c; rejected, 51@53c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 35@35¼c; No. 2 white, 35@35¼c. Oats weak; No. 2 mixed, 18¼@19c; No. 2 white, 23c. Receipts—Wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 70,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 19,000 bu; corn and oats none.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 10—Resin firm; strained, $1.15; good, $1.20. Spirits steady, 24⅝@25¼c. Tar firm, $1.35. Turpentine firm; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.60; virgin, $1.80.

FOREIGN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat Quiet and Corn in Good Demand on the Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10.—Breadstuffs—Wheat—Spot quiet; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s 5½d; No. 2 spring, 5s 9d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 6½d; No. 1 California, 5s 5d; futures closed firm with near and distant positions unchanged to ½d higher; business heaviest on middle positions; August was 5s 5½d; September, 5s 7d; October, 5s 6½d; November, 5s 7d; December, 5s 7½d; January, 5s 7½d. Corn—Spot good demand; American mixed, new, 4s 1d; futures steady, August 1d lower, and other months unchanged from yesterday's closing prices; business about equally distributed; August, 3s 11d; September, 3s 10½d; October, 3s 10½d; November, 3s 11d; December, 3s 10½d; January, 3s 7½d. Flour—Firm; demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s 3d. Peas—Canadian, 5s 2d.

Provisions—Bacon—Firm; demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 35s 6d; long clear, heavy, 55 lbs, 34s 6d; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 35s; short clear middle, heavy, 55 lbs, 34s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 38s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 40s. Tallow—Fine North American, nominal. Beef—Extra India mess, 73s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 57s 6d; do medium, 50s. Lard—Steady; prime Western, 31s 6d; refined, in pails, 35s. Cheese—Steady; demand moderate; finest American, white and colored, new, 38s 6d. Butter—Finest United States, 70s; good, nominal. Turpentine—Spirits, 20s 9d. Resin—Common, 4s 1½d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined, 17s 9d. Linseed Oil—21s. Petroleum—Refined, 8¼d. Refrigerator Beef—Forequarters, 3¾d; hindquarters, 6⅜d. Bleaching Powder—Hard wood, f. o. b., Liverpool, £7. Hops—At London—Pacific Coast, £2.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Breadstuffs—The broken weather is delaying the harvest. The market for wheat is quiet and weak on foreign advices and poor demand, but holders are steady. Operators all round are pausing, pending the definite result of the harvest cargoes of the coast. Forward business was steady. Parcels were quiet. Hard Duluth wheat, August delivery, was quoted at 27s 1½d. Spot steady. Maize was quiet. Round corn was firm. Mixed American maize, steamers, November and December deliveries, was quoted at 17s 6d. Parcels were quiet. Barley inactive and easier. Oats were firm and inactive.

Cane sugar quiet; nothing doing. Centrifugal Java, 11s 10½d. Muscovado, fair refining, 10s. Beet sugar dull and lower; August, 9s 9d; September, 9s 10½d.

IN THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Aug. 5	17,567	467	10,673	14,995
Tuesday, Aug. 6	6,693	2,152	7,368	16,815
Wednesday, Aug. 7	11,565	867	14,578	18,125
Thursday, Aug. 8	10,986	997	15,203	12,274
Friday, Aug. 9	4,769	214	12,426	8,761
Saturday, Aug. 10	800	50	5,500	1,500
Total	52,380	4,747	65,748	72,470
Previous week	44,044	3,712	59,335	57,841
Cor. week 1894	61,753	4,842	169,636	48,378
Cor. week 1893	44,614	5,342	72,975	49,670
Shipments—				
Monday, Aug. 5	3,730	6	6,365	475
Tuesday, Aug. 6	1,059	2	3,232	262
Wednesday, Aug. 7	3,845	42	4,977	610
Thursday, Aug. 8	2,786	75	5,655	1,241
Friday, Aug. 9	3,781	28	5,635	3,597
Saturday, Aug. 10	500		2,000	700
Total	15,701	153	27,861	6,885
Previous week	13,712	196	26,113	3,530
Cor. week 1894	22,828	370	59,256	4,671
Cor. week 1893	12,151	336	24,750	4,020

Receipts of cattle, hogs, and sheep at Chicago for the present month to date, and Jan. 1 to Aug. 10, 1895, with comparisons:

Dates—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
August, 1895	67,900	87,600	96,000
August, 1894	97,204	258,494	76,976
August, 1893	81,364	103,308	83,150
1895 to date	1,383,600	4,567,500	1,932,500
Same period, 1894	1,651,698	4,403,579	1,719,141
Same period, 1893	1,836,991	3,413,609	1,756,074

Receipts last week, with comparisons, at four markets:

Place.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	52,400	65,700	72,500
Kansas City	38,400	20,600	13,100
Omaha	18,000	10,600	4,400
St. Louis	20,200	15,200	9,700
Total	129,000	112,100	99,800
Previous week	103,000	109,000	80,000
Two weeks ago	112,600	145,900	82,300
Cor. week 1894	128,300	305,800	65,100

Today's receipts are estimated at 16,000 cattle, 18,000 hogs, and 15,000 sheep, and the coming week at 55,000 cattle, 80,000 hogs, and 68,000 sheep, against 65,237 cattle, 136,961 hogs, and 64,675 sheep for the corresponding week last year.

Cattle—Saturday's cattle market was active to the extent of the offerings and values were without quotable change. Native beef cattle ranged 10@20c higher than a week ago. Western range cattle declined 20@30c early in the week, but closed with the decline regained. Common to fair native cattle closed 20@35c lower and stock cattle about that much lower than a week ago. Revised quotations are as follows:

Fancy native steers, 1,500@1,700 lbs.	$5.75@6.10
Choice to prime, 1,300@1,450 lbs.	5.05@5.70
Good to choice, 1,200@1,400 lbs.	4.65@5.50
Fair to good, 1,100@1,300 lbs.	4.15@4.90
Poor to fair, 900@1,100 lbs.	3.70@4.35
Choice to extra cows and heifers	3.30@3.90
Fair to good cows and heifers	2.40@3.15
Inferior to good canning cows	1.25@2.25
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,200 lbs.	2.30@4.00
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs.	2.75@5.75
Texas steers, 800@1,300 lbs.	2.80@4.25
Texas cows, bulls, and stags	2.00@3.15
Western range steers	3.40@4.90

Hogs—Prices advanced 5@10c. Only 5,500 arrived, and about 800 common light remained in the pens. The quality was only fair. Heavy sold at $4.30@4.95, bulk at $4.55@4.80; mixed, $4.50@5.05, bulk at $4.75@4.90; light, $4.75@5.25, bulk at $4.95@5.10; pigs, $3.40@5.05.

Sheep—Lambs sold 10c lower, and sheep at former prices. Lambs closed 30@60c lower than a week ago, at $2.50@5.30. Sheep sold at $1.50@3.80 for natives, and $2.25@3.15 for Westerns.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500 head; market active and firm; native beef steers, $3.75@4.40; Western steers, $3.40@4.50; Texas steers, $2.50@4.00; cows and heifers, $2.50@3.25; canners, $1.50@2.40; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.00; calves, $2.00@4.25; bulls, stags, etc., $1.50@3.25. Hogs—Receipts, 1,600 head; quality poor; market 5c higher; heavy, $4.50@4.67½; mixed, $4.45@4.55; light, $4.45@4.70; bulk of sales, $4.45@4.65. Sheep—Receipts, 2,700 head; market steady; fair to choice natives, $2.50@3.50; fair to choice Westerns, $2.25@3.25; common and stock sheep, $1.75@2.75; lambs, $3.00@5.00.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 2,400 head; market steady to strong; Texas steers, $2.75@3.50; Texas cows, $2.25@2.50; beef steers, $3.75@5.50; native cows, $1.00@3.25; stockers and feeders, $2.40@4.25; bulls, $2.00@2.75. Hogs—Receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 600 head; market strong to 10c higher; bulk of sales, $4.55@4.80; heavy, $4.25@4.75; packers, $4.45@4.85; mixed, $4.20@4.75; light, $4.45@4.90; yorkers, $4.80@4.90; pigs, $2.60@4.75. Sheep—Receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 300 head; market steady to lower. Lambs, $3.35@4.70; muttons, $2.80@3.35.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 200 head; shipments, 700 head; not supply enough to make a market; only retail trade, at previous prices. Hogs—Receipts, 900 head; shipments, 2,900 head; market 5@10c higher; heavies, $4.70@5.00; mixed, $4.40@4.90; light, $4.80@5.10.

Young Boy's Odd Profession.

A bright boy in the wholesale dry goods district of New York has a long list of customers whose pencils he keeps sharpened, and who also patronize him for new pencils. He has a patent sharpener, and goes from store to store and office to office, and he makes between $5 and $7 a week, working four or five hours a day.

Millions for Atlantic Cables.

The eleven cables now in operation across the Atlantic have cost upward of $70,000,000.

IT DEPENDS ON CORN.

BOUNTIFUL YIELD MEANS AN ERA OF GREAT PROSPERITY.

Agriculturists and Railroads Will Benefit if Crop Estimates Are Not Seriously Cut Down, and When They Do Well the Merchant, the Laborer, and the Artisan Share in the Good Times—Substantial Dividend Paying Stocks Are Hard to Get—Grangers to Be Scarce.

New York, Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Of all the reports in the crop situation issued during the year by the General Government or the various States, those for August and September are considered the most momentous. The statements of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington are given out on the 10th of each month, and as the August figures were due yesterday many operators were disposed to hold aloof from new engagements during the week.

The increase in money values of this year's crops will be enormous, and upon this one fact more than anything else is predicated the absorption of securities and the great strength of the markets. Success of the agricultural class has been the underlying cause for prosperity at all stages, and the railroads no less than the merchant and laborer must benefit greatly during the next year or eighteen months if the August crop estimates are not seriously cut down by future damage by the elements. The corn crop happens to be the most important of all this year, as a bounteous yield means a plentiful supply of meats, which enter so largely into our export trade and which will sooner or later result in the return of some of the gold forwarded to Europe in the last year.

While referring to the movements of the yellow metal it is proper to add that the high rates of foreign exchange have been the main stock in trade of the bears for at least two weeks. Whenever the market has been on the up-grade the engagements of gold for export have invariably been held up as a scarecrow. This undoubtedly checked the rising tendency, but the shorts have been chipping out money right along. It may be that the reactionists will yet succeed on one pretext or another in decreasing the list, but it is doubtful whether they can keep prices down for any length of time. On the other hand the market bids fair to break out into an old-fashioned bull movement at any moment, and if it once gets started many lame ducks will be left in its trail.

All those who make any pretext of keeping up with the times know that the old substantial dividend payers, like Lake Shore, Northwestern, St. Paul preferred, New York and New Haven, Morris and Essex, Lackawanna, Delaware and Hudson, have long since passed from brokers' offices into the tin boxes of investors, and that there is no longer any field for speculation in that class. There is every reason to believe also that the granger stocks, Chicago and Eastern Illinois preferred, Lake Erie and Western preferred, Western Union, and Manhattan will become scarce, and that all properties having the advantage of good management and geographical position will in time move to a higher level. Investors who are looking for income and speculators who prefer to trade in stocks, the dividends on which pay the cost of carrying or more, are devoting their attention to such shares as those just named.

At the same time low-priced stocks are growing more and more in favor, and Missouri Pacific, Texas Pacific, Wabash, Canada Southern, Pitsburg and Western preferred, Omaha, Wheeling and Lake Erie, Hocking Valley and Southern railway are destined to come to the front before a great while, provided, of course, nothing untoward happens to the growing crops. On the other hand, Erie is gradually settling down to where it belongs, in view of the probable levying of a $12 assessment, without anything in the way of new securities to show for it, and Northern Pacific prefered seems destined to work down where other bankrupt properties have gone, since the stockholders in this case are confronted with the probability, amounting almost to a certainty, of a $15 cash asessment.

Wall street is anxiously waiting for the foreign exchanges to take a turn. Rates are as high as ever, but there are indications of an increasing supply of bills against future exports of grain and cotton, and a decline may come at any day. The shipments of gold by yesterday's steamer fell away below expectations, and this may be regarded as an encouraging sign. At any rate, no alarm is felt over the talk about future shipments, as a return flow of large proportions is expected before the end of the year.

Rumors touching the Erie reorganization were current, but did not bring the stock into activity. It is reported that when the plan is announced it will be found that the stock assessment is to be $12 on the common and $8 on the preferred, and that a new consolidated mortgage bearing 4 per cent interest will be issued with which to take up all of the junior issues of bonds and which will cover the entire property, subject only to the outstanding first mortgage bonds.

A Little Knowledge
Is a Dangerous
Thing

....People don't buy heating apparatus very often, and are not familiar with this class of work. Yet it is the most essential thing about a building to have right. You may spend some weeks or months looking it up, visiting radiator and boiler shops, then think you know all about it, but you don't. The only safe way is to own up to some reliable firm that you don't know anything about it, because they will find it out anyway. Most any architect or prominent business man will advise you to save time and money by employing

L. H. Prentice Co.

203 Van Buren St.
Chicago

Probably the largest firm of this kind in the world, viz; exclusively Heating Apparatus, Steam and Hot Water that HEATS.

Department of Finance.

OFFICE OF THE CITY COMPTROLLER.

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the City Controller of the City of Chicago until twelve [12] o'clock noon, Monday, the 19th day of August, 1895, for five hundred thousand dollars [$500,000] City of Chicago Time Warrants, issued in conformity with Sec. 2 of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to provide for the manner of issuing warrants upon the Treasurer of any county, township, city, school district, or other municipal corporation, and jurors' certificates," approved May 31, 1879, and in conformity with an act entitled "An act to provide for payment of interest on warrants of municipal corporations," approved June 15, 1895; and in pursuance of a resolution passed by the City Council of the City of Chicago, July 1, 1895.

These warrants are issued against and in anticipation of the taxes already levied by the City of Chicago for the payment of the ordinary and necessary expenses of said city for the year 1895. Said warrants are payable one year from their date, with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum; both principal and interest are payable at the office of the City Treasurer of the City of Chicago. Bids will be received for the whole issue or any part thereof.

A certified check for five [5] per cent of the amount applied for to accompany the offer. The Controller reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

O. D. WETHERELL,
City Comptroller.

Chicago Board of Trade.

As many complaints are coming to the Chicago Board of Trade showing that persons intending to deal in grain and provisions through members of the Board, and subject to its rules and regulations, are misled into dealing with persons or firms who have no connection with this Board, the public is cautioned against dealing with such persons or firms, and is notified that GEORGE F. STONE, Secretary, will answer any inquiries as to whether any particular person or firm is a member of such Board.

GEORGE F. STONE, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE LOANS AT THE VERY LOWEST
—88—
La Salle Street Edgar M. Snow & Co

IN THE AUGUST SKY.

VENUS CAN BE SEEN IN DAYTIME WITH THE NAKED EYE.

Occultation of the Pleiades One of the Chief Spectacles of the Month—Proof of the Moon's Rapid Motion in Its Orbit—Meteors Can Be Observed Any Clear Evening in the Second Week of This Month—Alpha Draconii and Its Sister Pole Stars.

August is a quiet month in astronomical annals. Its chief events are the occultation of a portion of the Pleiades, the arrival of the planet Venus at its greatest brilliancy, and the passage of the earth through a stream of meteors.

The moon in its monthly orbit continually passes between us and the stars which lie in its direction. The great majority of stars thus hidden are so faint that they cannot be seen near the moon, so that their disappearance behind the edge of the moon and their subsequent reappearance are not noticed. But the few stars which are bright enough to be seen close to the moon's limb can be watched until they are hidden by the advancing moon and can be seen as they reappear after the moon's passage.

The time which elapses between the disappearance and reappearance of a star varies from an instant to an hour and a half, according as the star is just grazed by the moon's edge or is centrally hidden. In the latter case the moon must pass over its whole diameter in the sky after the star disappears before the star reappears again.

An occultation of a bright star has both a popular and a scientific interest. Popularly it is a very pretty sight and is easily observed by the aid of an opera-glass or small telescope if more powerful optical aids are not at hand. The disappearance and reappearance are usually instantaneous; so sudden, in fact, that a well known astronomer in describing the disappearance says the star "is simply not there." There is a gradual extinction of light, no matter how bright the star is, unless it happens, as is sometimes the case, that the slight shifting of the rays of light from the star, which is continually going on in our restless atmosphere, may cause an appreciable retard in the disappearance. When the disappearance or reappearance occurs at the invisible limb of the moon, the star goes out or flashes up as if snuffed or lighted by an invisible hand.

Motion of the Moon.

Scientifically, an occultation furnishes means for determining accurately the path of the moon among the stars, or it may be used to calculate the longitude of the observer's position. The proof that the moon has a very slight atmosphere, if any at all, depends upon the observation of occulations, because if there was any appreciable lunar envelope, the disappearance and reappearance would be gradual, not sudden. The time that the star is hidden, also, would be less than that calculated from the rate of the moon's motion, as refraction would delay the disappearance and hasten the reappearance, just as it causes our sun to appear before he actually rises, and to be seen at sunset after he has actually set, thus shortening the night at both ends.

Venus is brilliant in the western sky and will reach her greatest brightness the 13th. It can be seen with the naked eye in broad daylight, but the difficulty in seeing it is to know just where to look. There are several ways of determining its direction. Perhaps the best is to look when the moon is near it, for then we have a visible guide to its position. The 22d the moon will pass near Venus; the planet should be looked for that day in the early afternoon about 4° south of the moon, or eight times the diameter of the moon below it. Other days it may be seen by looking for it when it is due south, the wall of a building or other guide helping to give the direction.

The August meteors belong to a very wide belt of meteors which the earth passes through in the second week of the month, the 10th being the average date of the greatest number. Meteors can be seen on any clear evening until after the middle of the month, but only at occasional intervals. They will not be so numerous at any one time as to warrant the use of the word "shower" in describing them. The meteors are in the path of a comet which was visible in 1862 and which is moving in a large ellipse, taking over 100 years to complete one revolution. The meteors of this swarm radiate from the constellation Perseus, and are sometimes called Perseids. A few metoors are also seen in August which radiate from the constellation Aquarius.—Ex.

The Pole Star.

Four thousand years ago Alpha Draconii was the pole star, being then much nearer the true pole than Polaris has ever been or ever will be. In consequence of the precession of the equinoxes, the pole of the heavens is slowly moving in the circumference of a circle the center of which is the pole of the ecliptic. The whole circuit is performed in the long period of 25,800 years.

In a certain time from now our presen pole star will cease to act in that capacity, and in about 12,000 years the bright star Vega, by right of proximity, will be the pole star. The constellation Cygnus, the principal members of which bear such a striking resemblance to a cross, is nearly on the meridian, while Hercules and the semicircular Corona Borealis are bending toward the western horizon. Casting our eyes to the south, we notice that sickle-like Leo is rapidly approaching the horizon, beneath which it will soon vanish altogether, not again to be seen in the evening hours before next February. Bootes, with brilliant Arcturus, is still high up in the heavens, though slowly approaching the horizon. Scorpio, the most striking of the summer constellations, may yet be seen, but will soon disappear from sight. Virgo, with Spica, and temporarily also with the planet Satern, will, too, soon cease to adorn the skies, while Aquila, with the first-magnitude star Altair, will still shine forth and form an attractive star-picture.—Baltimore Sun.

FORTUNES OF FRENCH STATESMEN.

Grevy and Thiers the Wealthiest of the Dead Presidents.

New York Tribune: There seems to be an impression among the French people in general, according to the Paris Figaro, that the various French Presidents have been men of great wealth. This arises possibly from the fact that the civil list of the Presidents is 1,200,000 francs ($240,000) a year. But the journal declares that the impression is erroneous. "This is not even true," adds the Figaro, "of M. Grévy. This affirmation may seem somewhat paradoxical regarding the father-in-law of Mr. Wilson. It is, however, absolutely true. When M. Grévy became President in 1879 he had an income of 20,000 francs. At his death, in 1891, he left, in addition to his former fortune and the estate Montsous-Vaudrey, real estate in Paris valued at 2,000,000 francs and 4,000,000 francs in bonds and stocks. These 6,000,000 francs represented the savings of M. Grévy during his nine years as President. He drew 1,200,000 francs a year, and as an old man did not use more than the half of it. The French criticised him severely for his niggardliness; but when a man is 80 years old and has always lived simply, it is impossible for him to spend 100,000 francs a month. But he is also the only one who made anything out of the Presidency.

"The first President of the republic, M. Thiers, was twenty-seven months in office, but without pecuniary profit to himself. He had married Mlle. Dosne in 1833, and when he died, forty-four years later, the considerable patrimony of his wife, added to his income from the 'History of the Consulate and the Empire,' the fruit of a long, laborious life, did not make a fortune of more than 8,000,000 francs. This included the value of his famous house in St. George's place and his collections of art, estimated to be worth a large amount. But M. Grévy and M. Thiers were the only Presidents in twenty-five years (excepting M. Casimir-Perier) who after leaving the Elysée were not obliged to use the omnibus in making their tour about Paris. Here are the others:

"All the world knows that Marshal MacMahon, in the course of his Presidency (May 26, 1873, to Jan. 30, 1879, ate up his patrimonial estates. At his death in 1893 he owned only two small estates, sold a year ago. He was obliged to live from his salary as Field Marshal.

"We now pass from a Marshal whom the Presidency impoverished to M. Carnot. Sadi Carnot, a modest, conscientious man, religiously spent his whole income from the State and his private income in addition thereto. This private income at the time of his election amounted to 50,000 francs, and this he left to his widow and children when he died. His widow declined the pension offered her by the government.

"It is said that Gambetta, for many years leader of the Republicans and Prime Minister, paid his cook more than many a Cabinet Minister received. However, he left an income of 8,000 francs to his son, and a bundle of bonds.

"Another President of the Chamber, Burdeau, died poor, and the Chamber had to care for his heirs. Jules Ferry also lessened his fortune by politics."

Heavy Consumption of Alcohol.

Some idea of the enormous consumption of alcohol during the last century may be gained from the statement made by Middleton in his survey of Middlesex that among coal-heavers and other laborers a consumption of malt liquors of from 500 to 1,000 gallons a year was not rare, while the average consumption was almost 100 gallons.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" may be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places or at any A. D. T. office. Ring them up, and your advertisement will be forwarded to THE TRIBUNE without extra charge.

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—	
2300	E. T. RICHARDS.
2614	C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 31st.	J. H. HOGEY.
Cor. 33d.	N. L. FRANK.
Cor. 35th.	C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th.	T. H. PATTERSON.
3915.	JUDSON A. ROOT.
4134	I. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d.	C. S. ALLEN.
Cor. 46th.	A. K. LOWRY.
5040	Sorrow & Kerntopf.
5503	C. D. BALLARD.
Cor. 63d.	CURTI & McRAE.
HALSTED STREET—	
2603	A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 36th.	F. NEUBERTS.
STATE STREET—	
Cor. Harrison	HARRISON PHAR.
2200	L. J. WEYER.
2727	STANDARD PHAR.
Cor. 31st	W. K. FORSYTH.
3160	H. F. FLANNERY.
Cor. 39th	HURST'S PHARMACY
4259	A. C. MUSSELWHITE.
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Cor. 59th	F. P. KENNEDY.
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Cor. 31st	E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th	F. C. KELLOGG.
Cor. 39th	M. N. PORTER & CO.
Cor. 43d	SIDDALL DRUG CO.
LAKE AVENUE—	
Cor. 50th	W. BODEMAN.
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123	J. & R. SIMMS.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—	
188	G. A. GRAVES & CO.
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515	AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
Cor. 14th	E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th	O. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th	E. A. ZAHN.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—	
210	C. G. MUEHLMAN.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—	
460	L. W. SCHWAB.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Lake	O. F. SCHMIDT.
Cor. Grand-blvd	C. N. GOODNOW.
405	A. S. COOK.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—	
Cor. Evans	C. S. TIRRELL.
Cor. Champlain	C. S. TIRRELL & CO.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—	
108	F. G. SECORD.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—	
Cor. Madison	J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
560	R. R. BOWEN.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—	
Cor. Jefferson	JACKSON PK. PHAR.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Stony Island	F. J. AMPHLETT.
SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—	
Cor. Grace-av.	B. M. WHITE.
STONY ISLAND AVENUE—	
7004	M. A. CURTIS.
DEARBORN STREET—	
Cor. 35th	McKENZIE BROS.
WALLACE STREET—	
Cor. 32d	R. H. WHEELER.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—	
Cor. 31st	R. P. BRAUN.
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WESTERN AVENUE—	
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Cor. Harrison	H. G. DRESSEL.
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567	HENRY SCHMITT.
626	CHAS. HIRTZLER.
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Cor. Roby	PAUL HEINEMANN.
INDIANA STREET—	
Cor. Ashland	F. EITERMAN.
ERIE STREET—	
Cor. Noble	A. H. SCOTT.
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887	L. A. GELLEIN.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—	
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Cor. Paulina	R. T. SILL.
771	A. S. STODDARD.
1014	W. W. THUMSER.
1299	HENSEL BROS.
Cor. Homan	F. E. McKENZIE.
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278	BELL & CO.
384	PASSAIC PHAR.
572	F. A. THAYER.
785	J. W. CRAIN.
826	K. McLENNON.
1001	C. D. STONE.
1049	J. A. JOHNSON.
1249	H. B. BROWN.
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465	HENRY SCHROEDER.
1086	Quayles & Populorum.
1218	MOYEN BROS.
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149	FRANK GRAMMER.
293	W. A. BRABROOK.
360	C. F. BROWN.
475	F. J. KNOWLES.
987	FARRAR'S PHAR.
RANDOLPH STREET—	
Cor. Ada	GEO. BEDDFORD.
TWELFTH STREET—	
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422	CHAS. C. THIEL.
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Cor. Jackson	O. S. BETTING.
260	JOHN P. LEE.
HARRISON STREET—	
750	F. E. FISKE.

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BERRY AVENUE—	
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NORTH HALSTED STREET—	
1748	ROGERS PHARMACY.
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Cor. Belden	F. R. LEONARD.
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722	G. M. BOALCH.
LARRABEE STREET—	
Cor. Center	HERMAN FRY.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—	
845	A. N. BOE.

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AUSTIN	W. O. CLINE.
EVANSTON, ILL.	J. S. OAKES.
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69th and Stewart	E. G. BINZ.
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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE IN THE Board of Trade of the City of Chicago No. 5133, dated Feb. 19, 1890. Finder will please return same to the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.

LOST—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING RAILROAD transportation in my name; liberal reward if returned promptly to 775 Old Colony, 293 Dearborn-st. H. S. VAN INGEN.

LOST—REPUBLICAN MARCHING CLUB'S PICnic, Columbia Park, Saturday, gold filled watch and chain; stolen; liberal reward if returned. W. P. F. R. 325 City Hall.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—
DIAMONDS. WATCHES.
AN INVESTMENT.
HOW WE SELL THEM.
IT WILL PAY YOU.
IT'S ALL INTERESTING.
Catalogue free. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer, Columbus Memorial Bldg. 103 State-st.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteedor no charge for services. Hours 9 to 5

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES, BEDBUGS EXTERminated; no cure, no pay. F. E. BROWN, 180 31st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WANTED—DIAMOND—WILL BUY GOOD 1¼ carat stone, either loose or in ring. Address M. O. CROSS, 358 Dearborn-st.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD and watches; bargains in diamonds at all times JOHN M. BREDT & CO., 803 Columbus Building.

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A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLOOR, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

AGENTS WANTED.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR NECKTIE, $1.50; AGT'S sample 75c.; cat. free. Ohio Electric Wks., Cleveland.

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Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD BOOKKEEPER wants employment during vacation. Address Z 829, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN—EVENings: bookkeeping, stenography, cashier, or any honorable occupation. Address Z 830, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRAFTSMAN OR SUperintendent with architect or contractor: especially familiar with structural work. References. Address Z 832, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS SEWing machine mechanic; good references. Address Z 557, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—COLORED WOMAN, 1ST-class cook and dishwasher, for porter; wages no object; city or country. 3150 Wentworth-av., 2d floor front.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR CHILDREN'S NURSE and seamstress. Address L., 651 24½-st., Milwaukee. Wis.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—FAMILY DRESSMAKING; advance styles; low price; references. 2918 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS TO sew for private family. Address A C 301, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS HOUSES supplied with stenographers of any grade. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY STENOGrapher and caligraph operator; willing to assist in office work. Address A 328, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED TEACHer of the oral method wishes to engage as private teacher of a deaf child; best recommendations. Address A 887. Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

MAN—ACTIVE, YOUNG, AGED 16 TO 20, OF GOOD character; must be good penman and have some office experience; references. Apply WOOD BROS., Union Stock-Yards, Chicago.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

MEN—GOOD; EXPERIENCED IN THE WALL paper business to sell the trade in small towns; give personal references, also the names of the different houses for whom you have traveled, territory, etc.; if you have had no experience traveling please refer to the different salesmen you have bought goods from. Address N 16, care of LORD & THOMAS, Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN—A CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE TO have exclusive control of the city for the sale of the Kochendarfer Patent Marking Pen; sells to all merchants, shippers, and manufacturers at sight; large profits. None but a good salesman need apply to The Kochendarfer Co., Hollidaysburg, Pa.

SALESMAN—TO SELL WELL-KNOWN LINE OF perfumes and holiday goods for city; commission basis; one acquainted with drug trade preferred. Address A 526, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with best retail trade in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan to sell dress goods direct from mill. Address H., care Ayer & Son, Philadelphia.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS, TO HANDLE OUR almond paste in the West. Address C. F. EVERHART & CO., 304 N. Howard-st., Baltimore, Md.

SALESMAN — GENTEEL, EXPERIENCED, TO sell liquor and drug trade. DeWITT, 306 Dearborn

Trades.

ELECTRICIAN—GOOD, WHO HAS HIS OWN tools, and understands running wires in every form. Apply to MAZE EDWARDS, Frank Hall's Casino.

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STENOGRAPHERS—INCREASE YOUR SPEED BY two hours' practical varied dictation and 5 hours' typewriter practice daily, each pupil having machine. Special beginners' class in shorthand day and evening. 1007, 171 La Salle-st.

Miscellaneous.

MEN—4 OR 5 WELL-DRESSED MEN; WAGES $12; men who are "hustlers" and willing to work. Apply WM. T. HALL, Superintendent Frank Hall's Casino.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

COOK—WOMAN FOR PLAIN COOKING; $5 PER week. Apply today, Rossmore Hotel.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL WORK; German preferred. 3208 Rhodes-av.

Miscellaneous.

GIRL—DARK COMPLEXION, TO ASSIST AS draped model and take care of artist's studio; permanent situation. 4437 Langley-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

3544 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH first-class board; now empty.

North Side.

336 E. INDIANA-ST.—LARGE ROOM; FRONT AND back parlor, furnished, with or without board; reasonable.

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THE BALCOM FAMILY HOTEL, 4553 WABASH-av.—Excellent quiet home for families, ladies, and merchants visiting the city; $1 per day; permanent boarders $5 week; State-st. cable to 45th-st., or elevated to 47th-st.

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DELLS OF WISCONSIN—GOOD BOARD AT COLD Water Canyon Farm, $5 and $6 per week. MRS. I. L. BERRY, Kilbourn, Wis.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd.; elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD; location and accommodations best in city at prices given. "GREYLOCK," 2427 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TWO NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT rooms with all conveniences; cheap. 3208 Rhodes-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, MODERN CONveniences, private family. 294 East Superior-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS ALL OVER CHIcago. JOHN G. RODGERS & CO., 5th floor Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Suburban.

TO RENT—7-ROOM HOUSES, HOT AND COLD water; $10. WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT — ELEGANT NEW STEAM-HEATED seven-room flats, reduced to $35; Calumet-av. and 48th-st.; one block to L station and electric cars; all large and well-lighted rooms; handsome stone front, bay window, plate glass, polished oak floors throughout, marble and tile vestibule, expensive sideboard, hall tree, and handsome 7-foot mirror built in parlor wall, gas log, gas range, hot water, refrigerator, speaking tubes, letter box, janitor, and telephone.

TO RENT—"THE FAIRFAX," 1323 AND 1325 Michigan-av., elegantly finished 8-room flats; walking distance; passenger elevator, steam heat, hot water, electric and gas fixtures, gas ranges, hardwood floors, mantels, etc.; prices reasonable; janitor on premises. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4237-39 CALUMET-AV.—ELEGANT steam-heated 7 and 8-room flats in new stone front building one block from "L" road station; modern in every respect; look at these; ready Aug. 1. F. D. PATTERSON & SON., 80 Dearborn-st., or 574 43d-st., cor Calumet-av.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS AND BATH, $23, $26, $28; 5 rooms and bath, $25, $30; 4 rooms and bath, $18, $20, $25; 4 rooms, $15, $18, $23; first-class building; elevator, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, steam laundry; janitor service. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS; MODERN IMPROVEments; newly papered; $16 up. 3537 Cottage Grove-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS, MODERN IMPROVEments, $15. WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

North Side.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS AT 1000 N. HALsted-st.; low rent. OGDEN SHELDEN & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 6-ROOM FLAT, HANDSOME building, $18; 4 rooms, $10. 64 Wendell-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, 7 TO 9 rooms, North Side, till May; give full particulars; references exchanged. Address A 460, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES—ELEGANT CORNER STORE and basement in Kirchhoff's new apartment building, with steam heat; good stand for first-class grocery or shoe store; also store and basement in same building for barber, and bath-rooms and bath tubs in; small store and large basement for laundry purposes. If you want a good business stand come and look at these stores; one block from Milwaukee-av. station. C. STEINBRECHER, Milwaukee and Oakley-avs. Office up-stairs. Open evenings and Sundays.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

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TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Garden City Block, northwest corner Randolph-st. and 5th-av.; will rent cheap to good parties. Apply J. S. MEYER, Room 308.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, NICE, CLEAN, LIGHT office. 80 Dearborn-st. Room 4. Telephone.

TO RENT—CHOICE OFFICES, CHEAP; MODERN improvements. Gardner Bldg., 173 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—MAIN FLOOR AND OTHER OFFICES. 127 La Salle and 169 Washington.

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TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage or sales rooms in the business districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

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FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE (ON STONE foundation) and lot on West Ohio-st., worth $3,000; will sell for $1,300; only $500 down. JAMES A. SHARP, 154 La Salle-st., Room 18.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ROGERS PARK—LOT 12, BLOCK 10 west front, on Clark-st., between Jackson and Touhy-avs., 50x174; block pavement, sewer, water, all assessments paid; price $1,750; $10 down. $10 monthly. SAM BROWN JR., 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—TWO-STORY HOUSE with bath and modern conveniences, 2555 Claremont-av.; price $3,600, $200 down, $15 monthly; lo 37½x125. SAM BROWN JR., 1,001, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME FLAT BUILDing; two flats of six rooms each. 2169 N. Robey st.; $3,600; $200 down, $20 monthly. SAMUEL BROWN JR., 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—4-ROOM BRICK COTTAGE, 85 FEET front, 125 deep, at a point near street-car line; half in cash. 576 Monticello-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$25 MONTHLY BUYS A 7-ROOM house; brick foundation; bath; water closet; hot and cold water; paved street; sewer; water; electric light; assessment paid, 2 blocks from depot; 56 trains daily, 23 minutes' ride; 7c fare; 800 A1 neighbors; stores, schools, and churches; prices $2,100 to $2,500; at Clyde; property clear of incumbrance. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, Owner. Room 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A 5-ACRE BLOCK (50 LOTS) ON LAKE shore, south; only $500, or $100 per acre; forced sale. P. O. Box 156, Wheaton, Ill.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and lots. THOS. H. GALE, 84 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD CLEAR VACANT, WITH street improvements in, worth $60,000; will give clear income property paying 6 per cent net; owners only. J. H. McFARLAND, 407, 153 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—$2,500 IN $5,000 2 FLAT, FOR farm. 4630 Cottage Grove-av.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 701, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A LARGE FUND TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., Main Floor, 125 Dearborn-st.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money; building loans at current rates, Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., DEARborn and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

WESTERN STATE BANK, SUCCESSOR TO Peterson & Bay, bankers, s. w. cor. La Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

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MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT. 125 La Salle-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st., loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

J. C. AMENDT & BRO., 609 STOCK EXCHANGE, loan money at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent on Chicago improved or vacant real estate; building loans.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; privilege of prepayment. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON CHICAGO IMproved real estate. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

$25 TO $500 LOANED ON VACANT LOTS; money loaned on first and second mortgages. H. DELANEY & CO., R. 80-81-82, 115 Dearborn.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYS & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 5, 5½, 6, and 7 per cent.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY, BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

C. H. MARSHALL & CO., SECURITY BLDG., 188 Madison—Real estate loans; nominal com'sion.

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CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19. Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19. [Take elevator to second floor.] OR 185 WEST MADISON-ST. NORTHWEST CORNER HALSTED, ROOM 205.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN, 351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [R. 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO. LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I loan on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 901 Title and Trust Bldg., 100 Washington-st.

I HAVE OVER $50,000 INVESTED AND NEED $10,000 to $20,000 to extend enterprise and realize on it; will give honorable party an opportunity to make 2 per cent monthly on investment and guarantee return of principal within a certain time; will deal only with honorable people. Address Z 311, Tribune office.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIanos, horses, wagons, without removal; I loan my own money and your loan will be strictly private; low rates, long or short time; live and let live is my motto. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS FROM $1 TO $10,000 on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, bicycles, seal garments, and any available collaterals at S. HYMAN'S, 145 E. Madison-st. Private entrance through lobby Hotel Brevoort.

LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, DIAmonds, furs, warehouse receipts, and other securities. Room 502, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED ON NOTES, MORTGAGES, and other good collateral. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

LOANS ON LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES; also purchased; highest prices. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle, Suite 617, cor. Monroe.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and jewelry. RICHTER & FOSTER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 208, formerly 344 State-st.

COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ON APPROVED security. C. H. MARSHALL & CO., Security Building.

TO LOAN—$1,000 TO $100,000 ON REAL ESTATE F. H. DOLAND & CO., 126 Washington-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW, CHEAP; also second-hand fireproof safe. Call or write. 207 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 55 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR ENTIRE FURNITURE, CARpets, etc., etc., of hotels, flats, and private residences. T. P. W., 21 Park-av.

WANTED—150 FOLDING CHAIRS, EITHER NEW or that have been used; price, style, condition, and number. A. A. WAGNER, Oregon, Ill.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE — 99 YEAR LEASEHOLD AT A bargain; Plymouth-pl., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts.; or will trade for manufacturing site in Cook County. J. S. McKENNEY, 364 Wabash-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL SIX FLATS WARREN-av.; rents $18; make offer. J B 85, Tribune office.

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FOR EXCHANGE—HOTEL 190 ROOMS WITH BUFfet, 6 billiard and 4 pool tables, on Van Buren-st., east of Dearborn. J. S. McKENNEY, 364 Wabash-av.

MERCHANT TAILORING WANTED IN EXchange for a piano; standard make. Address J B 169, Tribune office.

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FORD'S A B C ROOFING WILL LAST 50 YEARS on any building. Old roofs repaired with it by The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st., Chicago.

GRAVEL ROOFING, ALL KINDS. ROOFS REPAIRed. Estimates free. F. M. PEASE, 355 Dearborn-st.

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MME. RAPHAEL, FROM PARIS, JUST ARRIVED, recognized as the most wonderful spiritualist medium, will give sitting on business, health, and all affairs of life; daily 9 to 8. 61 South Elizabeth-st., near West Madison-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under firm name of Dr. A. G. Goodman and Dr. L. A. Lauer, doing business at Rooms 1, 2, and 3, 155 W. Madison-st., Chicago, was on July 31, 1895, dissolved by mutual consent. Dr. A. G. Goodman will continue business at above address. Dr. L. A. Lauer may be found at Rooms 2 and 3, Illinois Staats-Zeitung Bldg.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Auditorium, Chicago. Students may begin at any time; open all summer.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—319 OGDEN-AV.—HIGH CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone West 208.

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ADAM SCHAAF—MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS, offers for sale the following instruments; good values for the money. Established 1873.

Three Decker uprights, $130, $155	165
Three Chickering uprights, $105, $125	165
One Adam Schaaf upright	170
One Emerson upright	145
One Fischer upright	150
One Hallet & Cumston upright	130
One Chase upright	135
One Behning upright	140
One Adam Schaaf upright	165
One Weser upright	125
One Bradford upright	125
One Adam Schaaf upright	185
Two Smith & Barnes uprights, $85	100
Five Vose & Son's uprights, $125, $140	155
Two Jacob Bros.' uprights, $120	130
One Mathushek upright	100

Square pianos $15 to $55 each.
Good organs $15, $20, $25, to $45 each.
Terms cash or time payments.
200 new pianos to rent, $4 per month; one year's rental allowed if purchased.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SAY, IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR RENT A GOOD piano at a very reasonable figure come around and see us at once.

OUR LEADERS:

DECKER BROS.' PIANOS.	All grades.
ESTEY PIANOS AND ORGANS.	All terms.
CAMP & CO. PIANOS AND ORGANS.	
ARION PIANOS.	All prices.

TUNING. REPAIRING. MOVING.
ESTEY & CAMP.
233 State-st. 49-53 Jackson-st.

LYON, POTTER & CO.
Are now located in their new building,
STEINWAY HALL.
General representatives for
STEINWAY, A. B. CHASE, VOSE & SONS, KURTZMANN, AND STERLING PIANOS.
Slightly used and second-hand pianos in great variety and at very
LOW PRICES.
CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
STEINWAY HALL,
17, 19, and 21 Van Buren-st.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS LEAD THEM ALL MOST ARTISTIC in TONE and TOUCH.
HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS MOST ARTISTIC in DESIGN and FINISH. 56 YEARS A FAVORITE.
HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS Known and admired everywhere. Cost but little more than
HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS Ordinary Pianos, and last a LIFETIME.
Sold only by the makers for one profit. Renting, tuning, repairing, moving, etc. Easy payments.
HALLET & DAVIS CO., Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

3 UPRIGHT PIANOS, $125 EACH; 1 STERLING upright, $145; 1 Fischer upright, $125; 2 Steinway uprights, $250 and $275 each; 1 Knabe upright, $250; 2 new Knabes at $350 each. Remember that the above pianos are practically as good as new and fully warranted. Pianos to rent at $3 and $4 a month; rent allowed if purchased. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st. Branch 447 63d-st., Englewood.

WEBER PIANOS. WEBER PIANOS.
WEBER PIANOS. WEBER PIANOS.
WHEELOCK PIANOS. WHEELOCK PIANOS.
WHEELOCK PIANOS. WHEELOCK PIANOS.
Bargains in second-hand uprights in first-class order—some practically new—Weber, Knabe, Steinway, Chickering, Vose, Hallet & Davis, Stuyvesant. Manufacturers' Piano Co., 258 and 260 Wabash-av.

17 CENTS A DAY,
$1.20 A WEEK,
$5 A MONTH
will buy a piano at
CHASE BROTHERS'
"Big Piano Store,"
corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
(opposite Auditorium).

CHOICE OF KNABE, STEINWAY, CHICKERING, Weber, Decker Bros., Haines Bros., Bauer, Fischer, Sohmer & Co., Hallet & Davis, Emerson, Kimball; all uprights, in fine order, at less than cost at the factory; pianos to rent; rent applied on purchase; payments when desired. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

A HENRY F. MILLER UPRIGHT IN GOOD CONdition, and choice of several other well-known makes at from $150 to $225 each. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$125 BUYS A SECOND-HAND KNABE PIANO—PAYMENTS. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

A FINE FISCHER UPRIGHT, COTTAGE SIZE, price $170; has been but little used, and would readily pass for new. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

4 GOOD UPRIGHTS—EACH $85—PAYMENTS. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

SOHMER PIANOS | THE THOMPSON MUSIC CO.
SOHMER PIANOS | Western Agents,
SOHMER PIANOS | 261 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—SLIGHTLY USED PIanos. Wissner Western Branch, 22 Van Buren-st., Athenæum Building.

A BEAUTIFUL FINE-TONED KNABE UPRIGHT, in good condition; price $250. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $100; A MODERN UPRIGHT piano in good condition; warranted sound. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

PRACTICALLY NEW STEINWAY UPRIGHT AT about one-half original cost. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—OWNER WISHING TO RETIRE wishes to dispose of small manufacturing plant. Article manufactured is protected by patents and sold and used everywhere; no competition to speak of; been running successfully over two years; can be run on small or large capital, as there is no limit to the business that can be done. This is no scheme or snap business, as patents were taken out and manufactory started by present owner and is only offered for sale on account of wishing to be out of business. Address J B 125, Tribune office.

WANT PROMOTOR TO START NEW ENTERprise in which money invested can be doubled every month; your dealings in part will be with one of the largest railroad corporations in Chicago. For further particulars write or call 916 Chamber of Commerce Building.

BEST PLANS TO SPECULATE BY MAIL, CLEARly outlined in our new book explaining speculation; hundreds not in telegraphic touch with markets have profitably used these plans; sent free with our market letter and bank reference. VALENTINE & CO., 18 Traders' Building, Chicago.

$500 AND UPWARD PER MONTH EASILY MADE with small capital by systematic speculation; safest method; book and particulars FREE. National Bank References, THOMAS & CO., 159 Rialto Bldg., Chicago.

ATLANTA EXPOSITION—I AM GOING TO LOcate South permanently; will give full time during exposition to a first-class exhibit; have had 16 years' experience in manufacturing business on my own account. Address Z 831, Tribune office.

SMALL LAUNDRY (INCORPORATED) WISHES to increase its capital stock. Good opening for right party. Business showing since Jan. 1 20 per cent clear profit on investment. State bank reference. Address M O 139, Tribune office.

A BUSINESS MAN WITH LONDON OFFICE wishes good agency or commissions; returning to England in three weeks; references. Address HARDWARE, Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE IN GOOD LOCAtion; an old-established stand; will take good North Side real estate as part payment. 454 Wells-st.

FOR SALE—THE PHONOGRAPH PRIVILEGE AT Frank Hall's Casino. Apply to MAZE EDWARDS.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR OTHER merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 132 Market-st.

$500 TO $1,000 EASILY MADE BY SPECULATION. Address PATTISON & CO., Omaha Bldg., Chicago.

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FOR SALE—CANDY PRIVILEGE AT FRANK Hall's Casino. Apply to MAZE EDWARDS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BARGAINS. BARGAINS. BARGAINS.

We have a number of second-hand top buggies, $50 to $75 each; phaetons, $100 to $200 each; victorias, $150 to $500 each; rockaways, $100 to $500 each. Also

Spider Phaetons,
Two Wheel Carts,
Wagonettes,
Extension Top Phaetons,
Canopy Top Phaetons,

and many other carriages which are in good condition and which we will sell for much less than actual value.

STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO., 203-207 Michigan-av.

PASTURE HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913, W.

STORAGE.

THE PALACE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, LAKE-av. and 42d-st., has 500 iron rooms; it has THE LOWEST INSURANCE OF ANY WAREHOUSE IN THIS CITY; board rate $1.35; does moving, packing, and shipping on notice. Tel. Oak. 830.

CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79 AND 81 S. Jefferson-st., just south of W. Madison—Large, new, modern building; furniture and mdse. stored; lowest rates; moving, packing, shipping. Tel. main 4123.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, well ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, expressing. 80, 82, 84 E. 12th-st. Tel. 732 Harrison.

GEORGE PARRY, 350 AND 352 WABASH-AV., 156 W. Monroe-st., storage, removal, and packing of fine furniture, pianos, etc. Est'blish'd 20 yrs.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., S. W. COR. DEARborn and Randolph-sts., regular graduates; registered; Chicago's leading and expert specialists in diseases peculiar to man and woman kind; skin, blood, and nervous diseases; consultation free; hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday 10 to 2.

MRS. DR. BROWN, ROOM 20, 201 TO 211 STATE-st., cor. Adams, successful specialist in diseases of womankind. Patients can have room and board at my residence. Hours from 9-8. Sundays 10-12.

MRS. DR. B. SCHWARZ, 1007 MASONIC TEMple, treats all female diseases successfully; consultation free; board and rooms, with nursing.

DR. HORTA FAUSTMANN, 485 WELLS-ST., treats successfully all diseases of woman

ACCOUNTANTS.

C. W. HAWLEY, 637 MONADNOCK BLDG. TEL Har., 326; ref., Corn Exchange Bank

C. NIGG 415 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Telephone Main 4142

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FOR SALE—TO CLEAR OUT BALANCE OF SEAsonable goods we offer family refrigerators and ice chests at discount 50 per cent; Pennsylvania lawn mowers at discount 60 and 10 per cent; Q. Z. lawn mowers, 14-inch $3, and 16-inch $3.50; water coolers, mostly fine goods. Manufacturer's entire stock of regular floating "Cocoa Foam" is consigned to us to close out at $1 per dozen. For toilet and bath nothing excels it. ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO., 50 State-st. and 71 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—STANDARD CASH and package system; five stations; brand new; must be sold at once. Address A 544, Tribune office.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN, FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. Cabin $60 and upwards, according to location. II. Cabin $45 and $50. Round trip $95 and $100.

Fulda, Sat., Aug. 17, 10 noon	Saale, Sat., Aug. 31, 8 am
Spree, Tus., Aug. 20, 6 am	Aller, Tues., Sept. 3, 9 am
Ems, Sat., Aug. 24, 9 am	Trave, Sat., Sept. 7, 9 am
Havel, Tues., Aug. 27, 9am	Lahn, Tues., Sept. 10, 8am

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRALIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Kaiser W. II, Au. 24, 9am	Saale, Sat., Sept. 28, noon
*Werra, Sat., Sep. 7, 10 am	Werra, Sat., Oc. 12, 10 am

*These steamers touch at NAPLES.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE—
Twin screw express line from New York to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), and Hamburg, holding the record for fastest time on this route.

Normannia, Aug. 15, 11 am	Normannia, Sep. 12, 11am
F. Bism'k, Aug. 22, 11 am	F. Bismarck, Sep. 19, 11am
Columbia, Aug. 29, am	Columbia, Sep. 26, 11am
Au. Victoria, Sept. 5, 9 am	A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 am

I. CAB., $60 & UPWARDS. II. CAB., $45 & $50.
Direct Route to PARIS without channel crossing.
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train [6½ hours] FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
37 Broadway, N. Y.; 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Every Wednesday at 11 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.

Berlin....Aug. 14	New York....Sept. 11
New York....Aug. 21	Paris....Sept. 18
Paris....Aug. 28	St. Louis....Sept. 25
St. Louis....Sept. 4	New York....Oct. 2

Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.

PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Every Saturday.

Indiana....Aug. 17	Pennland....Aug. 31
Rhynland....Aug. 21	Belgenland....Sept. 7

RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday at 12:00, noon.

Berlin....Aug. 14	Southwark....Sept. 4
Westernland....Aug. 21	Friesland....Sept. 11
Noordland....Aug. 28	Kingston....Sept. 18

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, 32 Clark-st., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

*F. Bismarck....Oct. 16	†Fulda....Nov. 16
†Kaiser W. II....Nov. 2	*Columbia....Nov. 23
*A. Victoria....Nov. 6	†Ems....Nov. 30

All steamers sail at 11 a. m.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y., 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.	North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y., H. Claussenius & Co., 80 5th-av.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE—
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers. Saturday sailings.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN. 5 DS. 7 HRS. 23 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 54 years of its existence) requires no comment.
F. G. Whiting, Mgr., n. w. cor. Clark & Randolph.

WHITE STAR LINE—
U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Sailing from New York Wednesdays as follows:

Germanic, 28 Aug., noon	Britannic, 11 Sept., 10 am
Teutonic, 4 Sept., 6 a.m.	Majestic, 21 Aug., 6 am

For rates of passage, inspection of plans, and any further information apply to company's offices. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, G. Ag't., 29 B'way, N.Y. N. ANDERSON, G'l W'n Ag't., 244 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

JAPAN-CHINA, PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO. OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

BELGIC	August 24, 3 p. m.
PERU	September 3, 3 p. m.
COPTIC, via Honolulu	Sept. 12, 3 p. m.

For freight, passenger, and general information apply at 191 or 230 S. Clark-st.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside dock at Havre to Paris in four hours.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

TO EUROPE—FALL TOURS, AUG. 24, 87 DAYS, $690; Sept. 4, 61 days, $450; Sept. 7, 53 days, $280; Sept. 18, 61 days, $450; Sept. 28, 107 days, $850; or 128 days, $1,000. Send for programs. Ocean S. S. tickets all lines. Lowest winter rates. Apply to HENRY GAZE & SONS (Ltd.), 220 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Agts. New Nile S. S. Co.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE—FOUR (4) TIMES DAILY to Milwaukee: 7 a. m.; 9 a. m.; 7 p. m.; and 8 p. m.
For Racine daily 8 p. m.
For Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, and Marinette daily 7 p. m.
Saturday boat does not stop at Menominee and Marinette.
For Green Bay, Wednesday, via Menominee, 7 p. m.
For Green Bay and Bay Ports and Manistique, Saturday, 7:30 p. m.
For Escanaba and Bay Ports, Thursday 7 p. m.; Saturday 7:30 p. m.
For Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, and Muskegon daily 7:30 p. m.
Office and docks foot of Michigan-av.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSPORTATION CO.
LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMERS.
The Great Lake Route. Own the new Steel Steamship Manitou. Sailings from Chicago—For Mackinac Island, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toronto, etc.: Mon. 12 m., Tues. 9 p. m., Wed. 5:30 p. m., Fri. 9 p. m., Sat. 9 a. m.
For Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, etc.: Mon. 12 m., Wed. 5:30 p. m., Sat. 9 a. m.
For Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland, Duluth, etc.: Tues. and Fri. 9 p. m.
Illustrated pamphlets mailed free on application. Office and docks, Rush and N. Water-sts., Chicago.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION CO.—The only direct water line for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Traverse City, Old Mission, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Harbor Springs, Mackinac Island, Duluth, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Montreal, and all points. Steamers leave Tuesday, 12:15 p. m.; Wednesday, 1 p. m.; Friday, 7 p. m.; Saturday, 9 p. m. Send for Tourist Guide. Office and docks east end of Michigan-st., Chicago. Telephone Main 572. City offices, 220 and 234 S. Clark-st.

LAKE STEAMERS—CITY TICKET OFFICE, 234 S. Clark-st., where berths may be reserved and tickets purchased for S. S. Manitou, S. S. Virginia, Lake Superior Line, Goodrich Line, Northern Michigan Line, and ALL LAKE STEAMERS. Summer tourist tickets, single and excursion, sold to all parts of the United States and Canada. Send for Summer Tour book free. THOMAS COOK & SON, Agents.

"S. S. MANITOU," NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE, 220 Clark-st., Lakeside Bldg. Also tickets for the "whaleback," "Virginia," and Michigan City, South Haven, Holland, and Saugatuck steamers—Goodrich Line, Northern Michigan Line, Lake Superior Line, Northern S. S. Co., etc. Programs and "Summer Tour Book of Routes and Rates" free. HENRY GAZE & SONS, Ltd., Agents. 'Phone M. 3778.

ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR AND Grand Rapids steamers leave Graham & Morton's dock, foot Wabash-av., daily, except Saturday, 9:30 a. m.; every day, 11:30 p. m.; special Saturday, 2 p. m.; Sunday, 10 a. m.; day excursion, $1 round trip; Sunday 9:30 boat, 50 cents round trip. Railroad connections to all points in Michigan and Indiana. Low rates.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS TO MACKINAC ISLAND. $11 ROUND TRIP.
Meals and berth included. Via Northern Michigan Transportation Co.'s steamers. For full particulars apply to general office, east end Michigan-st., or up-town offices, 220 and 234 S. Clark-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West.	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids—Dubuque	† 1:30 pm	† 2:00 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Omaha—C.Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:20 pm	o 9:30 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak	* 6:20 pm	o 9:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay&Mich. Peninsula	* 8:00 pm	* 6:45 am
Milwaukee	* 8:00 pm	e 1:45 pm
Madison, P.du Chien & West	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	*10:35 pm	* 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak	*10:35 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C.Bluffs—Sioux City	*10:35 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun. only.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—GRAND Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, 115 Adams-st. Tel. 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kan. City, St. Joe, Des Moines, Marshalltown, Dubuque	† 7:10 am * 6:00 pm *11:45 pm	†11:20 pm * 9:10 am * 9:30 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	† 3:10 pm	*10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore	† 5:35 pm	† 7:50 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD —Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	†8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
Danville & Ind. Min'l Spr'gs	†12:58 pm	† 3:40 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 5:02 pm	*10:15 am
Ter. Haute and Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 7:15 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 119 Adams-st.

Station 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days	7:20 am	12:05 pm
Week days, parlor cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week days, parlor car, sleeper	5:00 pm	[illegible]
Daily sleeper	11:45 pm	6:25 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st., Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland, Sioux Cy., D. Moines, C. Rapids	* 6:15 pm *10:30 pm *11:00 pm	* 8:15 am * 8:45 am * 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Sterling Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:25 pm	† 2:30 pm
St. Paul, Min'apolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona	† 8:15 am *10:30 pm	b 8:00 am * 9:45 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	‡ 6:15 pm	c 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am * 5:00 pm	† 6:15 pm † 1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	† 4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	‡ 3:00 am * 5:00 pm	c 7:30 am * 9:30 am
Oshkosh, Grn.B.Menominee	a 3:00 am	† 9:30 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 5:00 pm	* 7:30 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Lv., †3 a. m., e4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *11 p. m. Ar., *7:30 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †10:15 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:30 p. m.

Waukesha—Lv., *8 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †3 p. m., *5 p. m. Ar., †10:15 a. m., e11:30 a. m., †1:15 p. m., †4 p. m., †6:15 p. m., *9:30 p. m.

Rockford and Freeport—Lv., †7:30 a. m., e8 a. m., †10:30 a. m., †4:15 p. m., e6:45 p. m., †11:30 p.m. Ar., *10 a. m., †1:30 p.m., †5:50 p.m., e9:15 p.m., †11:10 p.m.

Rockford—Lv., †3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., e9:10 a. m., †6:30 p. m. Ar., *8:00 a. m., †11:15 a. m. *Daily. †Ex Sun. eSunday. cEx Mon. ‡Ex Sat. aDaily to Menominee. bDaily from Winona.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSenger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts., Marquette Building.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail, D. Moines & Peoria	* 3:00 am	o 7:50 pm
Illinois, Ia. and Omaha Ex.	* 8:45 am	* 1:55 pm
Peoria Express	* 8:45 am	*12:05 pm
Min'apolis, St.P., & S.Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:05 pm
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	* 3:30 pm	* 7:50 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 8:55 am
St.J., Leavenworth, K.City, Colorado and Texas Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
FastFlyer, C.Bluffs & Omaha	* 6:00 pm	* 1:55 pm
Big Five to Denver, Colorado Spgs., Pueblo, via C. Bluffs, Omaha, and Lincoln; Peoria Saturday	*10:00 am	* 8:10 am
Peoria, Oskaloosa, K. City, Omaha, St Paul & Denver	‡10:10 pm	c 6:50 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. cEx. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines. Fast Flyer daily for Omaha at 6:00 p. m., with through sleeper and chair car, arrive Omaha 9:25 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N.Orleans Lim. & Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
Atlanta, Ga., & Jacksonv., Fl.	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield & Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Bloomington Passenger	† 1:35 pm	† 1:55 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman & Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	*11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:00 pm	*10:15 am
Rockford & Freeport	* 5:15 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Ex.	‡ 8:31 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Ex.		† 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD —Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:05 pm
Local points, Illinois & Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:05 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. C., St. J., & Leavenworth	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
All other points in Texas	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Neb. points	* 6:35 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:00 am
K. C., St. J. & Leavenworth	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Omaha, Lincoln & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
B. Hills, Montana, Portland	*10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	*11:20 pm	‡10:30 pm

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	* 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kas.City, Denver & California	* 6:00 pm	9:00 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Sp'g'f'd & St. Louis Day Loc.	† 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Joliet & Dwight Accomm'n	* 5:00 pm	† 9:45 am
Bloomington Accommodat'n	* 6:00 am	9:15 pm

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

†Daily. *Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Ft. Madison Ex.	* 8:30 am	* 5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin & Peoria Ex.	*12:55 pm	* 2:10 pm
Kansas City Vestibuled Ltd.	† 5:40 pm	†10:00 am
Texas, Colorado & Utah Ex.	† 5:40 pm	†10:00 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 4:45 pm	* 9:55 am
Kas. City and California Ltd.	†10:00 pm	† 8:30 am
California & Mexico Fast Ex.	†10:00 pm	† 8:30 am
Joliet Express	*11:32 pm	* 8:42 am
Kansas City Express	* 6:00 am	†10:30 pm

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison-st. and 5th-av.

*Da. †Ex-Sun. ‡Ex-Sat. ‡Ex-Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and West	* 6:05 pm *11:00 pm	* 9:20 am * 6:30 am
Ashland, Duluth Iron towns	* 6:05 pm	* 9:20 am
Ashland and Iron towns	‡11:00 pm	* 6:30 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 6:05 pm	† 8:30 pm
Stevens Pt. Local	† 1:25 pm	† 8:15 pm
Burlington Passenger	† 3:45 pm	† 9:55 am
Waukesha Limited	† 5:00 pm	† 9:05 am
Waukesha Spl., Sund'y only	8:35 am	9:00 pm

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.

[illegible]

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RY.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station.

[illegible]

WABASH R. R.

[illegible]

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)

[illegible]

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALbany and Chicago Ry.

[illegible]

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAgo & St. Louis R. R.

[illegible]

BIG FOUR ROUTE

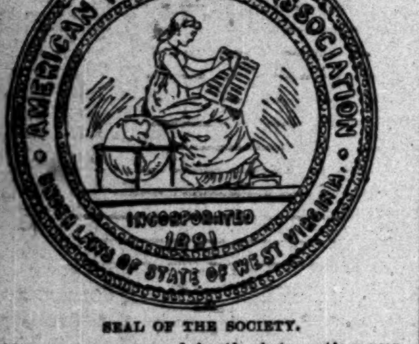
[illegible]

STAMP COLLECTORS.

THEY WILL MEET IN ANNUAL CONVENTION THIS WEEK.

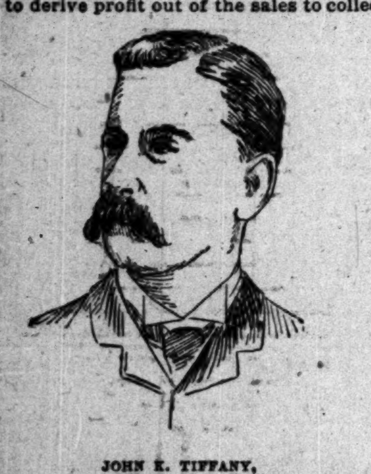
American Association to Discuss the Tricks of the Fad Four Days, and Incidentally Take In the Beauties of the Thousand Isles—The Annoying "Seebecks" to Be Discussed, and Some Means Devised to Discourage Speculating Engravers Who Keep Collectors Poor.

Clayton, N. Y., is to have the national convention of the American Philatelic Association, America's greatest association of stamp collectors, the members of which are to spend four days among the Thousand Islands, incidentally combining pleasure with discussions of "rarities," "grills," "Seebecks," "perforations," and scores of other subjects of interest to stamp collectors. Philatelists from all over the country will be there, many with their families. There are in the United States at least 100,000 persons engaged in the interesting pursuit of collecting postage stamps. The membership list of the association, though it is comparatively young, is above the thousand mark.


AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED 1891
UNDER LAWS OF STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

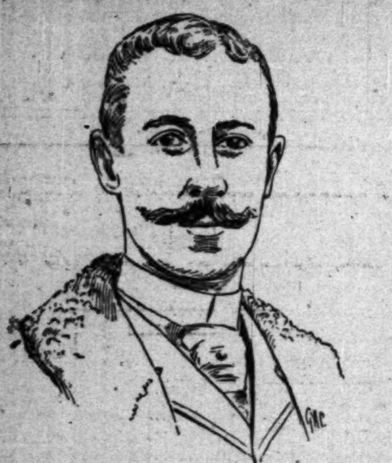
SEAL OF THE SOCIETY.

The convention will last four days, from Aug. 13 to 16 inclusive. Stamp collectors will be highly interested in what will probably be a much discussed question, "What is to be done with Seebecks?" "Seebecks" are stamps issued for speculative purposes, or to derive profit out of the sales to collectors, the governments in whose names they are issued being merely tools in the hands of the engravers. The plan is this:



JOHN K. TIFFANY,
President American Philatelic Association.

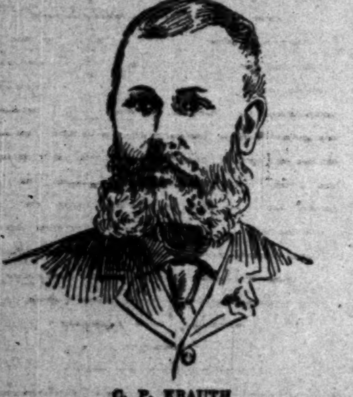
A certain engraving firm in the United States contracts with a small American republic to supply free of charge the government with all the stamps it may be able to use in its postal system. The government pays nothing for its stamps, but gives the engraving firm free permission to sell all it may please to collectors after the issue has been replaced by another. These issues are annual and in some cases even semi-annual, and as soon as one issue is replaced by another the engravers are free to do what they please with the remainder and as many more stamps of the issue as they may want to print. Thus the governments get their stamps for nothing and the engravers reap a harvest by selling the stamps to collectors.



ALVAH DAVISON,
Candidate for President from New York City.

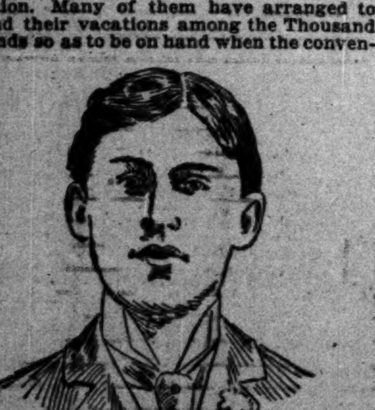
Collectors say that as soon as the sales to collectors of one issue begin to diminish, meaning as soon as albums have been generally supplied, another set is issued. Thus the collectors are kept on a constant jump to keep pace with the frequent issues, and their purses and good temper suffer keenly from the frequent raids upon them "all to satisfy the greed of engravers," as they put it.

How to best discourage these issues will be the subject of discussion at the convention.



C. P. KRAUTH
Of Pittsburg, Pa., Chairman of Entertainment Committee.

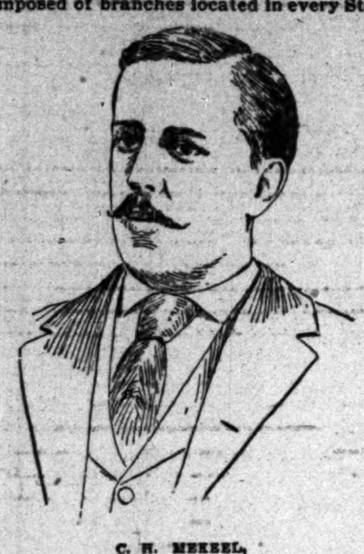
Chicago's contingent of stamp collectors is quite large, and many of them prominent in stamp collecting circles will attend the convention. Many of them have arranged to spend their vacations among the Thousand Islands so as to be on hand when the convention convenes. Some of them are already there. One of Chicago's enthusiastic collectors is Postmaster Hesing, but it is not known positively yet whether Mr. Hesing will go to the convention. Among those who will be there from Chicago are: C. E. Severns, F. M. Wolsseiffer, A. E. Fritz, Edward Rosenthal, F. Michael, J. F. Perry, and C. T. Althen.



C. E. SEVERNS,
Chicago.

Some of the other prominent collectors from other parts of the country are: Alvah Davison and family, New York; H. E. Deats and family, Flemington, N. J.; C. H. Mekeel and family, St. Louis, Mo.; John K. Tiffany, St. Louis, Mo.; J. W. Scott, New York; Lewis G. Quakenbush, Oneida, N. Y.; C. P. Krauth and family, Pittsburg, Pa.; and E. Doeblin and family, Allegheny City, Pa.

The American Philatelic Association is composed of branches located in every State and city in the Union where there are stamp collectors. Its present President is John K. Tiffany of St. Louis.



C. H. MEKEEL,
St. Louis, Mo.

The candidates for President are Mr. Tiffany and Alvah Davison of New York. The other candidates for the different offices are as follows:

Vice-President—Alvah Davison of New York, J. H. Huber of Illinois, Brewster C. Kenyon of California, and H. B. Phillips of California.

Secretary—Clifford W. Kissinger of Pennsylvania and William C. Stone of Massachusetts.

Treasurer—N. W. Chandler of Illinois and W. H. MacDonald of Illinois.

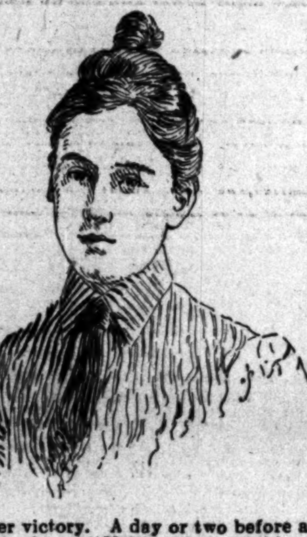
International Secretary — E. Doeblin of Pennsylvania.

Trustees—George W. Rode, C. P. Krauth, Ignaz Stauffer, and E. Doeblin of Pennsylvania; and George J. Bailey, W. H. Schneider, and R. S. Aikenhead of Ohio.

IS THE PRETTIEST GIRL IN THE COUNTY.

Nellie Lewis Wins a Diamond Ring in a Missouri Beauty Contest.

Mexico, Mo., Aug. 8.—[Special Correspondence.]—It is certainly quite a distinction to be voted the prettiest woman among a crowd of 7,000 people, and especially in a State like imperial Missouri. Here is the likeness of Miss Nellie Lewis, who was awarded a diamond ring offered by a jeweler for the prettiest married or unmarried woman in an assembly of 7,000 people who attended the races in this city. This is a victory for the country girls. Miss Nellie is the 16-year-old daughter of Charles Lewis, who is one of Audrain County's successful farmers. There were three judges of the contest, who mingled with the people, scrutinizing closely the feminine portion. They were unknown to the public. Miss Lewis was surprised when the judges announced her victory. A day or two before an uncle said to her: "Nellie, what would you do if you were to be selected as the prettiest girl and receive the diamond ring which is to be contested for at the Mexico Fair?"



"Well, uncle," she said, "I would just jump on that old gray horse of mine, bare back, and ride around that kite mile track as fast as I could go." She has thus far failed to perform this equestrian feat.

Bees Give Away Points.

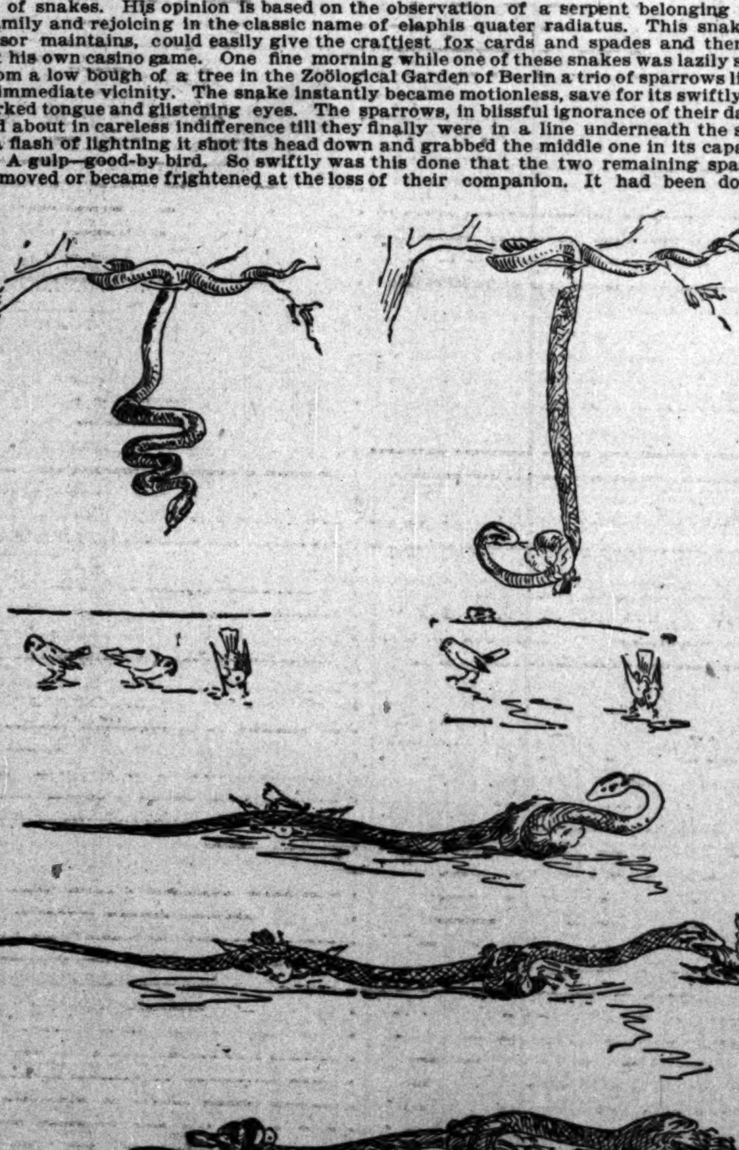
Working Bee—"A fellow came around here hunting for our nest today."

Queen Bee—"What did you do?"

Working Bee—"Those of us who happened to be around at the time gave him a few points."—Truth.

WISE SERPENTS FULL OF AGILITY.

A German naturalist who makes the study of reptiles his specialty adds an interesting contribution to snake lore. He firmly believes in what he calls the speculative reasoning power of snakes. His opinion is based on the observation of a serpent belonging to the boa family and rejoicing in the classic name of elaphis quater radiatus. This snake, the professor maintains, could easily give the craftiest fox cards and spades and then beat him at his own casino game. One fine morning while one of these snakes was lazily swinging from a low bough of a tree in the Zoölogical Garden of Berlin a trio of sparrows lighted in its immediate vicinity. The snake instantly became motionless, save for its swiftly moving forked tongue and glistening eyes. The sparrows, in blissful ignorance of their danger, hopped about in careless indifference till they finally were in a line underneath the snake. Like a flash of lightning it shot its head down and grabbed the middle one in its capacious jaws. A gulp—good-by bird. So swiftly was this done that the two remaining sparrows never moved or became frightened at the loss of their companion. It had been done so swiftly they had not seen it. They were not given a second chance, because his snakeship picked them up and swallowed them before they had time to recover from their astonishment.



The other incident related by the professor took place in a cage and was performed by the same specie of snake. The cage contained a half dozen specimens, and the chief actor in this incident was a female, no doubt one of the "advanced" of her kind. It is customary to feed these serpents with live sparrows, one being allotted to each. Her snakeship was not satisfied with her meager allowance, and by a neat strategic move secured herself an abundant meal. She caught the first one in her mouth, and, dropping it, crushed its life out by the weight of her body. With a dexterous move she caught and crushed the second one in her coils. She now wound her tail around the first bird, and without letting go her hold on these gave chase after and secured the third one by driving her fangs into it. Thus having secured her triple prize, she retired to a quiet corner in the cage to enjoy her feast. Her equanimity did not appear to be in the slightest disturbed by the angry hisses of the other breakfastless snakes.

WORK ON THE UNION LOOP GOES ON FAST

Promoters Make Steady Progress in Obtaining Property Consents.

The promoters of the Union Loop company are making steady progress in the work of obtaining consent of Wabash avenue property-owners. Property-owners are being paid in some cases, although they are paid ostensibly in settlement of damages for inconvenience and obstruction to their business while the building of the road is in progress, rather than for their signatures to the petition.

The company has now made such progress on Wabash avenue that officials predict passengers will be carried around the loop inside of six months. This probably means that the company will be in a position to ask for an ordinance at the first meeting of the Council. The consent of property-owners has been obtained for a full majority of the Harrison street frontage, and it only needs a little more on Wabash avenue to make the loop a certainty.

That the remaining Wabash avenue consents will be obtained the officials of the company say there is no room to doubt. They evidently know where they can get the lacking signatures, and the only difference is the difference of opinion as to the price to be paid.

New Woman in Ancient Greece.

According to Aristotle women in some Grecian cities owned a great deal of real estate, voted, held office, and enlisted in the army. The "new woman" was so unpopular in Athens that a play was written satirizing her desire to control the city.

SEVEN HIGHEST AWARDS WORLD'S FAIR.

FINE FURS
CHICAGO.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.

191 and 193 State Street.

THE GREAT FUR STORE.

The Great August Harvest Sale of Furs Begins Today.

We intend to make this the Most Tremendous Sale of Furs in the history of Chicago.

FUR CAPES

In every fashionable fur and combinations of same, in the latest approved patterns, for season 1895-'96, at lower prices than usual.

NOW IS THE TIME to buy and get the full benefit of low prices and wear of this beautiful garment during the entire season.

We also display the coming season's shapes in Jackets, Walking Coats, Capes, and Wraps of best quality selected Alaska Sealskin, fresh from our own workshop, at lower prices than in the height of season.

Customers can now have a superior assortment to select from; have their purchases stored and insured free of charge until cold weather, and settle for them when taken out of storage.

REPAIRING and REMODELING—Unequaled facilities and lowest prices for this class of work consistent with reliability. No charge for examinations and estimates. Free storage from now on, and the same arrangements as above for payment.

Strangers visiting the city and all residents are cordially invited to a visit of inspection of our establishment and stock, which is second to none in the world. CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.,
191 & 193 STATE-ST. RELIABLE EXPERT FURRIERS.

N. B.—Make no mistake in looking for our store. We are sole agents for KNOX HATS.

Nothing to complain of—the woman who uses Pearline. Nothing to complain of in the washing and cleaning line, anyway. And certainly the proprietors of Pearline can't complain. If you only knew how many women, every day, are making up their minds that the old, wearing, tearing, tiresome way of washing doesn't pay!

It's growing bigger than ever—the success of Pearline; though it has to fight not only against all kinds of poor imitations, but against a sort of superstition that anything which can save so much labor must be harmful in some way.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 480 JAMES PYLE, New York.

$10 Suit Sale.

Commencing this morning at 8 o'clock 1,000 fine Suits, worth $18 and $20, will be placed on sale at

$10 for Choice of Suits.

They cannot be fitly described in words. You must see them to understand their real value. Come and investigate. They are Sack and Cutaway styles, finest fabrics, handsomely made up, equal to a $30 tailor-made suit.

"The Putnam"
113-117 Madison-st. 131-133 Clark-st.

Make Your Feet Glad.
—not miserable. Don't let your toes knuckle over one another and crowd and gouge. Wear

Selz Royal Blue $4 Shoe

and be comfortable. Handsome, too, and very durable.

STREETER SELLS IT.
134 State St., 68-70 Madison St.

D. LELEWER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE FURS,
163 State-st., cor. Monroe,
(Second Floor.)

The thoroughly practical knowledge of the Fur business, my strict personal attention thereto, combined with moderate store expenses, are advantages which place me at the head of the profession in this city. At the present I offer Special Inducements in Fur orders and

...FUR REPAIRING...

My prices will be found lower than elsewhere by those to whom the saving of money is an object and who appreciate artistic workmanship. Correspondence solicited.

FURNITURE

Largest stock of honestly-made stylish Furniture in Chicago. Luxurious Upholstery and best Curled Hair Mattresses a specialty. Elegant Brass Beds, odd Dressers, and thousands of handsome odd pieces appropriate for Wedding presents. Prices always the lowest consistent with quality. We reupholster old furniture and furnish new coverings.

H. E. SCHOLLE & CO.,
Successors to Wirts & Scholle,
222 Wabash-av., bet. Adams and Jackson-sts.

Monday Specials.

New importations are arriving daily. You should surely take advantage of our offers for today only.

PITKIN AND BROOKS
Columbus Memorial Bldg.
State and Washington-sts.

Cut Glass—
Brightest, Heaviest

Bonbon Dishes—Choice of two patterns, worth $3.00, each. 2.00

Sugars and Creams —Our Own exclusive cutting —very heavy and well worth $12.00, pair, 5.75

After-Dinner Coffee Sets— 1.00 Each.
A beautiful china tinted set—shell design—worth $2.00.

Cups and Saucers, Fine China, new patterns, choice of two values— 35c, 50c.
Worth double.

Bud Vases— 6 sizes—new imported gilded and real cut glass, various dainty shapes, an entire novelty— 25c,
35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25.

Our Sick Baby

FROM THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DEAR TRIBUNE—I know you are interested in babies, and I know that many good mothers read The Tribune. So for their benefit I will relate my experience. Our baby was sick, very sick. It was delicate at birth and never seemed to thrive. We tried all the patent infant foods in the market, but baby grew weaker. At last, when about 6 months old, baby was so low that we feared to lose her. Then one of our doctors said: "There is nothing to save your baby's life except Arend's Kumyss." We got some quick. It was astonishing to see how greedily baby took to it, and it was more astonishing to see it improve from day to day. It is well now, plump and handsome as a peach. Now, why didn't our doctor advise Arend's Kumyss in the first place without letting poor baby suffer so long? It would have saved us lots of trouble and anxiety and a good deal of money. I know of another baby lately dying from summer complaint. I advised its mother to feed it Arend's Kumyss and the baby got well quick. Since I have become acquainted with Arend's Kumyss I have come across many people who have used it in dyspepsia and debility and speak with much praise of it, but few know how good it is for sick babies. There wouldn't be any more delicate babies if all mothers could read this and be wise. Yours truly,
MRS. W. B., Lake View.

Arend's Kumyss
Is Sold to Consumers Directly—No Agents. Only Depot...
Arend's Drug Store
MADISON-ST., COR. FIFTH-AV.
SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

Bloomers and Sweaters
and all sorts of cycle clothes will never start to shrink if you wash them with

WOOL SOAP

It makes flannels beautifully clean without shrinking. Then again it's the best and most refreshing in the bath tub. None other as good.

AT YOUR GROCERS.
RAWORTH & SCHODDE, CHICAGO.

TWO NEW NOVELS.

FRANC ELLIOTT. A Story of Society and Bohemia. By Clarence Herbert New. Price 50 cents.

STORM KING. A Story of Want and Wealth. By Mansfield Lovell Hillhouse. Price 50 cents.

G. W. DILLINGHAM, Publisher, New York.

Our Extraordinary
Bicycle Subscription ..Offer..
Is Extended to Sept. 1st

Owing to its wonderful popularity and success—backed by the earnest solicitation of many who wish to earn a wheel.

If you want a ...WHEEL

Get as many new subscribers for The Tribune as there are dollars in the price of the wheel you want, before Sept. 1, '95, and the Wheel is yours.

☞ This applies to all lists already obtained.

IF YOU GET 50 New Subscribers to the Daily or Daily and Sunday Tribune for two months or 100 for one month you get a $50.00 WHEEL.

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